Doing Business in Viet Nam 2026

This Guidebook is prepared in a collaboration between Ernst & Young Viet Nam Limited and the Foreign Investment Agency of Viet Nam



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Glossary of acronyms

AEO	Authorized economic operator
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CbCR	Country by country report
CIT	Corporate income tax
C/O or COO	Certificate of origin
COP	Conference of the Parties
DOF	Department of Finance
DTA	Double Taxation Agreement
EPE	Export processing enterprise
EPZ	Export processing zone
ERC	Enterprise registration certificate
EU	European Union
EZ	Economic zone
FTA	Free trade agreement
FCWT	Foreign contractor withholding tax
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GDP	Gross domestic product
IFC	International Financial Center
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IP	Intellectual property
IRC	Investment Registration Certificate
IT	Information technology
IZ	Industrial zone
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LOE	Law on Enterprise
LOI	Law on Investment
LOIP	Law on Intellectual Property
MAP	Mutual agreement procedures
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NSO	National Statistics Office of Viet Nam
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTS	On-the-spot
PIT	Personal income tax
RMP	Resource Mobilization Plan
R&D	Research and development
SST	Special sales tax
TP	Transfer pricing
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
VAS	Vietnamese Accounting Standards
VAT	Value added tax
VND	Vietnamese Dong
WTO	World Trade Organization

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Introduction

Viet Nam is entering a pivotal phase in its economic journey, marked by bold reforms, ambitious growth targets, and a renewed commitment to sustainable development. Viet Nam's GDP growth for 2025 is estimated at 8.02%[1], according to the National Statistics Office. This result is expected to lay the groundwork for double-digit growth in the coming years.

This momentum is underpinned by a comprehensive roadmap that prioritizes infrastructure investment, digital transformation, green industries, and deeper global integration.

Recent policy developments reflect Viet Nam's determination to modernize its legal framework, accelerate project approvals, and attract high-value foreign investment. The country is also embracing institutional reform, empowering private enterprises, and expanding its role in global supply chains.

[1]National Statistics Office, "Report on social-economic situation in the 4th quarter and 2025", https://www.nso.gov.vn/bai-top/2026/01/bao-cao-tinh-hinh-kinh-te-xa-hoi-quy-iv-va-nam-2025/, 5 January 2026

This guide aims to provide foreign investors and business leaders with a clear, practical overview of Viet Nam's evolving business landscape. It outlines key regulatory updates, investment incentives, and sectoral opportunities, while offering insights into the country's socio-economic development strategy. As Viet Nam continues to balance rapid growth with sustainability and resilience, EY remains committed to supporting investors in navigating this dynamic market with confidence and clarity.

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Country profile



1 Country snapshot

Location
Southeast Asia
The country borders China, Laos and Cambodia

Land area[1]
33,133,831 ha

6 municipalities and 28 provinces[2]
North: Hanoi – the capital
Center: Danang City – important seaport
South: Ho Chi Minh City – the largest city

Language
Vietnamese (official language)
English (widely taught at school)

Currency
VND

Population[3]
102.3 million

Employment[3]
Labor force: Estimated 53.5 million (aged 15 and above)
Unemployment rate: 2.22%

Business hours
Normal working hours are 8 hours per day, or 40-48 hours per week

GDP per capita[4]
Approximately USD5,026

Climate and weather
Varies from North to South

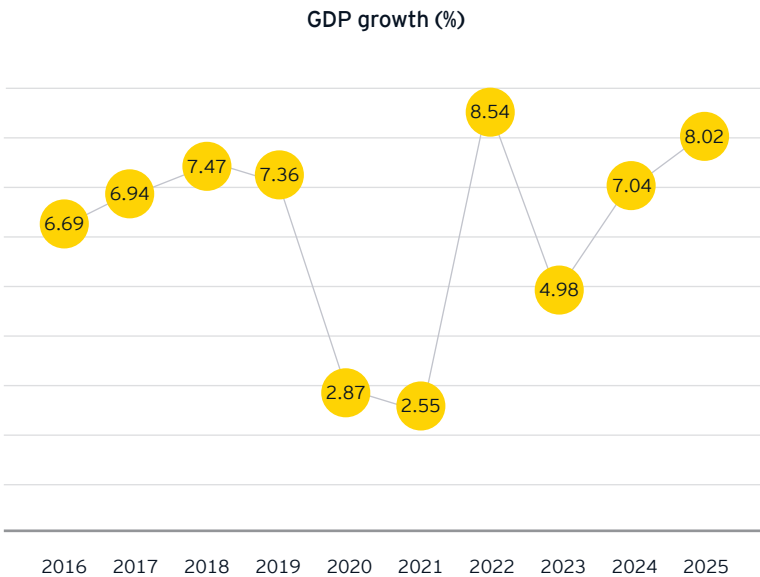
[1]Data is extracted from Decision No 3411/QD-BTNMT of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, dated 24 October 2024.

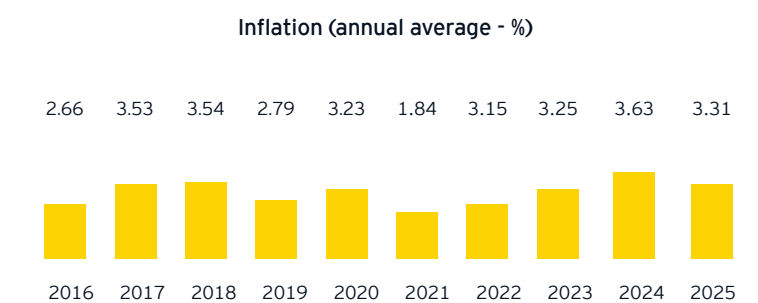
[2]Data is extracted from Resolution No. 60/NQ-TW, dated 12 April 2025.

[3]National Statistics Office, "Press release on the situation of population, labor and employment in the 4th quarter and 2025", https://www.nso.gov.vn/tin-tuc-thong-ke/2026/01/thong-cao-bao-chi-ve-tinh-hinh-dan-so-lao-dong-viec-lam-quy-iv-va-nam-2025/, 5 January 2026

[4]National Statistics Office, "Report on social-economic situation in the 4th quarter and 2025", https://www.nso.gov.vn/bai-top/2026/01/bao-cao-tinh-hinh-kinh-te-xa-hoi-quy-iv-va-nam-2025/, 5 January 2026

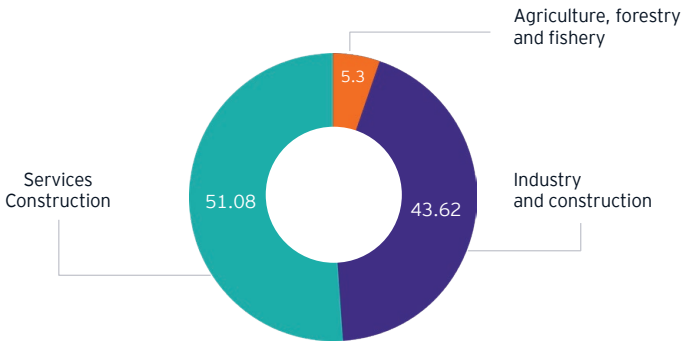
2 Macro economics index





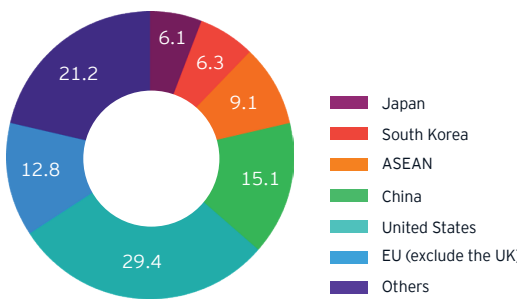
Source: National Statistics Office, "Report on social-economic situation in the 4th quarter and 2025", https://www.nso.gov.vn/bai-top/2026/01/bao-cao-tinh-hinh-kinh-te-xa-hoi-quy-iv-va-nam-2025/, 5 January 2026

GDP by sector in 2025 (%)



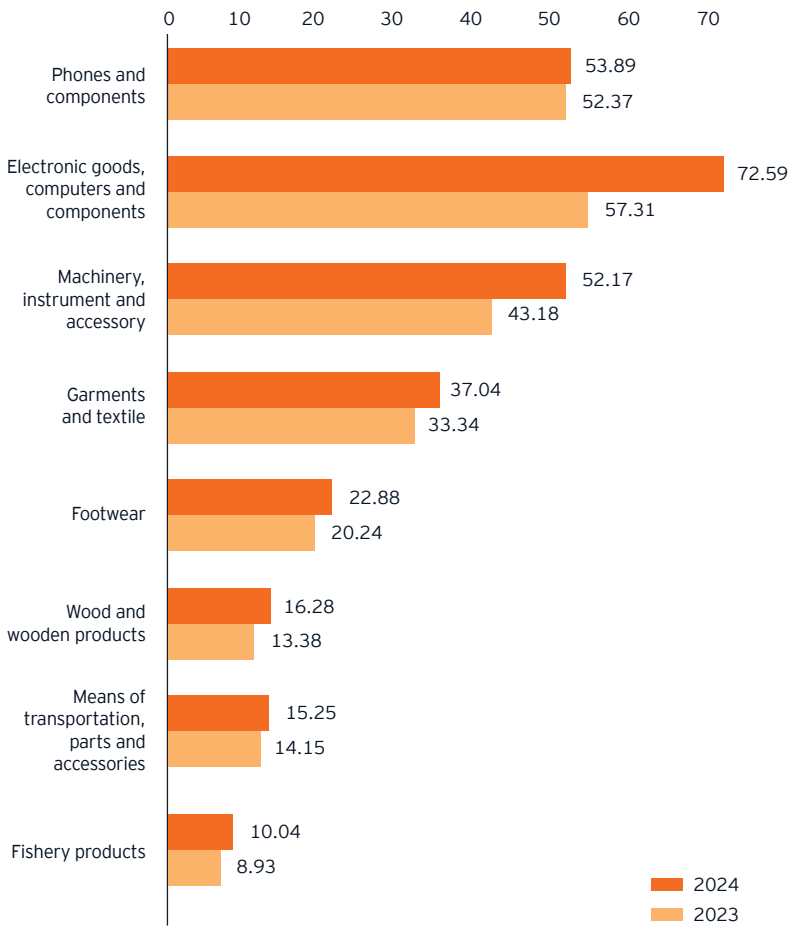
Source: National Statistics Office, "Report on social-economic situation in the 4th quarter and 2025", https://www.nso.gov.vn/bai-top/2026/01/bao-cao-tinh-hinh-kinh-te-xa-hoi-quy-iv-va-nam-2025/, 5 January 2026

Main export partners in 2024 (%)



Source: National Statistics Office, Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam 2024 (Statistical Publishing House, 2024), page 708.

Export value of Viet Nam's eight largest commodities (USD billion)



Source: National Statistics Office, Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam 2024 (Statistical Publishing House, 2024), page 735-736.

3 Viet Nam advantages

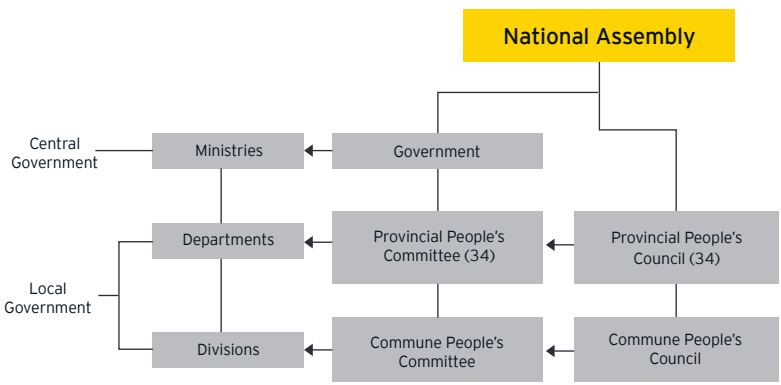
Why Viet Nam is an attractive destination for foreign investors

International integration	Viet Nam has demonstrated its commitment to international integration and affirming a new role, image, prestige, and position in the international arena. In more than three decades of renovation and integration, Viet Nam has signed 17 FTAs. In recent years, Viet Nam has entered into several new-generation FTAs including Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), Viet Nam – European Union FTA (EVFTA), Viet Nam – UK FTA (UKVFTA), Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).
Strategic geographic locations	Viet Nam is located in the center of South East Asia, sharing boundaries with the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and China. Viet Nam has over 3,000 km long coastline, near main international shipping and trading routes.
Competitive labor force	Workforce is an advantage of Viet Nam with a working-age population of over 50 million, a steadily increasing proportion of trained workers, and competitive costs compared to neighboring countries.
Political stability	Viet Nam is one of the more politically stable countries in South East Asia. Alongside maintaining the one-party state system, its main aim is economic growth.
Improving investment climate	Viet Nam continues to welcome FDI and foreign companies play an important role in the economy. The business environment continues improving by new laws streamlining the business registration processes. The Vietnamese Government prioritizes infrastructure improvement to attract more FDI.

4 Political structure

Viet Nam is a socialist country operating under the single-party leadership of the Communist Party. The legislative power in Viet Nam is vested in the National Assembly of Viet Nam. The implementation and administration of National Assembly legislation is delegated to 34 municipal and provincial bodies based on geographical location. The President of Viet Nam is the head of the State, and the Prime Minister of Viet Nam is the head of the Central Government. The Central Government is assisted by various ministries in charge of specific sectors in the management of the country.

Political structure in Viet Nam

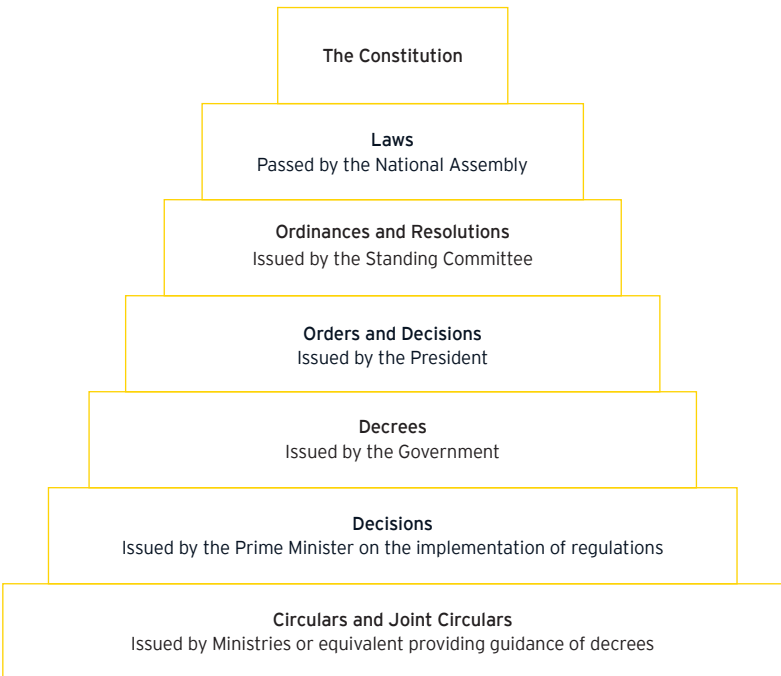


Source: Central Committee, Resolution No. 60/NQ-TW of 11th Session of The Central Executive Committee of the XIII Party Congress, dated 12 April 2025.

5 Hierarchy of regulations

The Law on Promulgation of Legal Instruments organizes law into a hierarchy where higher-ranking legal instruments set out general rules and the lower-ranking legal instruments provide clarification and additional details.

Hierarchy of regulations in Viet Nam



Source: Law on Promulgation of Legal Instruments No. 80/2015/QH13, dated 22 June 2015, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

6 Orientation to attract investment and increase transparency

From late 2024 to mid-2025, the Vietnamese Politburo issued a series of strategies, reflecting a strong push for national development, innovation, and institutional reform in key sectors.

1 Resolution on nation's science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation

Resolution 57-NQ/TW marks a significant strategic initiative aimed at advancing the nation's science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation. Recognizing the critical role these elements play in driving socio-economic development and enhancing global competitiveness, the resolution outlines a comprehensive framework for fostering a robust scientific and technological ecosystem in Viet Nam.

- Resolution 57-NQ/TW sets out some goals to be completed by 2030 as follows:
  - Viet Nam is among the top three countries in Southeast Asia, ranking within the top 50 countries in the world in terms of digital competitiveness and e-government development index. Viet Nam is also one of the top three countries in the Southeast Asian region for R&D in artificial intelligence. There are at least five digital technology enterprises on par with advanced countries.
  - The contribution of total factor productivity (TFP) to economic growth is above 55%; the proportion of high-tech product exports in total export value reaches is of at least 50%. The scale of the digital economy accounts for at least 30% of GDP. The rate of online public service usage by citizens and businesses exceeds 80%; cashless transactions reach 80%. The percentage of enterprises engaged in innovation activities is over 40% of the total number of enterprises. Science, technology, and innovation play an important role in building and developing the cultural, social, and human values of Viet Nam, contributing to maintaining the Human Development Index (HDI) above 0.7.
  - Funding for R&D reaches 2% of GDP, with over 60% of the funding coming from society; at least 3% of the total annual budget is allocated for the development of science, technology, innovation, and national digital transformation, increasing according to development needs. The human resources for scientific research, technology development, and innovation reach 12 people per 10,000 population; there are 40 to 50

scientific and technological organizations ranked regionally and globally; the number of international scientific publications increases by an average of 10% per year; the number of patent applications and patent protection certificates increases by an average of 16%-18% per year, with a commercialization rate of 8%-10%.

2 Resolution on international intergration

Resolution 59-NQ/TW was issued to provide guidance on Viet Nam's international integration. The resolution highlights several points regarding the direction of economic development and efforts to attract foreign investment into Viet Nam, including but not limited to the following:

- Enhance the effectiveness of international economic integration to serve the construction of an independent, self-reliant, and resilient economy. Promote the restructuring of the economy, innovate the growth model, and accelerate digital transformation.
- Strengthen international integration in science and technology and innovation to enhance national competitiveness, expand sustainable development space, and modernize the country.

3 Resolution on modernizing and enhancing the legal framework

Resolution 66-NQ/TW represents a significant step towards modernizing and enhancing the legal framework governing Viet Nam's socialist-oriented market economy. This resolution aims to create a favorable, transparent, and efficient legal environment that supports sustainable economic growth and innovation. In addition, Resolution 66-NQ/TW focuses on establishing a robust legal framework for emerging technologies and new economic models. Specifically:

- By 2025, the removal of 'bottlenecks' caused by legal regulations will be basically completed.
- By 2027, the amendment, supplementation, and issuance of new legal documents will be completed to ensure a synchronized legal basis for the operation of the state apparatus according to the three-tier government model.
- By 2028, the legal system regarding investment and business will be fully developed, contributing to placing Viet Nam's investment environment among the top three countries in ASEAN.

4 Resolution on development of private business sector

Resolution 68/NQ-TW represents significant guidelines of the Vietnamese Politburo to foster a robust and dynamic private business community that can drive the nation's economic growth and integration into the global market.

The Resolution affirms that the private economy is the most important driving force of the national economy, serving as a pioneering force to promote growth, create jobs, enhance labor productivity. To foster and promote the private economy, the Resolution set out several goals to be completed by 2030, including but not limited to the following:

- The private sector will be the most important driving force of the national economy; it will be a pioneer in the development of science and technology, innovation, and digital transformation.
- Striving to have two million enterprises operating in the economy, with 20 enterprises per thousand people. There will be at least 20 large enterprises participating in the global value chain.

The average growth rate of the private sector will reach about 10%-12% per year, higher than the growth rate of the economy; contributing approximately 55%-58% of GDP, about 35%-40% of total state budget revenue, providing jobs for about 84%-85% of the total labor force; labor productivity will increase by an average of about 8.5%-9.5% per year.

7 Foreign investment cooperation strategy in 2021-2030

On 2 June 2022, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 667/QD-TTg approving the foreign investment cooperation strategy for the period 2021–2030 to enhance the efficiency of foreign investment, by specifying the following specific objectives:

- Completion of specific objectives under Resolution No. 50-NQ/TW dated 20 August 2019 of the Communist Party of Viet Nam Central Committee:
  - Total registered capital is expected to reach USD150 billion–USD200 billion (approximately USD30 billion–USD40 billion/year) in the period 2021–2025, and USD200 billion–300 billion (approximately USD40 billion–USD50 billion/year) in the period 2026–2030
  - Total implemented capital is expected to reach USD100 billion–USD150 billion (approximately USD20 billion–USD30 billion/year) in the period 2021–2025, and USD150 billion–USD200 billion (approximately USD30 billion–USD40 billion/year) in the period 2026–2030
  - The proportion of enterprises applying advanced technology and modern management methods, satisfying environmental protection requirements, and adopting high technology should increase by 50% by 2025 and by 100% by 2030, compared with 2018

    - The goods localization rate is expected to rise from the existing rate of 20%–25% to 30% and 40% in 2025 and 2030 respectively
    - The percentage of skilled employees in the workforce is expected to rise from 56% in 2017 to 70% in 2025 and 80% in 2030
- Increase the percentage of investment capital registered from certain economies so that it accounts for more than 70% of all foreign capital in 2021–2025 and 75% in 2026–2030. The economies mentioned are: (i) Asia: South Korea, Japan, Singapore, China, Taiwan (China), Malaysia, Thailand, India, Indonesia, Philippines; (ii) Europe: France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russian Federation, UK; and (iii) America: United States of America
- Total number of multinational corporations listed as the world's largest 500 corporations by Fortune magazine (US) having a presence and operating in Viet Nam to increase by 50%
- By 2030, Viet Nam should be listed among the top three leading ASEAN countries and top 60 worldwide leading countries in the business environment category by the World Bank

Enhancing the effectiveness of foreign investment in accordance with Directive 14/CT-TTg dated 24 May 2023[1]

In response to the challenges posed by the current global economic landscape, the Prime Minister has issued specific instructions to enhance the effectiveness of foreign investment, encompassing investment promotion activities. The following points are highlighted for foreign investors:

- Publicize and promote the National List of projects calling for foreign investment in the period 2021–2025
- Proactively engage and negotiate with large corporations regarding incentive packages and investment support mechanisms within the framework of high-level foreign affairs activities
- Take proactive measures to approach, select, and persuade international corporations and investors to invest in Viet Nam, utilizing influential channels to attract investment
- Learn from other countries in formulating investment support and incentive packages (e.g., cash grants, labor training, infrastructure development support, and other measures to address the global minimum tax) to propose adjustments and supplements to relevant laws and policies for increased competitiveness
- Prioritize the attraction of high-quality foreign investment capital, particularly in key sectors with potential development, such as digital technology, semiconductors, microchips, electronic hardware assembly and production, and software production

[1]Section 5 of the Directive No. 14/CT-TTg on tasks and solutions to improve foreign investment efficiency in the new stage dated 24 May 2023, issued by the Prime Minister

8 Viet Nam's Commitments at COP26

Viet Nam's commitment on climate change conferences

At COP26, Viet Nam made strong commitments along with nearly 150 countries to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by the middle of this century.

At COP28, Viet Nam officially announced the RMP to implement Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) with the group of international partners. The RMP is a milestone in Viet Nam's efforts to realize the goal of developing clean energy, towards a future of net-zero emissions and sustainable development. Viet Nam is one of the first 63 countries to join the Global Cooling Pledge, which is proposed by the COP28 President[1].



[1]"Global Cooling Pledge for COP28", UN Environment Programme, https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/44310/Global-Cooling-Pledge-final_231206_145613.pdf

Commitments of Viet Nam at the UN Climate Change Conference in November 2021 (COP26):

General commitments	Viet Nam commitments
Countries attending the COP26 are being asked to come forward with ambitious 2030 emissions reductions targets that align with reaching net-zero by the middle of the century.	**Target: 2050** Net-zero carbon emissions: Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh's statements at COP26 committed that Viet Nam will capitalize on its advantage in renewable energy and take stronger measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Along with the cooperation and support of the international community, Viet Nam will achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.[2]
The Global Methane Pledge commits signatories to collectively reduce global methane emissions by at least 30% below 2020 levels by 2030 to keep a 1.5ºC future within reach. Participants also commit to improve the accuracy, transparency, consistency, comparability, and completeness of national greenhouse gas inventory reporting.[3]	**Target: 2030** Reduce global methane emissions by 30%: Viet Nam signed the commitment letter to pledge to reduce global methane emissions.
Countries commit to work together to make clean power the most affordable and accessible option globally.	**Target: 2040** No new coal plants: Viet Nam along with over 45 countries commit to scale up the deployment of clean power generation, transition away from coal power generation, and cease issuing new permits for coal power generation.[4]
As part of the Paris Agreement, countries agreed to update their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) which include emissions reduction targets every five years to reflect their highest possible ambition and a progression over time.	**Target: 2030** Greenhouse gas reductions of 9% (with domestic resources) and 27% (with international support): Viet Nam has unconditionally committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 9% by 2030 below business-as-usual levels, while targeting a conditional 27% reduction in emissions below business-as-usual levels based on international support.[5]
145 countries signed onto the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use. These countries committed to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation.	**Target: 2030** End deforestation in Viet Nam: Viet Nam has committed to end deforestation to meet the Paris Agreement goals.[6]

[2]"Full remarks by the Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh at COP26", Government News, https://en.baochinhphu.vn/full-remarks-by-pm-pham-minh-chinh-at-cop26-11142627.htm, 2 November 2021

[3]"Homepage", Global Methane Pledge, https://www.globalmethanepledge.org/, accessed 2 August 2022

[4]"Global coal to clea power transition statement", UN Climate Change Conference in UK 2021, https://ukcop26.org/global-coal-to-clean-power-transition-statement/, 4 November 2021

[5]"NDC Support Programme", UNDP, https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/NDC-support-programme/en/home/our-work/geographic/asia-and-pacific/Viet Nam, accessed 2 August 2022

[6]"Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use", UN Climate Change Conference in UK 2021, https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/, 2 November 2021

9 Viet Nam National Green Growth Strategy for 2021-2030, vision towards 2050

National strategy on green development[1]

According to the Decision 1658/QD-TTg dated 1 October 2021 on approval for National Green Growth Strategy for the 2021–2030 period, with a vision by 2050, the national strategy on green development is to set general objectives and specific objectives for green development as follows:

- General objectives: Green development promotes economic restructuring with growth model innovation, achievement of economic prosperity, environmental sustainability and social equality, and strives towards green and carbon-neutral economy and contribute to the reduction of global warming.
- Specific objectives are set out below:

Specific objectives of national strategy on green development

Specific objectives		2030	2050
Reducing intensity of greenhouse gas emission per GDP compared with 2014		≥ 15%	≥ 30%
Greening economic sectors	Consumption of primary energy as a percentage of average GDP	1%–1.5%/year (in 2021–2030 period)	1%/year (each period – 10 years)
	Proportion of renewable energy in the total primary energy supply	15%–20%	25%–30%
	Digital economy	30%	50%
	Stable forest cover rate	42%	42%-43%
	Total area of dry crops applying advanced water-saving methods	30%	60%

[1]Decision No. 1658/QD-TTg on approval for National green growth strategy for 2021-2030 period, with a vision by 2050, dated 1 October 2021, issued by the Prime Minister

	Specific objectives	2030	2050
Greening lifestyle and promoting sustainable consumption	Urban domestic solid waste collected and treated in accordance with regulations and standards	95%	100%
	Urban domestic solid waste treated by direct burial method	10%	Minimize burying organic solid waste and recyclable waste
	Urban wastewater collected and treated in accordance with regulations and standards	Class 2 urban areas or higher: 50% Remaining urban areas: 20%	100%
	Public passenger transport rate	Special urban areas: ≥ 20% Class 1 urban areas: 5%	Special urban areas: ≥ 40% Class 1 urban areas: 15%
	Buses using clean energy	Special urban areas: 15% of total operating buses Class 1 urban areas: 10% of new buses	Special urban areas: 100% of total operating buses Class 1 urban areas: 40% of new buses
	Ratio of green public procurement to total public procurement	≥ 35%	≥ 50%
	Number of urban areas approving and implementing the Master plan on green growth urban development towards sustainable smart urban areas	10	45
Greening transition on principles of equality, inclusion, and resilience	HDI	> 0.75	> 0.8
	Provinces and cities establishing and implementing Provincial air quality management plan	100% by 2030	
	Population using clean water meeting standards prescribed by the Ministry of Health	≥ 70%	≥ 90%

Energy security

On 15 April 2025, the Prime Minister approved the amendment of the Eighth National Power Development Plan (PDP8) which emphasises the country's commitment to renewable energy for the period from 2021 to 2030 with a vision to 2050.

Development objectives[2]

- Firmly ensure national energy security, meet the requirements of socio-economic development and the national industrialization and modernization.
- Successfully implement a just energy transition associated with production modernization, construct smart grid, and manage advanced power system. Be in line with the trend of green transformation, emission reduction, and scientific and technological development of the world.
- Forming an ecosystem for energy industry based on renewable energy and new energy.

Allocation of power sources for development as per PDP8[3]

Sources of power	2030	2050
Total capacity (excluding export)	183,291 MW-236,363 MW	774,503 MW-838,681 MW
Onshore and nearshore wind	26,066 MW- 38,029 MW (14.2%-16.1%)	84,696 MW-91,400 MW (10.9%)
Offshore wind	6,000 MW-17,032 MW To be put into operation in a period of 2030-2035. The progress can be accelerated if conditions are favorable and prices are suitable.	113,503 MW-139,097 MW (14.7%-16.6%)
Solar	46,459 MW-73,416 MW (25.3%-31.1%)	293,088 MW-295,646 MW (35.3%-37.8%)
Biomass	1,523 MW-2,699 MW	4,829 MW-6,960 MW
Waste	1,441 MW-2,137 MW	1,784 MW-2,137 MW
Geothermal and other new energy	45 MW	464 MW
Hydro	33,294 MW-34,667 MW (14.7%-18.2%) or higher capacity if ensure environmental protection, forest protection, water security protection	40,624 MW (4.8%-5.2%)
Nuclear	4,000 MW-6,400 MW To be put into operation in a period of 2030-2035. The progress can be accelerated if conditions are favorable.	10,500 MW-14,000 MW (1.4%-1.7%)

[2]Section II.2.a of Article 1 of the Decision No. 768/QĐ-TTg approving amendment to National Power Development Plan of 2021-2030 period and vision to 2050 dated 15 April 2025, issued by the Prime Minister

[3]Section III.1.c of Article 1 of the Decision No. 768/QĐ-TTg approving amendment to National Power Development Plan of 2021-2030 period and vision to 2050 dated 15 April 2025, issued by the Prime Minister

Sources of power	2030	2050
Storage battery	10,000 MW–16,300 MW (5.5%–6.9%)	95,983 MW–96,120 MW (11.5%–12.4%)
Coal-fired	31,055 MW (13.1%–16.9%)	0 MW (0%), no longer using coal
Biomass/ammonia	0	25,789 MW (3.1%–3.3%)
Domestic gas	10,861 MW–14,930 MW (5.9%–6.3%)	Converted to LNG: 7,900 MW (0.9%–1.0%) Converted to hydrogen: 7,030 MW (0.8%–0.9%)
LNG	22,524 MW (9.5%–12.3%)	With carbon capture and storage (CCS): 1,887 MW–2,269 MW (0.2%–0.3%) Combined with hydrogen (partial): 18,200 MW–26,123 MW (2.3%–3.1%) Converted to hydrogen (entirely): 8,576 MW–11,325 MW (1.1%–1.4%)
Flexible power sources	2,000 MW–3,000 MW (1.1%–1.3%)	21,333 MW–38,641 MW (2.8%–4.6%)
Pumped hydropower storage	2,400 MW–6,000 MW	20,691 MW–21,327 MW
Import	9,360 MW–12,100 MW from Laos and China (4.0%–5.1%)	14,688 MW from Laos and China (1.8%–1.9%)
Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA)	Currently, the number of large customers consuming 1 million kWh/year or more accounts for about 25% of the entire system's total electricity output.	Participation in DPPA and new energy production account for about 30%–60% of total electricity production from renewable energy or account for a higher percentage, depending on market development conditions.
Export	The scale of exported electricity to Cambodia will be about 400 MW by 2030. The capacity of exported electricity to Singapore, Malaysia and other countries in the region will be expectedly about 5,000 MW–10,000 MW by 2035.	Maintain electricity exported to Singapore, Malaysia and other countries in the region at a scale of about 10,000 MW. The scale could be higher but subjected to certain conditions.

International Financial Center



In the context of financial centers' increasing shift towards Asia, Viet Nam is among the markets with potential to establish competitive advantages. On 27 June 2025, the National Assembly passed Resolution No. 222/2025/QH15, which sets forth provisions on the establishment, operation, management, supervision, and special mechanisms and policies applicable to the IFC in Viet Nam (Resolution 222). The establishment of the IFC has been considered as one of the nation's strategic breakthroughs. It aims both to mobilize resources to support domestic socio-economic development and to connect Viet Nam with the global financial market, thereby contributing to the prosperity and shared development of the region and the world.

Viet Nam has initially completed the legal framework for the IFC through Resolution 222, government decrees guiding the implementation of the Resolution, and the 2025 Law on Specialized Courts at the IFC.

In implementation of Resolution 222, on 18 December 2025, the Government promulgated Decree No. 324/2025/ND-CP on financial policies applicable within the IFC in Viet Nam (Decree 324). The Decree stipulates and provides guidance on certain provisions of Resolution 222, and introduces distinctive preferential mechanisms and policies, and administrative support policies aimed at attracting global financial conglomerates, financial institutions, and fintech companies to Viet Nam.

Among other flexibilities in the financial regime, key preferential tax policies are also introduced under Decree 324.

Eligible entities and conditions

Entities recognized as IFC Members include banks, securities and insurance companies, investment funds, market infrastructure institutions, fintech and digital asset firms, consulting service providers, non-financial organizations, and other entities designated by the Government.

Members must maintain their headquarters within the IFC and meet capacity and credibility standards.

CIT policies

- Income from new investment projects in encouraged sectors within the IFC area enjoys a 10% CIT rate for 30 years, with up to four years of exemption and a 50% reduction for nine years.
- Income from new investment projects in non-encouraged sectors within the IFC area enjoys a 15% CIT rate for 15 years, with up to two years of exemption and a 50% reduction for four years.
- Tax incentives for expansion projects in encouraged sectors within the IFC area follow the current CIT regulations.
- Encouraged sectors are listed in the Appendix to Decree 323/2025/ND-CP.

PIT policies

- Employment income: Managers, experts, scientists, and skilled professionals (Vietnamese and foreign) working at the IFC are exempt from PIT on salaries/wages until the end of 2030.
- Capital investment income: Individuals transferring shares/capital in IFC Members are exempt from PIT until the end of 2030.

Import-export tax policies

- Goods/services exchanged between the IFC and overseas follow international treaties and domestic regulations.
- Exemptions apply to imported technology, equipment, software, and materials not produced domestically for IFC infrastructure and data centers.
- Fixed asset investment items in the IFC are also exempt according to the relevant lists and regulations.



Investment protection and investment incentives



1 Investment protection[1]

Under the LOI 2025, the Government provides the following investment protection to foreign investors:

Investment protection to foreign investors

- No appropriation or confiscation
- Compensation in the event of confiscation for national defense, security or national interest

- Entitlement to new incentives if more favorable
- Retain current incentives if less favorable than before
- If the investor is no longer entitled to incentives for national defense and security reasons, relevant compensation may be applied



- No priority to domestic goods, services or vendors
- No restriction on export ratio quantity, value, types of goods, services
- Self-balance of import-export, import substitution, R&D ratio
- Investors can choose the headquarter location or location to provide goods/ service

- Investment capital and liquidation
- Income from business activities
- Lawful money and other assets

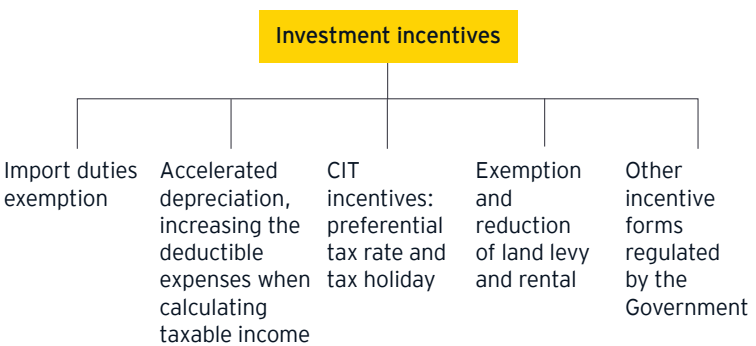
[1]Articles 9, 10, 11, 12 of the LOI 2025



2 Forms of investment incentives and support[1]

The LOI 2025 provides the following forms of investment incentives and government support:

2.1 Forms of investment incentives



[1]Articles 14 of the LOI 2025



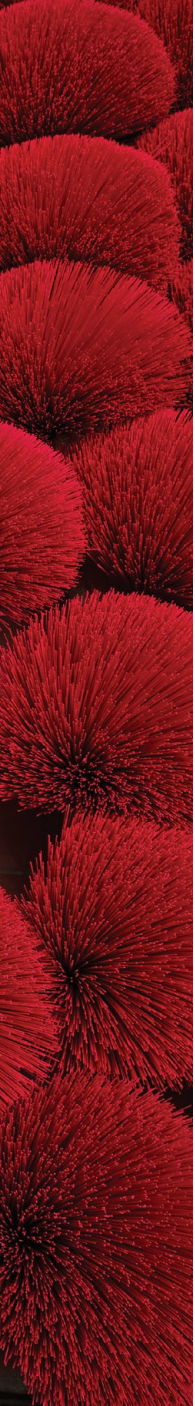
2.2 Forms of investment support

1. Development of technical and social infrastructure inside and outside the investment project
2. Training and development of human resources
3. Credit support
4. Access to business premises and business relocation under decisions of regulatory agencies
5. Science, technology and technology transfer
6. Market development and information provision
7. R&D
8. Investment support fund
9. Green transition, emission reduction, climate change adaptation, and digital transformation
10. Other investment support forms as regulated by the Government

Source: Clause 3 Article 14 of the LOI 2025

Forms of business





1 Forms of foreign direct investment

A foreign investor may invest in Viet Nam in the following forms:

- Establishment of a business entity
- Capital contribution or purchase of shares/ stakes
- Execution of an investment project
- Business cooperation contract
- Other forms as prescribed by the Government

Source: LOI No. 143/2025/QH15, dated 11 December 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam

2 Forms of enterprise

Forms of enterprise in Viet Nam

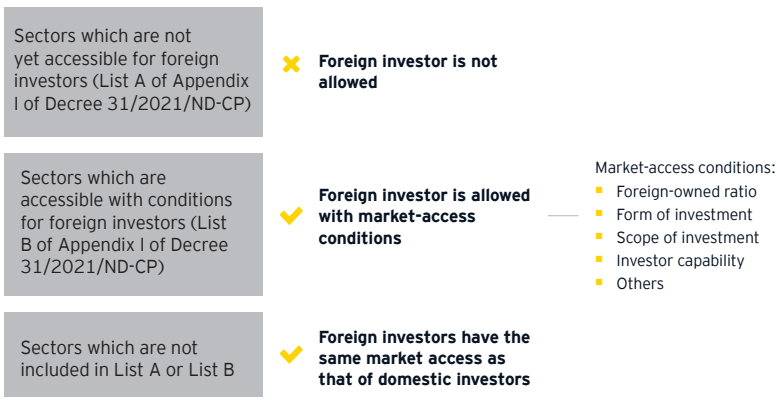
	Establishment	Ownership	Liability
Limited liability company with one member	Established by its owner by way of capital contribution to the LLC.	One legal entity or individual.	The company owner is liable for the debts and other liabilities to the extent of the company's charter capital.
Limited liability company with two or more members	Established by its member(s) by way of capital contribution to the LLC.	Legal entities or individuals. Maximum number must not exceed 50.	The members are liable for the debts and other liabilities of the entity to the extent of their capital contributions, except for the case specified in Clause 4 Article 47 of the LOE 2020.
Joint stock company (JSC)	Established by its founding shareholders onthe basis of their subscription to shares of the JSC.	Required to have at least three shareholders. No maximum number of shareholders.	The shareholders are only liable for the debts and other liabilities of the entity to the extent of their capital contributions.
Partnership	Established by general partners being co-owners. The company may have limited/ contributed partners.	Required to have at least two general partners who must be individuals. No maximum number of partners.	A general partner is liable for the company's obligations equal to all of his/her assets. A limited partner is liable for the company's debts equal to the promised capital contribution.
Private enterprise	Established by a single individual.	Owned by a single individual.	The owner is liable for the entire operation of the company equal to his/her total assets.

Source: LOE No. 59/2020/QH14, dated 17 June 2020, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

3 Setting up an investment project and a company in Viet Nam

The LOI 2025 introduces clear rules on market access, taking into account various commitments in international treaties to which Viet Nam is a signatory, and restrictions in local regulations.

Business sectors that foreign investors can access the market

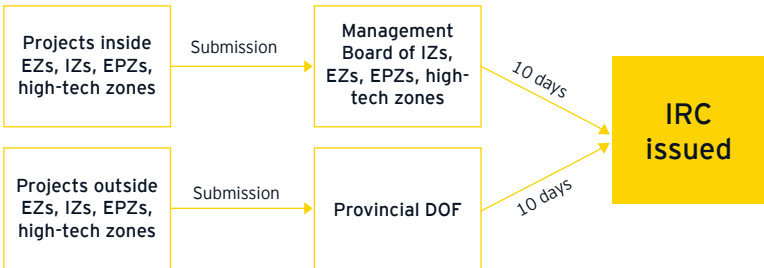


Source: Article 17, Decree No. 31/2021/ND-CP, dated 26 March 2021, issued by the Government

Foreign investors can set up a business in Viet Nam by way of setting up an investment project (by obtaining an IRC) and a business entity to manage the project (by obtaining an ERC). Under the LOI 2025, a foreign investor may establish a business entity to manage an investment project prior to completing the procedures for issuance or amendment of the IRC, provided that the investor satisfies the market access conditions applicable to foreign investors when carrying out the procedures for establishment of such business entity. Certain investment projects (regardless of foreign ownership) are subject to in-principle approval of competent authorities (nuclear power plant, special-use forests, headwater protection forests or border protection forests; construction of airports, terminals; petroleum processing; betting and casino (excluding business in prize-winning electronic games for foreigners); golf courses; etc.).

Procedures and timeline of registration process

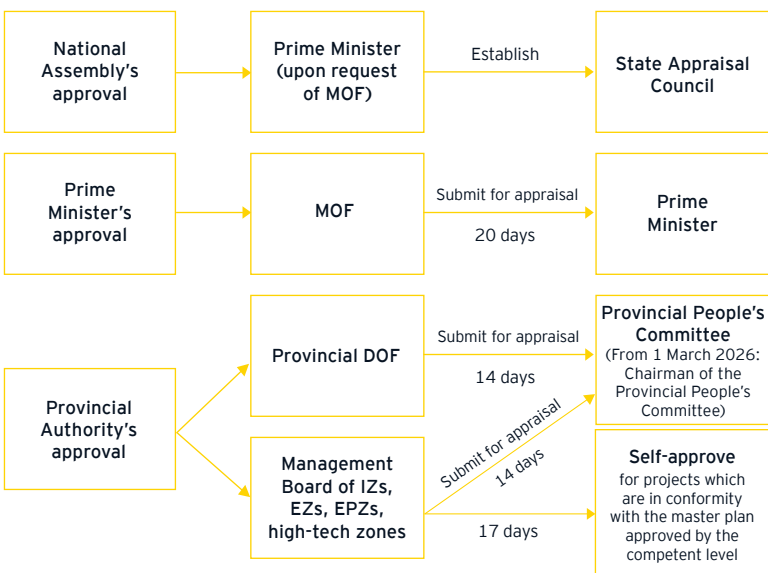
Projects not subject to in-principle approval



Source: LOI No. 143/2025/QH15, dated 11 December 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam, and Decree No. 31/2021/ND-CP, dated 26 March 2021, issued by the Government, amended by Decree No. 239/2025/ND-CP, dated 3 September 2025.

Procedures and timeline of approving in principle

Projects subject to in-principle approval

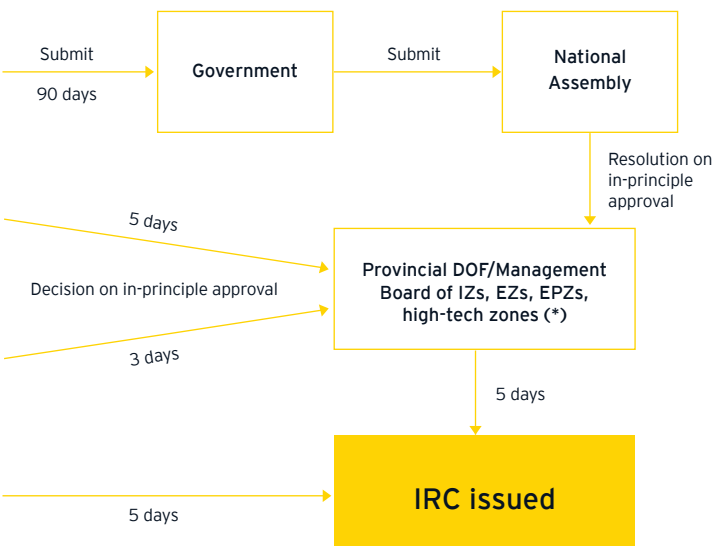


Source: LOI No. 143/2025/QH15, dated 11 December 2025,issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Decree No. 29/2021/ND-CP, dated 26 March 2021; Decree No. 31/2021/ND-CP, dated 26 March 2021, issued by the Government, amended by Decree No. 239/2025/ND-CP, dated 3 September 2025.

Procedures and timeline of setting up company

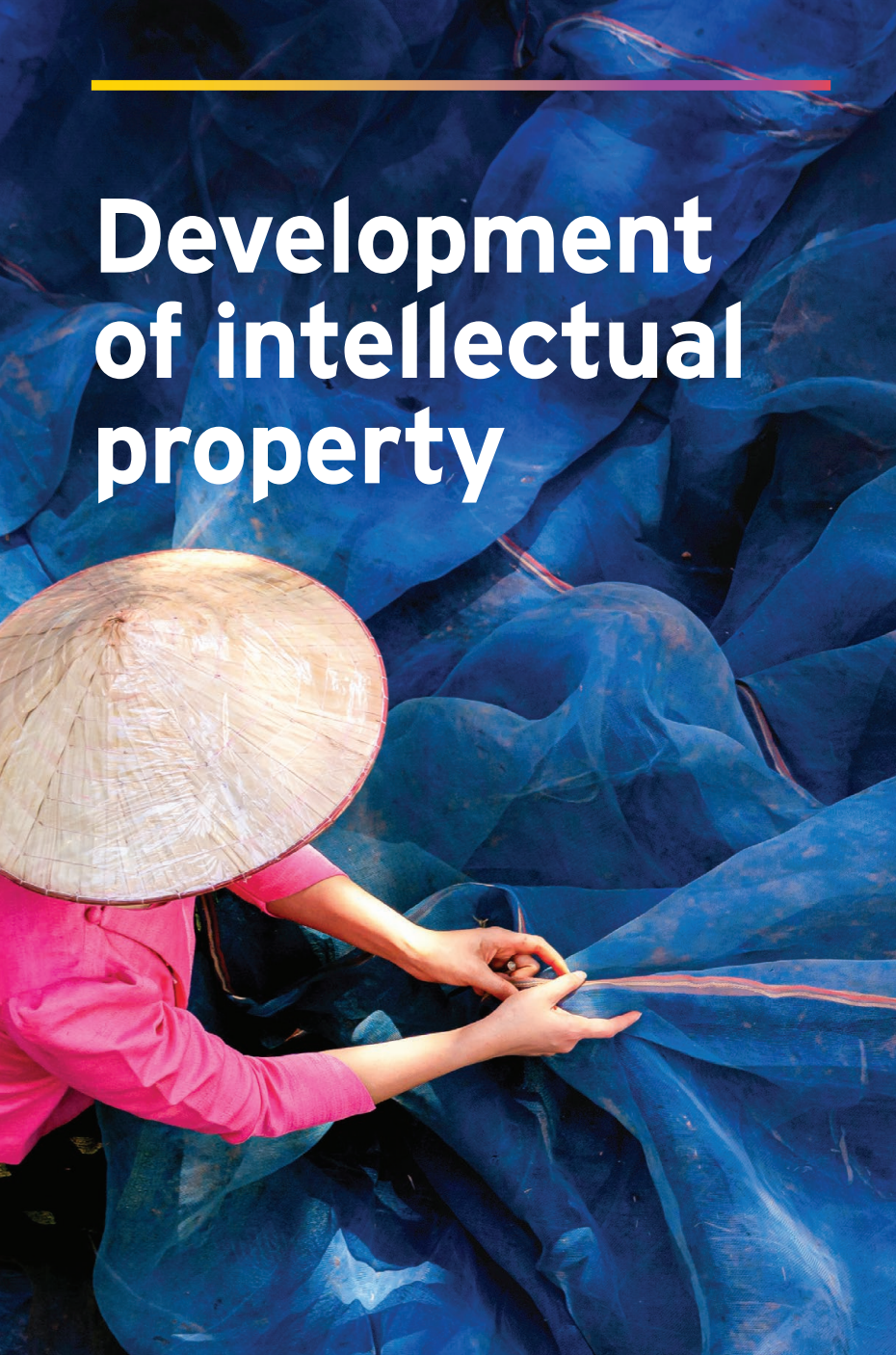


Source: LOE No. 59/2020/QH14, dated 17 June 2020, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam



(*) Applicable for projects subject to in-principle approval issued by National Assembly, Prime Minister and Provincial Authority

Development of intellectual property



Following the WTO's requirements on IP and the strategy of Viet Nam on developing higher standards of IP rights protection, on 16 June 2022, the National Assembly of Viet Nam ratified the Amended LOIP, which takes effect on 1 January 2023. The following notable changes under the LOIP are expected to promote technology transfer and commercialization of IP rights:

- Clearer Administrative procedures: the LOIP facilitates the registration process by creating a legal basis for organizations and individuals to carry out online registration of copyright and related rights; simplifying the industrial design description; allowing a delay in the publication of industrial design applications; and supplementing specific provisions on IP complaint settlement procedures[1].
- More specific regulations relating to copyrights and related rights:
  - Providing a definition of Author and Supporters, in which: The author is the person who directly created the work and the person who supports, gives ideas or provides materials for other people to create works is not the author or co-author[2].
  - Allowing the transfer of the right to name their works to organizations and individuals receiving the economic rights[3].
- Introducing the definition of sound trademark sample and legal framework for sound trademark protection. For example: If the mark is a sound, the trademark template must be an audio file and a graphical representation of the sound[4].

[1]Clause 14, Clause 33, Clause 38, Clause 44, Article 1, Law on amending and supplementing some articles of the LOIP No. 07/2022/QH15, dated 16 June 2022, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam

[2]Clause 4, Article 1, Law on amending and supplementing some articles of the LOIP No. 07/2022/QH15, dated 16 June 2022, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam

[3]Clause 5, Article 1, Law on amending and supplementing some articles of the LOIP No. 07/2022/QH15, dated 16 June 2022, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam

[4]Clause 34, Article 1, Law on amending and supplementing some articles of the LOIP No. 07/2022/QH15, dated 16 June 2022, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam

Additionally, on 27 June 2025, the National Assembly enacted the Law on Science, Technology and Innovation, which takes effect on 1 October 2025. This law emphasizes the foundational role of registration, protection, management, and exploitation of IP rights as a key principle to promote innovation[5]. Specifically:

- The State budget for the development of science, technology and innovation shall be allocated to support the registration, protection, management, and exploitation of IP rights[6].
- "Effective exploitation of IP rights" is re-affirmed as a foundation for verifying an innovative startup enterprise that enjoys a number of incentives under this new law[7].
- Non-public organizations are allowed to collaborate with public institutions in advancing scientific research, fostering technological innovation, and commercializing research results, provided that IP rights are respected[8].
- In addition, the law amends and supplements several provisions of the LOIP regarding the obligation to pay remuneration to inventors, designers of industrial designs, layout designs, and plant varieties when the owner uses or transfers these objects[9].

Currently, the Ministry of Science and Technology is drafting amendments to the LOIP, with one of the key policy areas is to support the creation and commercial exploitation of IP assets to promote innovation.

[5]Clause 4, Article 5, Law on Science, Technology and Innovation No. 93/2025/QH15, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

[6]Clause 1, Article 62, Law on Science, Technology and Innovation No. 93/2025/QH15, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

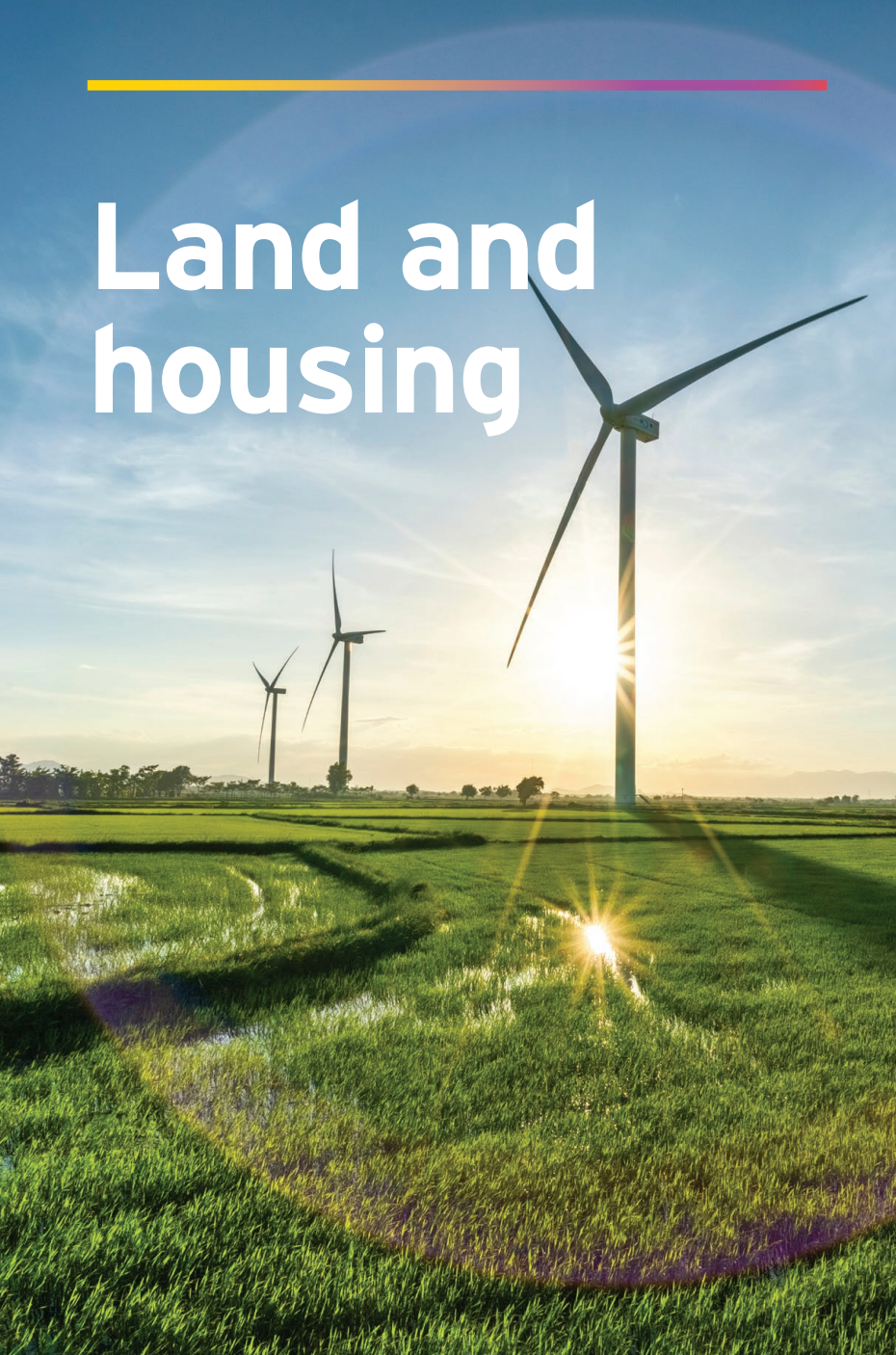
[7]Clause 18, Article 3, Law on Science, Technology and Innovation No. 93/2025/QH15, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

[8]Clause 3, Article 37, Law on Science, Technology and Innovation No. 93/2025/QH15, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

[9]Clause 7, Article 71, Law on Science, Technology and Innovation No. 93/2025/QH15, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam.



Land and housing



1 Land

The Law on Land No. 31/2024/QH15, effective from 1 August 2024 regulates the following forms of land use for foreign invested enterprise (FIE):

Forms of land use	Financial obligations in relation to land use right

▪ Land allocated from the State
▪ Land leased from the State or real estate developers
	▪ For granting a land use right certificate:
	  ▪ Land use fee (applicable to land allocated from the State or conversion of land use purpose to other purposes subject to land use fee)[1]
	  ▪ Land use right registration fee[2]
	  ▪ Evaluation fee for the issuance of land use right certificate[3]
	  ▪ License fee[4]
	  ▪ Land compensation fee (applicable if the land allocated/leased from the State for FIE has not been cleared and needs to withdraw from existing land users by land compensation and resettlement process)
	▪ During operation: Land rent, non-agriculture land use fee[5], agriculture land use fee[6], natural resource tax (where applicable)

[1]Article 153.1(a) of the Law on Land, Article 1.1 of Decree No. 103/2024/ND-CP of the Government dated 30 July 2024 guiding on land use fee and land rent.

[2]Articles 3.5 and 5.2(đ) of Circular No. 86/2019/TT-BTC of the MOF dated 29 November 2019 guiding on fees and charges under the authority of People's Council (Circular 86/2019).

[3]Articles 2.11 and 5.1(i) of Circular No. 86/2019, as amended.

[4]Articles 3.1 and 4 of Decree No. 10/2022/ND-CP of the Government dated 15 January 2022 guiding on license fee.

[5]Article 8.3(d) of Decree No. 126/2020/ND-CP of the Government dated 19 October 2020 guiding certain provisions of the Law on Tax Management (Decree 126/2020).

[6]Article 8.3(d) of Decree 126/2020/ND-CP.

Land rental fee exemptions after basic construction period[1]

Subject	Exemption duration
Projects in encouraged investment sectors	Three years
Projects in difficult socio-economic geographical areas	Seven years
Projects in especially difficult socio-economic geographicalareas; projects in especially encouraged investment sectors; projects in encouraged investment sectors located in difficult socio-economic geographical areas	11 years
Projects in encouraged investment sectors located in especially difficult socio-economic geographical areas, projects in especially encouraged investment sectors located in difficult socio-economic geographical areas	15 years
Projects in especially encouraged investment sectors located in especially difficult socio-economic geographical areas	Whole project lifetime
Projects for production or business purposes that fall within the category of investment incentives (incentive sectors) or located in an area eligible for investment incentives as stipulated in Article 157.1(a) of the Law on Land and meets one of the following two conditions: ▪ The project is included in the list of types, scale criteria, and socialization standards as decided by the Prime Minister ▪ The project is non-profit	Whole project lifetime

[1]Applicable to land use stipulated under Article 157.1(a) of the Law on Land which includes land use for production and business purposes in sectors or areas eligible for investment incentives as prescribed by investment laws and related regulations, excluding cases of land use for commercial housing construction, commercial land use, or service land use.

2 Housing

Foreign individuals can buy, rent and purchase, receive, or inherit commercial housing in Viet Nam which include apartments and separate houses in housing construction investment projects in areas not subject to strict national defense and security.[1]

Foreign investors can invest in real estate business in Viet Nam. The investor of a commercial housing construction investment project must be a real estate business enterprise and fall under one of the following cases[2]:

- The investor is allocated land or leased land through winning a land use rights auction or winning a bidding process to select an investor for a project involving land use; in other cases, the investor is approved when participating in auctions or bidding in accordance with investment laws.
- The investor is approved for investment policy and simultaneously approved as the investor of the commercial housing construction investment project when they have land use rights through agreements on receiving land use rights for the type of land used for commercial housing construction investment projects, or currently hold land use rights for such land types in accordance with the Law on Land.

[1] Article 17.2 of the Law on Housing.

[2] Article 36 of the Law on Housing.

Accounting, taxation and customs



1 Accounting

Vietnamese accounting regulations

The prevailing Accounting Law is Law no 88/2015/QH13, which has been amended by Law No. 56/2024/QH15, effective from 1 January 2025. The Law on Accounting is the highest accounting regulation in Viet Nam. Further guidance on accounting activities are provided by a system of decisions, decrees, circulars, official letters and the VAS.

Accounting standards

There are currently 26 VAS issued from 2001 to 2005, which were primarily based on the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and IFRS prevailing at the time of issuance. The VAS has not been updated with the current IASs, therefore, some new accounting standards such as IFRS 9 on Financial Instruments, IFRS 15 on Revenue, IFRS 16 on Leases, have not been adopted yet.

On 16 March 2020, Viet Nam introduced a roadmap to close the gap between VAS and IFRS which plans the IFRS voluntary adoption from 2022 to 2025 and IFRS compulsory implementation after 2025. However, there have been delays in the IFRS implementation roadmap and based on the latest draft Circular developed by MOF guiding the application of IAS in Viet Nam, IFRS voluntary adoption may begin from the fiscal year 2028 for FDI enterprises and for enterprises and economic organizations that are members of the International Financial Center in Viet Nam.

Accounting system

Circular No. 99/2025/TT-BTC issued by the MOF (Circular 99) on 27 October 2025, effective from 1 January 2026, provides guidance on Vietnamese Accounting System and the application of accounting standards.

Circular 99 is considered to be closer to IFRS and replaces Circular 200/2014/TT-BTC (Circular 200) dated 22 December 2014, which was commonly used by enterprises in Viet Nam until 31 December 2025.



Initial accounting set up at newly established entities

A new entity is required to notify the tax authority on the application of VAS including:

- Framework: VAS
- Language: Vietnamese language is required in accounting records, but this can be combined with a commonly used foreign language.
- Financial year: An accounting period is generally 12 months in duration and the enterprises can select the fiscal year end. This could be either at the end of the calendar year or at the end of each quarter (i.e. 31 March, 30 June and 30 September).
- Currency accounting records are generally required to be maintained in VND. Entities that receive and pay mainly in a foreign currency can select the foreign currency to be used for their accounting records and financial statements if they meet all the stipulated requirements.

An entity is required to appoint a chief accountant who must satisfy the criteria and conditions stipulated by the Law on Accounting and guiding regulations. If a chief accountant cannot be appointed, the entity can either temporarily appoint a person in-charge of accounting (maximum of 12 months) who meets the criteria and conditions as required by the regulations or outsource the chief accountant position from a competent accounting service company.

Accounting records and financial statements

Accounting records

Accounting documents: Accounting vouchers and accounting books can be stored either as hard documents or electronically. If stored electronically, the accounting vouchers and accounting books only need to be printed if requested by the competent authorities for the purpose of testing, inspection, monitoring and auditing.

Retention period: The retention period is:

- Five years for those documents used for management or operation of the enterprise
- 10 years for accounting data, accounting book
- Unlimited time for documents that are important in terms of the economy, national security and defense

Annual financial statements

The basic set of financial statements that must be prepared under VAS and Circular 99 comprises of the following:

- Statement of Financial Position (previously referred as Balance sheet in Circular 200)
- Income statement
- Cash flow statement
- Notes to the financial statements

The annual financial statements must be approved by the chief accountant and the legal representative and a copy of the financial statements must be submitted to the local authorities within 90 days of the end of the financial year.

For statutory reporting, entities using a currency other than VND as their accounting currency must convert their financial statements prepared under that currency into VND in accordance with certain regulations.

Foreign invested entities are required to have their annual financial statements audited. Those entities must appoint an audit firm from a list of auditors approved and published by the MOF annually.

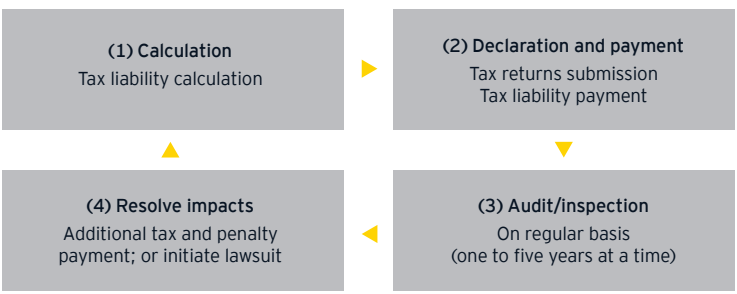


2 Taxation

2.1 Tax regime in Viet Nam

In the majority of cases, tax liability is self-assessed meaning that the taxpayer is responsible for determining the amount of tax it must pay. Following self-assessment and payment, the taxpayer will be subject to an audit or inspection by the tax authorities. Audits usually take place every one to five years. Any reassessments under the audit process will either be settled by the taxpayer or the taxpayer may go through one of the appeal mechanisms.

Standard process for taxpayers in determining tax obligations



Source: Decree No. 125/2020/ND-CP, dated 19 October 2020, issued by the Government; Decree No. 126/2020/ND-CP, dated 19 October 2020, issued by the Government; Law on Tax Administration No. 38/2019/ QH14, dated 13 June 2019, Law on Tax Administration No. 108/2025/QH15, dated 10 December 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam

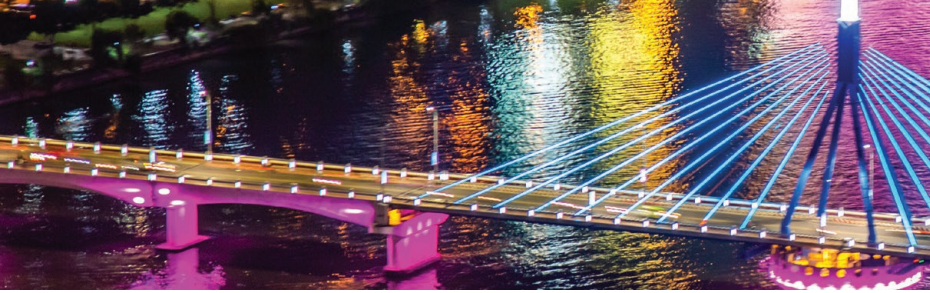


The following taxes are relevant for entities looking to invest in Viet Nam:

All taxes are levied at a national level

Classification	Taxes
Major taxes	CIT VAT FCWT PIT
Other taxes	SST Natural resources tax Environment protection tax (EPT) Business license fee (BLF) and a number of others

Source: Law on CIT No. 67/2025/QH15, dated 14 June 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Law on VAT No. 48/2024/QH15, dated 26 November 2024, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Law on SST No. 27/2008/QH12, dated 14 November 2008 (effective until 31 December 2025), Law on SST No. 66/2025/QH15, dated 14 June 2025 (effective from 1 January 2026) , issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Decree No. 50/2010/ND-CP, dated 14 May 2010, issued by the Government.



2.2 Tax compliance timeline

Submission schedule for tax returns

Declaration basis	Deadline	CIT	VAT (*)	FCWT	PIT (*)	BLF
Monthly	20th day of the following month		✔	✔	✔	
Quarterly	The last day of the month following the end of the quarter	(**)	✔		✔	
Annually/ Finalization	The last day of the third month following the end of the tax year	✔		✔ (****)	✔	✔
Upon occurrence (***)	10th day from the occurrence of tax obligations	✔	✔	✔	✔	

(*) The VAT and PIT filing are by default on a monthly basis. Quarterly VAT filing is applicable upon an enterprise' s request and is only applicable to (i) newly established enterprises for a 12-month period; or (ii) enterprises having previous calendar year annual revenue of VND50 billion or less. Quarterly PIT filing shall be applicable upon the taxpayer's request if the VAT filing is on a quarterly basis or the taxpayer is not subject to VAT filing.

(**) Enterprises must pay their provisional quarterly CIT by 30th of the month following the end of the quarter. Where an enterprise executes projects for infrastructure or housing for sale or for lease and collects advances from customers, the enterprise is required to pay 1% of the total revenue/advance.

(***) For certain cases, such as CIT from capital transfer activities of foreign investors; PIT declared by an individual or by an organization on behalf of such an individual on income from capital transfer, real estate transfer, capital investment, inheritance, gifts, and overseas income from copyrights, franchises, and prizes; or PIT declared on rental income or business income of business individuals or households without a fixed business location and regular business activities, etc.

(****) Finalized upon contract termination or on an annual basis, depending on the FCWT declaration method.

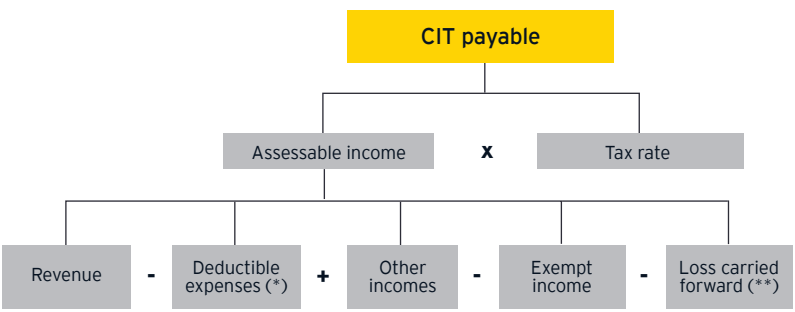
Source: Law on Tax Administration No. 38/2019/QH14, dated 13 June 2019, Law on Tax Administration No. 108/2025/QH15, dated 10 December 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Decree No. 126/2020/ND-CP, dated 19 October 2020, issued by the Government providing detailed regulations for some Articles of the Law on Tax Management; Decree No. 139/2016/ND-CP, dated 4 October 2016, issued by the Government, regulating License Tax



2.3 Corporate income tax

Tax calculation

Determination of CIT



(*) Deductible expenses are those that meet the following conditions: (i) they are not on the list of non-deductible expenses; (ii) they are actual expenses related to the enterprise's production and business activities (including additional deductible expenses based on a percentage of actual costs during the tax period for research and development) or other actual expenses specifically stipulated in the law; and (iii) they have adequate invoices and cashless payment evidence, except for specific cases outlined by the Government.

(**) Losses can be carried forward continuously and entirely for five years. There are specific rules and restrictions around offsetting losses against profits from different types of business activities.

Source: Article 7, Law on CIT No. 67/2025/QH15, dated 14 June 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam, effective from 1 October 2025, and applicable to the CIT period of 2025 onwards.

Non-deductible expenses

List of non-deductible expenses

Some notable non-deductible expenses		
▪ Depreciation of fixed assets not used for business purposes or exceeding the regulated depreciation rates	▪ Employment costs not actually paid or not substantiated with documentation as required by the applicable laws	▪ Excess employee welfare expenses
▪ Accrued expenses not in accordance with regulations	▪ Interest on loans for production and business activities obtained from non-credit organizations exceeding the limits prescribed by the Civil Code	▪ Interest on loans corresponding to the portion of charter capital not yet contributed in accordance with registered contribution schedule
▪ Excess business management expenses allocated to the Permanent Establishment by foreign companies	▪ Provisions made not in accordance with the regulations	▪ Expenses not corresponding to taxable revenue, except for certain regulated cases
▪ Excess net interest expenses for enterprises having related party transactions	▪ Donations other than certain donations for education, health care, natural disaster or building charitable homes among other things	▪ Excess contribution to voluntary pension insurance, life insurance for employees
▪ Certain expenses directly related to the increase or reduction in the owner capital of enterprises	▪ Administrative penalties, fines	

Source: Article 9, Law on CIT No. 67/2025/QH15, dated 14 June 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam, effective from 1 October 2025, and applicable to the CIT period of 2025 onwards



Tax rate

The standard CIT tax rate is 20%. Lower CIT rates of 15% and 17% apply to enterprises with revenue from the previous year not exceeding VND3 billion or between VND3 billion to VND50 billion, respectively. The CIT rate for activities in the exploration and mining of petroleum, gas and other rare and precious natural resources ranges from 25% to 50% depending on the location and type of project.

Tax payment

The provisional CIT payments for four quarters must be at least 80% of the total CIT finalization amount. Otherwise, the tax payment interest will be applied.

Tax incentives

The level of CIT incentives that enterprises are entitled to varies based on many factors, including location, sector and business scale.

If enterprises are entitled to a number of different incentive regimes they are allowed to choose to apply the most favorable one. If they choose to switch to a different regime, they must deduct the period of incentives that they have already benefited from.

In general, the preferential tax rate under the incentive regime is applicable from the first year of revenue generation. Any tax holiday is applicable from the first taxable profit-making year or the fourth year of revenue generation, whichever comes first.

For projects applying high technologies, high-tech enterprises, agriculture enterprises applying high technologies, science and technology enterprises, industrial support product manufacturing projects, the preferential tax rates are applicable from the year in which they are granted the required certificates.

The following table summarises the incentive regime in Viet Nam.

Summary of the incentive regime in Viet Nam

By location

Activities	Level of CIT incentives	
	Tax rate	Tax holiday
▪ With especially difficult socio-economic conditions ▪ Economics zones in regions with difficult/ especially difficult socio-economic conditions ▪ High-tech zones, concentrated IT parks	10% for 15 years	Four years of tax exemption; and 50% reduction for the next nine years
▪ With difficult socio-economic conditions ▪ Economics zones not in regions with difficult or especially difficult socio-economic conditions	17% for 10 years	Two years of tax exemption; and 50% reduction for the next four years

By sector

Activities	Level of CIT incentives	
	Tax rate	Tax holiday
▪ High-tech enterprises/application of high technologies; application of strategic technologies as regulated by law ▪ Investment and development of water plants, power plants, water drainage and supply system, bridges, roadway, railway, ports, etc.) ▪ Production of software products; production of network information security products and services that meet the regulated conditions; production of key digital technology products and services; research and development, design, manufacturing, packaging, testing of semiconductor chip products; building an artificial intelligence data center ▪ Production of composite materials, lightbuilding materials, rare materials; production of renewable energy, clean energy, energy from waste destruction	10% for 15 years	Four years of tax exemption; and 50% reduction for the next nine years

Activities	Level of CIT incentives	
	Tax rate	Tax holiday
▪ Environmental protection ▪ Production of supporting industrial products that meet certain regulated conditions ▪ Certain investment projects as mentioned in Clause 2, Article 20 of the LOI		
▪ Socialized projects in regions with difficult/ especially difficult socio-economic conditions	10% for whole project's duration	Four years of tax exemption; and 50% reduction for the next nine years
▪ Socialized project not located in difficult or especially difficult socio-economic regions	10% for whole project's duration	Four years of tax exemption; and 50% reduction for the next five years
▪ Forestry cultivation, products from crops, planted forests, livestock, aquaculture, processing of agriculture and aquaculture in difficult socio-economic regions; production of plant varieties, animal breeds; production of salt; preservation of agriculture products, aquaculture products and foods, etc.	10% for whole project's duration	Not applicable
▪ Products from crops, planted forests, livestock, aquaculture, processing of agriculture and aquaculture not located in difficult or especially difficult socio-economic regions	15% for whole project's duration	Not applicable
▪ Manufacturing of high-grade steel, production of energy saving products, production of machinery and equipment serving agriculture, forestry, fisheries and salt production, production of irrigation equipment, production of animal feed, poultry feed, and aquaculture feed ▪ Production and assembly of automobiles; production of other digital technology products	17% for 10 years	Two years of tax exemption and 50% reduction for the next four years

By business scale

Activities	Level of CIT incentives	
	Tax rate	Tax holiday
▪ Having a minimum investment capital scale of VND12,000 billion and using technology that meets the requirements as prescribed by the Minister of Science and Technology (*)	10% for 15 years (**)	Four years of tax exemption; and 50% reduction for the next nine years

(*) The capital must be disbursed within five years from being licensed

(**) If meeting one of the following conditions, the application period of the preferential tax rate can be extended for a maximum of 15 years, subject to the Prime Minister's approval: (i) production of goods with global competitiveness, with revenue exceeding VND20,000 billion per year no later than five years from the date of revenue generation; or (ii) regularly employing more than 6,000 workers; or (iii) the investment project is included in the specified list of technical economic infrastructure.

Source: Article 13 and Article 14, Law on CIT No. 67/2025/QH15, dated 14 June 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam, effective from 1 October 2025, and applicable to the CIT period of 2025 onwards

Extension of incentive scheme

Subject to the Prime Minister's approval, some investment projects in certain particularly encouraged sectors may have their preferential tax rates extended for a maximum period of 15 years.

Certain investment projects that have a significant impact on socio-economic development may be eligible for a tax rate reduction of up to 50%, combined with an extension of the preferential tax rate period, if approved by the Prime Minister.

Expansion investment projects

Enterprises with ongoing investment projects that are expanding their scale, increasing capacity, innovating technology, reducing pollution, or enhancing the environment in sectors or locations eligible for corporate income tax incentives (referred to as "expansion investment projects") will have the additional income from these projects eligible for the same tax incentives entitled by the ongoing project for the remaining duration. If the ongoing project has fully utilized its tax incentive period, the additional income from the expansion investment projects that meets the specified criteria will qualify for tax reductions and exemptions, but no preferential tax rates will be granted.

Resolution on global minimum tax (GMT)

On 29 November 2023, the Viet Nam National Assembly passed Resolution No. 107/2023/QH15 regarding the implementation of the GMT in Viet Nam (Resolution 107) which took effect from 1 January 2024 and applies from the fiscal year 2024 onwards.

According to Resolution 107, in-scope entities include constituent entities that are members of a multinational enterprise group with annual consolidated revenue of at least EUR750 million in at least two of the four preceding fiscal years. If the jurisdictional effective tax rate (ETR) is below the 15% minimum rate, a top-up tax will be imposed in Viet Nam.

Resolution 107 covers both the Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (QDMTT) and the Income Inclusion Rule (IIR).

On 29 August 2025, the Government officially issued Decree 236/2025/ND-CP providing details for a number of articles of Resolution 107. Viet Nam has now established a comprehensive legal framework for the application of the GMT regime in Vietnam.



2.4 Value added tax

VAT is imposed on goods and services used in production, trading and consumption in Viet Nam (including those purchased from overseas organizations and individuals).

VAT liabilities

In general, VAT liabilities must be paid to the local tax authorities where the business activities take place while for imported goods, VAT liabilities will be collected by the customs authorities at the importation.

Declaration method

There are two methods for VAT declaration including the credit method and the direct method. The conditions for adoption of a declaration method are based on annual revenue, business sector, accounting systems and business intentions.

Comparison of the condition for credit method and direct method

Conditions	Credit Method	Direct method
Annual revenue	VND1 billion or more of revenue subject to VAT	Less than VND1 billion of revenue subject to VAT unless voluntarily registering for the credit method
Business sector	Voluntarily register for VAT declaration under credit method	Engaging in trading gold, silver and precious stones Business individuals and households
Accounting systems	Maintaining complete books of account, invoices and documents in accordance with relevant accounting, invoicing regulations	Not required to maintain proper books of account

Source: Article 11 and 12, Law on Value Added Tax No. 48/2024/QH15, dated 26 November 2024, issued by National Assembly; Section 4 and 5, Chapter II, Decree 181/2025/ND-CP, dated 1 July 2025, issued by the Government

Tax calculation (credit method)

VAT payable calculation (credit method)

Input VAT (*)	Output VAT	VAT payable
▪ VAT amounts on all VAT invoices of purchased goods and services ▪ VAT amount paid on imported goods ▪ VAT amount paid under the FCWT regime	Total VAT on goods or services sold	Output VAT minus Input VAT

(*) In order for input VAT to be creditable it must be (1) used for the enterprise's VAT-able business activities; (2.1) be supported by legitimate VAT invoices; (2.2) be supported by payment evidence (via non-cash mode for invoices of VND5 million or more); or (2.3) be supported by a tax payment voucher (for import VAT); or (2.4) a FCWT payment voucher (for VAT of FCWT).

Source: Article 23, 25 and 26, Decree No. 181/2025/ND-CP, dated 1 July 2025, issued by the Government.

Tax rate (credit method)

VAT Tax rate summary (credit method)

0%	Goods exported overseas; goods on-the-spot exported Services provided and consumed overseas; services provided and consumed in non-tariff zone and directly serving to export production International transportation Some aviation and maritime services either directly for foreign entities or through agents Digital information products provided and consumed overseas Others
5%	Clean water, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural services such as digging and dredging, agricultural machinery and equipment, rubber products, handicrafts made from natural materials, medical equipment, teaching aids, traditional artistic performances, children's toys, scientific and technological services, and social housing transactions
10%	Standard VAT rate, applicable to goods and services other than those mentioned above. On 17 June 2025, the National Assembly has approved the Resolution to reduce the 10% VAT rate to 8% for major goods/services until the end of 2026.

Source: Article 9, Law on Value Added Tax No. 48/2024/QH15, dated 26 November 2024, issued by the National Assembly

Direct method

VAT payable calculation and tax rate summary (direct method)

Tax calculation	Tax rate	
Revenue	1%	Distribution; supply of goods
Tax rate	2%	Other cases
VAT payable (Revenue) x (VAT rate)	3%	Manufacturing; transportation; services attached to the supply of goods; construction, including supply of materials
	5%	Services; construction excluding supply of materials

Source: Article 12, Law on Value Added Tax No. 48/2024/QH15, dated 26 November 2024, issued by National Assembly; Appendix I of Circular 69/2025/TT-BTC dated 1 July 2025 of the Ministry of Finance



Non-taxable goods and services

List of goods and services not subject to VAT

Goods and services not subject to VAT

- Unprocessed or preprocessed products from farming, breeding, and aquaculture; breeds of livestock, plant varieties, including breeds, seeds, stems, tubers, semen, embryos, genetic materials
- Transfer of right to use land
- Human insurance; agriculture insurance services; insurance for ships and
- instruments for fishing; reinsurance
- Financial service, banking, and securities trading including loans, guarantees, capital transfers, debt transfer, FX trading and derivatives
- Services related to health care and veterinary services
- Education and vocational training according to prevailing regulations
- Machinery and equipment not locally produced, imported for specific purpose
- Transshipment goods; transit goods; temporarily imported goods
- Material imported for manufacture or tolling exported goods
- Goods and services traded between a foreign party and a free trade zone, or among free trade zones
- Technology transfers according to the Law on Technology Transfer; intellectual property right transfers according to the LOIP; software and software services
- Exported products include unprocessed natural resources and minerals; processed natural resources and minerals, in accordance with the Government's regulations
- Goods and services from business individuals and households with annual revenue of VND500 million or less

Source: Article 5, Law on Value Added Tax No. 48/2024/QH15, dated 26 November 2024, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam which is partially amended by Law on Value Added Tax No. 149/2025/QH15, dated 11 December 2025

VAT refund

Taxpayers can claim VAT refunds from the tax authorities only in the following cases:

List of cases can claim VAT refunds

Cases	Main conditions
New or expansion projects investment	Adopting the VAT credit method Under the pre-operation investment period Total accumulated input VAT exceeds VND300 million Fully contribute charter capital or fulfill the business conditions
Exporting activities	Adopting VAT credit method Total accumulated input VAT for export production (after offsetting the VAT liabilities from domestic sale activities) exceeds VND300 million (capped at 10% of export revenue) Non-refundable: Goods that are imported and then re-exported, excluding materials imported for manufacturing or tolling exported goods
Goods and services subject to 5% VAT rate	Adopting VAT credit method Having an accumulated surplus of input VAT for goods and services subject to 5% VAT that exceeds VND300 million (after 12 consecutive months or four consecutive quarters)
Business	Dissolution, bankruptcy or shutdown
Other cases	Projects and programs financed by ODA grant, grant aids or humanitarian aids Entities granted diplomatic immunity and privileges in accordance with relevant laws. Those cases eligible for a refund as defined in international treaties that Viet Nam has entered into.

Source: Article 15, Law on Value Added Tax No. 48/2024/QH15, dated 26 November 2024, issued by National Assembly; Section 3, Chapter III, Decree No. 181/2025/ND-CP, dated 01 July 2025, issued by the Government; Appendix II and III of Circular 69/2025/TT-BTC dated 1 July 2025 of the Ministry of Finance

Electronic invoices

All enterprises in Viet Nam must use e-invoices. Business individuals and households must also use e-invoices if their revenue exceeds the statutory threshold.



2.5 Foreign contractor withholding tax

Taxpayers

FCWT applies to foreign contractors doing business and earning income from Viet Nam under a contract, agreement or undertaking. In addition, from 1 July 2020, under the Law on Tax Administration, foreign suppliers without a permanent establishment in Viet Nam engage in e-commerce, digital-based business activities, and provide other services to organizations and individuals in Viet Nam shall directly apply or authorize representatives to apply for tax registration, and declare and pay tax in Viet Nam in accordance with the regulations of the MOF. Deemed tax (both CIT and VAT of FCWT) on revenue earned will be applied.

Taxable and non-taxable transactions

Comparison of transactions applied FCWT and non-FCWT

Transactions	FCWT	Non-FCWT
Services	Services provided or consumed inside Viet Nam	Services provided and consumed outside Viet Nam Certain services provided outside Viet Nam
Goods	Supply of goods attached with services in Viet Nam Supply of goods in which the final delivery points is inside Viet Nam	Supply of goods not attached with services conducted in Viet Nam and the final delivery point is outside Viet Nam or at a border gate of Viet Nam
Others (*)	Construction and installation Interest Royalties Penalty/compensation Income from transportation activities Securities transfer, capital transfer	

(*) No dividend withholding tax applies to corporate shareholders

Source: Circular No. 103/2014/TT-BTC, dated 6 August 2014, issued by the MOF; Law on VAT No. 48/2024/QH15, dated 26 November 2024, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Decree No. 181/2025/ND-CP, dated 1 July 2025, issued by the Government; Circular No. 69/2025/TT- BTC, dated 1 July 2025, issued by the MoF; Law on CIT No. 67/2025/QH15, dated 14 June 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Decree No. 320/2025/ND-CP, dated 15 December 2025, issued by the Government.

Declaration methods and calculation

FCWT comprises both a CIT and VAT component.

The filing and calculation of FCWT is based on one of three methods: (i) Deemed method (default); (ii) Hybrid method; and (iii) Declaration method.

Comparison of criteria among FCWT methods (**)

Criteria	Deemed method	Declaration method	Hybrid method
Filing	Vietnamese party	Foreign contractor	Foreign contractor
Calculation	VAT = Revenue subject to VAT x deemed rate (***) CIT = Revenue subject to CIT x deemed rate	VAT = Output VAT – Input VAT *(*) Credit method* CIT = Assessable income x CIT rate *(*) Same as a domestic corporation*	VAT = Output VAT – Input VAT *(*) Credit method* CIT = Revenue subject to CIT x deemed rate
Revenue/ Profit remittance	Tax liability must be withheld before remittance	No detailed requirement	No detailed requirement

(**) The CIT treatments and FCWT methods could be subject to change from 1 October 2025, and once the Circular guiding the new Law on CIT No. 67/2025/QH15 and Decree on CIT No. 320/2025/ND-CP are released.

(***) Not applicable to foreign suppliers without permanent establishments in Viet Nam doing e-commerce business or digital platform-based business with organizations and individuals in Viet Nam.

Source: Circular No. 103/2014/TT-BTC, dated 6 August 2014, issued by the MOF; Law on VAT No. 48/2024/QH15, dated 26 November 2024, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Decree No. 181/2025/ND-CP, dated 1 July 2025, issued by the Government; Circular No. 69/2025/TT- BTC, dated 1 July 2025, issued by the MoF; Law on CIT No. 67/2025/QH15, dated 14 June 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Decree No. 320/2025/ND-CP, dated 15 December 2025, issued by the Government.

The deemed method is the default method, and the most common method. The declaration method and hybrid method only apply if elected and can only be chosen if the following conditions are met:

- The taxpayer is conducting a business in Viet Nam under a contract with a duration of 183 days or more
- The taxpayer has a permanent establishment in Viet Nam (e.g. Project Office)
- The taxpayer applies the Vietnamese Accounting Systems and is registered for tax purposes

Tax rates

For the deemed method, different tax rates apply depending on the type of business activity.

FCWT tax rate summary

Business activities	VAT rate	CIT rate (****)
Supply of goods in Viet Nam or the goods are associated with services rendered in Viet Nam (including on-spot export and import, distribution of goods in Viet Nam or delivery of goods where the seller bears the risks relating to delivery of the goods within Viet Nam)	1% or exempt	1%
Services, leasing of machinery and equipment	Exempt, 2% or 5%	5%
Supply of goods attached to services where the value is separated (income from services)	5%	5%
Supply of machinery and equipment with services attached where the value is not separated	3%	2%
Construction, installation inclusive of raw materials, machinery and equipment	3%	2%
Construction, installation exclusive of raw materials, machinery and equipment	5%	2%
Transportation	0% or 3%	2%
Derivative financial services	Exempt	2%
Restaurant, hotel, casino management services	5%	10%
Loan interest	Exempt	5%
Royalties	Exempt, 2% or 5%	10%
Transfer of securities, reinsurance	Exempt	0.1%
Transfer of capital (except for ownership restructuring transactions among companies within the same corporate group that do not change the ultimate parent company of the parties involved, which continue to hold direct or indirect ownership of the enterprise in Vietnam after the restructuring and do not generate income)	Exempt	5%
Other cases where the value of different activities is not separated	Highest rate applicable	

(****) The CIT treatments could be subject to change from 1 October 2025, and once the Circular guiding the new Law on CIT No. 67/2025/QH15 and Decree on CIT No. 320/2025/ND-CP are released.

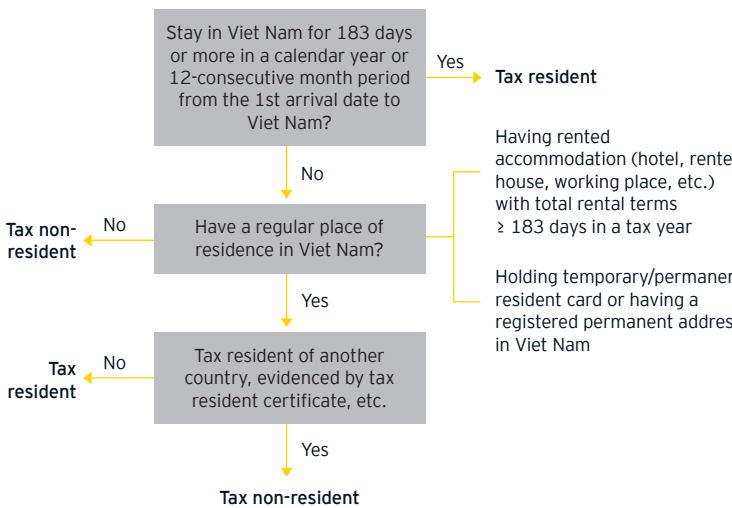
Source: Decree No. 320/2025/ND-CP, dated 15 December 2025, issued by the Government; Circular No. 103/2014/TT-BTC, dated 6 August 2014, issued by the MOF; Circular No. 69/2025/TT-BTC, dated 1 July 2025.

2.6 Personal income tax

Tax residency status

The incidence of PIT depends on whether an individual is a tax resident or a tax non-resident of Viet Nam

Determination of tax residency status in Viet Nam



Source: Clause 1 and 2, Article 1, Circular No. 111/2013/TT-BTC, dated 15 August 2013, issued by the MOF providing guidelines for implementation of the Law on PIT, the Law amending, supplementing a number of Articles of the Law on PIT and Decree No. 65/2013/ND-CP of the Government making detailed provisions for a number of Articles of the Law on PIT, the Law amending, supplementing a number of Articles of the Law on PIT; Law on PIT No. 109/2025/QH15 issued by National Assembly of Vietnam

Tax resident versus tax non-resident

Comparison between tax residents and tax non-residents

	Tax resident	Tax non-resident
Taxable income	Worldwide income	Viet Nam-sourced income
Deductions to employment income	Family relief Compulsory insurances Supplemental retirement insurance Voluntary pension fund/insurance (capped at VND1 million/month) Donations to charitable, humanitarian, study encouragement funds Life insurance not exceeding the cap as regulated by the Government Medical and educational expenses incurred by taxpayers and their dependents	No
Tax rate on employment income	Progressive tax rates (5%–35%) (*)	Flat rate of 20%
Tax finalization on employment income	Required	Not required
Double taxation elimination	Foreign tax credit on foreign sourced income	Tax exemption if conditions stated in the tax treaty are satisfied (a notification to the tax authority is required)

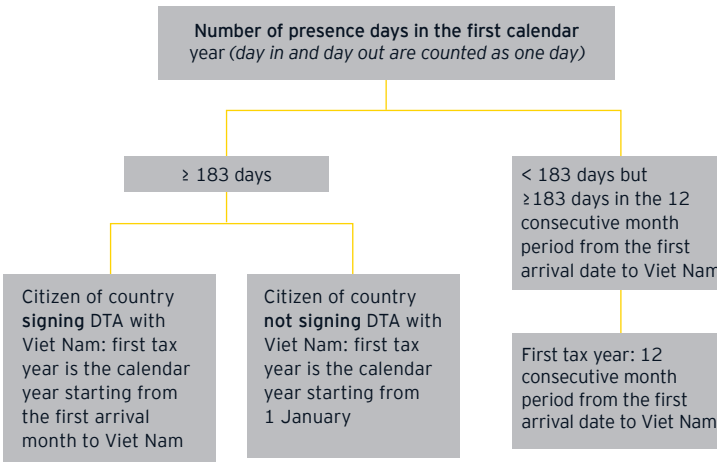
(*) Upon paying income of VND2 million or more to a tax resident who does not sign a labor contract or signs a labor contract with term of less than three months, the Viet Nam-based income payer shall withhold PIT at 10% unless the income payee provides a valid commitment on under-taxation-threshold-income. The progressive tax rates shall still be applied on total annual employment income of the tax residents upon their tax finalizations.

Source: Article 1 and 7, Clause 1 of Article 18, Clause 2 of Article 26 of Circular No. 111/2013/TT-BTC, dated 15 August 2013, issued by the MOF providing guidelines for implementation of the Law on PIT, the Law amending, supplementing a number of Articles of the Law on PIT and Decree No. 65/2013/ND-CP of the Government making detailed provisions for a number of Articles of the Law on PIT, the Law amending, supplementing a number of Articles of the Law on PIT; Clause 2 of Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11, Article 21 of Law on PIT No. 109/2025/QH15 issued by National Assembly of Vietnam

Tax year

Determination of tax year of a tax resident in Viet Nam

- First tax year



- Second tax year onwards: calendar year

Source: Point e.2, Clause 2, Article 26, Circular No. 111/2013/TT-BTC, dated 15 August 2013, issued by the MOF providing guidelines for implementation of the Law on PIT, the Law amending, supplementing a number of Articles of the Law on PIT and Decree No. 65/2013/ND-CP of the Government making detailed provisions for a number of Articles of the Law on PIT, the Law amending, supplementing a number of Articles of the Law on PIT; Article 2, Circular No. 119/2014/TT-BTC, dated 25 August 2014, issued by MOF amending, supplementing a number of Articles of Circular No. 156/2013/TT-BTC, dated 06 November 2013, Circular No. 111/2013/TT-BTC dated 15 August 2013, Circular No. 219/2013/TT-BTC dated 31 December 2013, Circular No. 08/2013/TT-BTC dated 10 January 2013, Circular No. 85/2011/TT-BTC dated 17 June 2011, Circular No. 39/2014/TT-BTC dated 31 March 2014, and Circular No. 78/2014/TT-BTC dated 18 June 2014 of the MOF in order to simplify tax formalities

Employment income

All salary, allowances, bonuses and benefits in-kind are taxable unless specifically excluded.

The following are some examples of benefits not subject to PIT:

- One-off relocation allowance for expatriates to reside in Viet Nam, Vietnamese employees to work overseas or Vietnamese employees who have long-term residence overseas to return to work in Viet Nam
- Meal allowance in-kind or in cash paid in accordance with company policies

- Clothing allowance in-kind (uncapped) or in cash (capped at VND5 million/ year)
- Mobile phone allowance
- Wages for working at night or overtime or unused leaves in accordance with the Labor code
- Non-compulsory insurance without accumulated premium (e.g. health, accident insurance) for employees
- Training fees relevant to employees' profession or in line with the employers' plan
- Tuition fees for the children of expatriates working in Viet Nam to study in Viet Nam and children of Vietnamese working abroad to study abroad from kindergarten to high school level
- Transportation for conveying employees from their residence to their workplace and vice versa
- Allowance for marriage and condolences for funeral of the employees and their family members (capped at average one month salary)
- Air ticket for home leave of expatriates working in Viet Nam or Vietnamese employees working overseas limited to one trip per year
- Per diem and business trip expenses
- Severance allowance paid in line with the labor regulations
- Social insurance allowance paid by the social insurance authorities
- Health care, entertainment, beauty services for collective employees without mentioning any specific employee

The following are examples of some benefits which are subject to concessional PIT treatment:

- Accommodation and electricity, water and associated services provided and arranged by the employer to the employee is taxed at the lower of the actual expenses and 15% of the total taxable income (exclusive of house rental and utilities expenses)
- Life insurance premiums paid by an employer for an employee is taxed at a flat tax rate of 10%

Income from salaries and wages is exempted from PIT in the following cases:

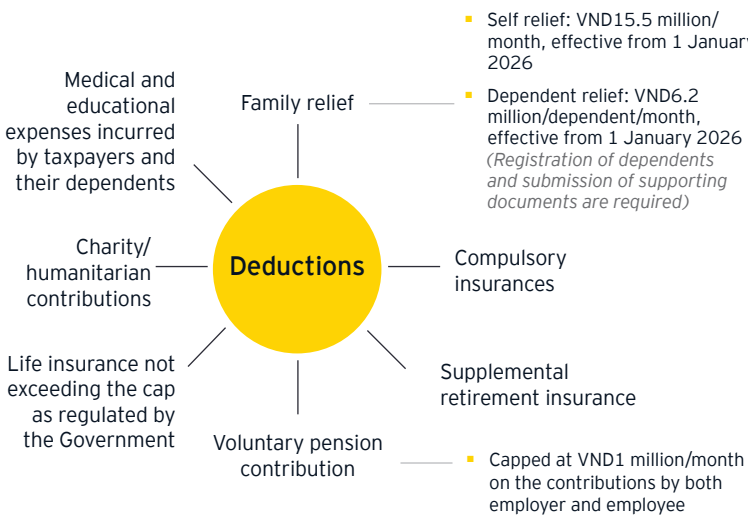
- Income earned from performing tasks related to scientific, technological, and innovation
- Individuals classified as high-quality digital technology professionals are exempt from PIT for a period of five years on income from salaries and wages in the following circumstances:

- Income from projects related to digital technology activities in concentrated digital technology zones
- Income from research and development projects, production of key digital technology products, semiconductor chips, and artificial intelligence systems
- Income from activities related to training the digital technology workforce

- Individuals who are high-quality human resources engaged in research and development activities in high technology or strategic technology listed in the prioritized investment and development categories or the strategic technology categories as stipulated by the law on high technology, are exempt from personal income tax for a period of five years on income from salaries and wages.

Deductions

Tax relief for tax residents



Source: Clause 2 of Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11, Article 21 of Law on PIT No. 109/2025/QH15 issued by National Assembly of Vietnam

Tax rates

Tax rates on employment income, applied for the tax year 2026 onwards

Monthly assessable income (INC) (VND million)	Residents (*)	Non-residents
INC ≤ 10	5%	20%
10 < INC ≤ 30	10%	
30 < INC ≤ 60	20%	
60 < INC ≤ 100	30%	
INC > 100	35%	

(*) Upon paying income of VND2 million or more to a tax resident who does not sign a labor contract or signs a labor contract with term of less than three months, the Viet Nam-based income payer shall withhold PIT at 10% unless the income payee provides a valid commitment on under-taxation-threshold-income. The progressive tax rates shall still be applied on total annual employment income of the tax residents upon their tax finalizations.

Source: Clause 2 of Article 9, Article 21 of Law on PIT No. 109/2025/QH15 issued by National Assembly of Vietnam

Tax rates on non-employment income

Types of income	Residents	Non-residents
Business income	From 2026 tax year onwards: tax rate as the below table:	1%–5% (based on type of business income)

PIT calculation methods *(must apply consistently in two years)*	(A) Annual Revenue ≤ VND500m/annum	(B) VND500m < Annual Revenue ≤ VND3b	(C) VND3b < Annual Revenue ≤ VND50b	(D) VND50b < Annual Revenue
Deduction method (default)	Exempted	PIT = (Revenue - Deductible expenses) x Tax rate		
		15%	17%	20%
Direct method (optional)		PIT = Revenue **exceeding VND500m** x Tax rate	N/A	

Types of income	Residents	Non-residents
Income from capital investment	5%	5%
Income from capital contribution transfer	Until 30 June 2026: 20% (on net gain) From 1 July 2026 onwards: 20% (on net gain) or 2% (on sales proceeds)	Until 30 June 2026: 0.1% (on sales proceeds) From 1 July 2026 onwards: 20% (on net gain) or 2% (on sales proceeds)
Income from security transfer	0.1% (on sales proceeds)	0.1% (on sales proceeds)
Income from real estate transfer	2% (on sales proceeds)	2% (on sales proceeds)
Income from winning prize (*)	10%	10%
Income from commercial franchises and copyright (*)	5%	5%
Income from gifts and inheritance (*)	10%	10%
Income from the transfer of Vietnam's national internet domain name ".vn", greenhouse gas emission reduction results and carbon credits, or vehicle license plates obtained through auction, in accordance with the law (**)	5%	5%
Income from the transfer of digital assets or gold bullion, effective from 1 July 2026	0.1%	0.1%

(*) PIT is imposed on the portion of income that exceeds VND10 million, and this will remain in effect until 30 June 2026. Starting from 1 July 2027, this threshold will increase to VND20 million.

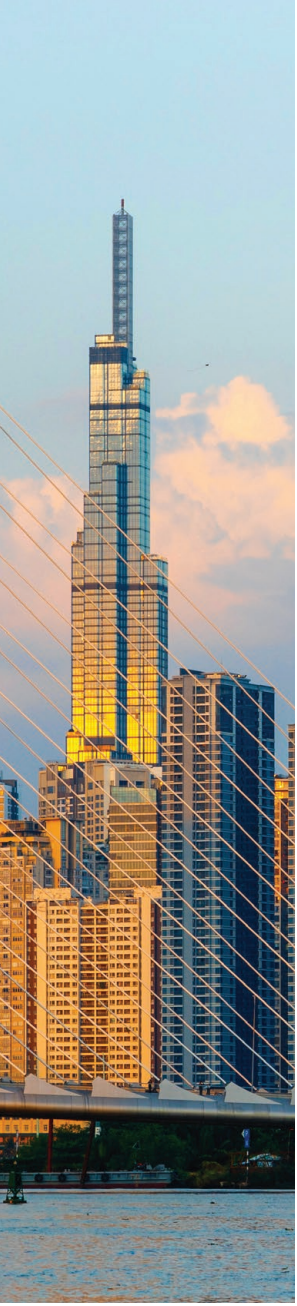
(**) These incomes are subject to PIT from 1 July 2026, on the portion of income that exceeds VN20 million.

Source: Appendix 1, Circular No. 40/2021/TT-BTC; Articles 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Circular 111/2013/TT-BTC; Articles 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 of Law on PIT 2025

Tax declaration deadline

Description	Deadlines
Tax registration	Within 10 working days from the date the individual incurs tax obligation
Monthly tax filing and payment	By the 20th day following the reporting month
Quarterly tax filing and payment	By the end of the month following the reporting quarter
Year-end finalization filing and payment (withholding tax return)	By the last day of the third month from the end of the tax year
Year-end finalization filing and payment (direct filing)	By the last day of the fourth month from the end of the tax year (for tax year being the calendar year) By the last day of the third month from the end of the tax year (for other tax years)
End of assignment finalization and payment	Prior to leaving Viet Nam or within 45 days from the repatriation from Viet Nam in case of authorization
Submission of dependent registration (direct family member)	By the finalization due date
Submission of dependent registration (others)	By 31 December of the year

Source: Clause 2, Article 33, Article 44, Law on Tax Administration No. 38/2019/QH14, dated 13 June 2019, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Clause 3, Article 21, Circular No. 92/2015/TT-BTC; Point c.2.3, Clause 1, Article 9, Circular No. 111/2013/TT-BTC



2.7 Transfer pricing

The tax authorities have the power to adjust the value of purchases, sales, exchanges and accounting records of goods and services of taxpayers if that value is not in accordance with the arm's length principle. The Vietnamese TP regulation does not allow TP policy downward adjustment that can reduce the taxable income of the entity in Viet Nam.

The Vietnamese TP requirements are generally consistent with those set out in the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations (OECD TP Guidelines). However, it is worth noting that the acceptable arm's length price under Viet Nam's TP regulation is a value that falls within a range determined by the 35th to 75th percentile rather than the inter-quartile range, which is the traditionally accepted range. In addition, the data of a single year is used rather than weighted average data.

The applicable TP methods under Viet Nam's TP regulations include:

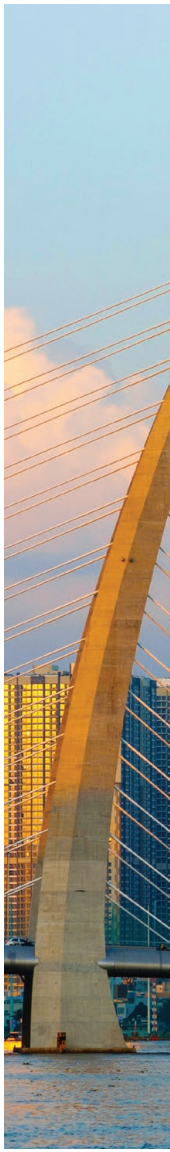
- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Resale price method
- Cost plus method
- Profit-split method or profit allocation method
- Comparable profit method (referred to as transactional net margin method in the OECD TP Guidelines)

It is noted that conditions to apply the TP method above may be different from the conditions stated in the OECD TP Guidelines.

The Vietnamese regulations contain detailed TP documentation requirements. The documentation must be prepared before the submission of the annual CIT return. It does not need to be filed but must be submitted to the tax authority immediately upon request of the tax authority in a tax audit. Taxpayers are obliged to comply with the three-tiered TP documentation (in Vietnamese) requirement, including:

- Master file
- Local file
- Copy of CbCR prepared by the overseas ultimate parent company in accordance with the laws of the respective parent company's jurisdiction. CbCR notification is required since the exchange relationships for CbCR has not been activated yet.

In addition, taxpayers are obliged to prepare and submit certain stipulated disclosure forms together with their CIT finalization returns. If transfer prices are found to be non-arm's length or non-compliant, then the Vietnamese tax authorities may adjust the transfer prices and assess additional taxes and penalties. Companies seeking greater certainty may consider entering an Advance Pricing Agreements (APA). The APA period is three years with a renewal of a maximum three years. The Vietnamese Minister of Finance exercises the authority to comment and decide to sign the APA content for bilateral and multilateral APAs.



28 Double taxation avoidance

Viet Nam has signed 80 DTAs with jurisdictions that provide relief from double taxation. The table below indicates jurisdictions that Viet Nam has signed a DTA with.



List of jurisdictions that have signed DTAs with Viet Nam

Algeria (*)	Germany	Malta	Seychelles
Australia	Hong Kong	Mongolia	Singapore
Austria	Hungary	Morocco	Slovakia
Azerbaijan	Iceland	Mozambique	Spain
Bangladesh	India	Myanmar	Sri Lanka
Belarus	Indonesia	Netherlands	Sweden
Belgium (**)	Iran	New Zealand	Switzerland
Brunei Darussalam	Ireland	Norway	Taiwan
Bulgaria	Israel	Oman	Thailand
Cambodia	Italy	Pakistan	Tunisia
Canada	Japan	Palestine	Turkey
Mainland China	Kazakhstan	Panama	Ukraine
Croatia	North Korea	Philippines	United Arab Emirates
Cuba	South Korea	Poland	United Kingdom
Cyprus (*)	Kuwait	Portugal	United States (*)
Czech Republic	Laos	Qatar	Uruguay
Denmark	Latvia	Romania	Uzbekistan
Egypt (*)	Luxembourg	Russia	Venezuela
Estonia	Macau	San Marino	
Finland	Macedonia (*)	Saudi Arabia	
France	Malaysia	Serbia	

Source: Department of Taxation, http://www.gdt.gov.vn/, accessed 26 December 2025, EY compilation
(*) These DTAs are not yet in force
(**) The protocols amending these DTAs are not yet effective

DTA application notification procedures

Any benefit arising to a company under a DTA does not apply automatically. In order to take advantage of any relief under a DTA, the taxpayer must submit a DTA application to the local tax authority 15 days before the tax payment due date. However, this is not strictly implemented in practice because a DTA application dossier may still be considered as long as it is submitted within the three-year time limit.

There are particular cases whereby the tax authority may reject an application under the DTA including:

- The application for exemption/reduction is submitted more than three years after the tax obligation arises
- The transaction is solely for the purpose of enjoying DTA benefits
- The applicant is not the true beneficiary of the tax payment being considered for exemption/reduction

Mutual agreement procedures

A MAP process is available. Almost all DTAs concluded by Viet Nam incorporate a provision on MAP. A MAP request has to be submitted within two or three years from the date of receiving the first notice from the tax authority leading to the tax treatment considered by the complainant not to be in accordance with the provisions of the DTA. When proceeding with a MAP request, the complainant must still fulfil all tax obligations stated in the tax treatment decisions (such as tax administrative decisions, tax notices, etc.) issued by tax authority before and during the process of settlement of the MAP request.

2.9 Special sales tax

SST is an indirect tax imposed on certain special goods/services produced/provided, or imported by enterprises/individuals in Viet Nam

Taxpayer

SST payers include producers and importers of goods and providers of services which are subject to SST.

Exporters that purchase SST liable goods from producers for export and do not export but sell them domestically shall also pay SST.

Taxable objects and rates

The following table lists the goods and services to which SST applies. We note there are certain exemptions to this general list.

List of tax rates applicable for goods and services (effective from 1 January 2026)

Goods	Tax rate	Specific tax amount
Cigarettes	75%	From 1 January 2027: VND2,000/pack From 1 January 2028: VND4,000/pack From 1 January 2029: VND6,000/pack From 1 January 2030: VND8,000/pack From 1 January 2031: VND10,000/pack
Cigars	75%	From 1 January 2027: VND20,000/cigar From 1 January 2028: VND40,000/cigar From 1 January 2029: VND60,000/cigar From 1 January 2030: VND80,000/cigar From 1 January 2031: VND100,000/cigar
Shredded tobacco, or other forms	75%	From 1 January 2027: VND20,000/100g or 100ml From 1 January 2028: VND40,000/100g or 100ml From 1 January 2029: VND60,000/100g or 100ml From 1 January 2030: VND80,000/100g or 100ml From 1 January 2031: VND100,000/100g or 100ml
Liquor with alcohol ≥ 20 degrees	65% in 2026, increasing by 5% annually to reach 90% in 2031	

Goods	Tax rate	Specific tax amount
Liquor with alcohol < 20 degrees	35% in 2026, increasing by 5% annually to reach 60% in 2031	
Beer	65% in 2026, increasing by 5% annually to reach 90% in 2031	
Automobiles having fewer than 24 seats	1%-150% (Depending on number of seats, cylinder capacity, kinds of engine)	
Motorcycles with cylinder capacity above 125cm^3	20%	
Aircraft/yacht	30%	
Gasoline	7%-10%	
Air-conditioners of 90,000 BTU or less (except for ones equipped on transport vehicles)	10%	
Playing cards	40%	
Votive papers and objects	70%	
Soft drinks, according to the National Standard (TCVN), with a sugar content exceeding 5g per 100ml.	From 1 January 2027: 8% From 1 January 2028: 10%	

Services	Tax rate (%)
Dancing club business	40
Massage, karaoke	30
Casino, electronic casino game business	35
Betting business	30
Golf course business	20
Lottery business	15

Source: Law on SST No. 66/2025/QH15 dated 14 June 2025, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam effective from 1 January 2026

2.10

Business license fee

There is a nominal tax (maximum amount of VND3 million) on the registered capital (charter capital or invested capital) of an enterprise. It is collected annually.

From 1 January 2026, according to Resolution 198/2025/QH15 dated 17 May 2025, Viet Nam will abolish the collection of business license fee.



3 Customs duty and procedures

Export duty

Most exported goods are exempt from export duty. Export duty is currently only charged on certain items such as natural resources, wood, metal scraps, etc. The rates range from 0% to 50%.

Import duty

For imported goods, the applicable import duty rates vary depending on the type of goods imported (i.e., the harmonized system (HS) codes of the goods) and the originating countries.

In general, consumer goods, especially unhealthy goods, environmentally harmful goods, and goods that can already be produced in Viet Nam are subject to high import duties, while machinery, equipment, materials and supplies necessary for production are subject to lower rates or even zero rated of import duties.

There are three types of import duty rates:

- Preferential rates (i.e., Most Favored Nation rates) for commodities imported from countries or territories that are WTO members or countries that have most favored nation commercial treatment with Viet Nam
- Special preferential rates for commodities imported from countries or territories having FTAs with Viet Nam (see details in page 90)
- Ordinary rates which are mostly at 150% of the corresponding preferential rates (i.e., Most Favored Nation rates) applied to the same commodities

Other additional import duties that may be applied to imported goods include anti-dumping tax, safeguard tax and anti-subsidy tax.



Dutiable value

The dutiable value of imported and exported goods is the customs value which is determined in compliance with the WTO Valuation Agreement.

Customs procedures

Registration of a customs declaration with the customs office is required within 30 days from the date the imported goods arrive at the Viet Nam check-points. Regarding exported goods, the customs declarations must be registered with the customs office after the exported goods are available and must be at least 4 hours before the departure of the transport means or at least 2 hours before the departure of the aircraft where goods are exported via courier. In practice, the export customs declarations are registered with the customs office at least 1 day before the departure of the transport means.

Customs declarations are subject to a risk assessment which will trigger different levels of inspection by the customs authorities (generally referred to as red, yellow, and green lane).

Certain goods are banned from import/export or require the importer/exporter to obtain import and export permits from the governmental agencies.

Exemption

Exemptions from import duty are granted for certain imported goods, some of which include:

- Sector:
  - Certain goods imported for oil and gas or shipbuilding activities
  - Materials and supplies that cannot be produced in Viet Nam and imported for direct use in production of IT products, digital contents and software
  - Certain goods imported/exported for environment protection activities
  - Goods imported for R&D or education purposes
- Projects entitled to investment incentives:
  - Machinery and equipment, special means of transportation and construction materials which are not yet produced in Viet Nam imported to form fixed assets of the projects
  - Materials and parts that are not yet produced in Viet Nam imported to serve the manufacturing activity of the projects within five years from the date of production commencement
- Business scheme:
  - Goods imported under toll manufacturing or contract manufacturing models (i.e. goods imported for the production of exported goods)
  - Goods temporarily imported within a certain period of time and subsequently re-exported (with some exceptions)
- Low value goods:
  - Gifts within the respective prescribed limits for individuals and entities
  - Non-commercial goods, e.g., samples, pictures, videos, models and advertisement publications in small quantities

Refunds

Import/export duties may be refunded in some cases such as:

- Parts, components, materials that are not yet produced in Viet Nam imported for the assembly of automobiles
- Import duties paid on imported goods which are later exported overseas or non-tariff zones
- Export duties paid on exported goods which are later re-imported
- Import duties paid on materials imported to produce goods that are subsequently exported
- Import/export duties paid on imported/exported goods but the goods are actually imported/exported with a quantity smaller than the quantity on which duty was paid

Authorized economic operator

An AEO can enjoy certain benefits such as:

- Fast-track customs clearance procedures (e.g., all customs declarations are allocated into green lane)
- Exemption from document submission and physical goods inspection
- Monthly tax payment (i.e. receive goods first and pay taxes later)
- Exemption from post-clearance audit (unless suspected of fraud)

Some of the conditions, among others, to be granted AEO status:

- Full compliance: no tax and customs offence within two years before AEO application
- High annual turnover of import/export volumes or being certified by the Ministry of Science and Technology as high-tech enterprises

Export processing enterprise

Enterprises that produce goods for export may register to be an EPE. An EPE means a company established and operated within an EPZ or an enterprise specializing in manufacturing exported products within an industrial park or an EZ. Goods which are imported into the EPE and consumed within the EPE are not subject to customs duty and VAT. Goods exported from the EPE to overseas markets are not subject to export duty.

In order to register as an EPE, the registrant company must satisfy the requirements for customs supervision, e.g. must have hard fences to separate the company with the outside area and must have 24/7 operating cameras, management software for imported and exported goods.

Customs inspection and audits

Post-clearance audits are common in Viet Nam as customs authorities like to facilitate the customs clearance process for companies' exported and imported goods and the customs authorities conduct post-clearance audits to monitor companies' compliance with customs regulations. However, customs inspection is also focused during customs clearance process based on risk management principles.

During customs audits, customs authorities often focus on the following customs compliance areas:

- Inventory balance and the use of the duty-exempted imported goods
- HS code classification
- Customs valuation
- Goods' origin and C/O
- Eligibility for export-import duty exemption
- License and specialized inspection

Free trade agreements

Viet Nam is a signing member of the following FTAs:

FTAs	Signing members
ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA)	10 ASEAN member countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam)
Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)	Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Viet Nam (*)
ASEAN – Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)	10 ASEAN member countries and Japan
ASEAN – Korea FTA (AKFTA)	10 ASEAN member countries and Korea Republic
ASEAN – India FTA (AIFTA)	10 ASEAN member countries and India
ASEAN – China FTA (ACFTA)	10 ASEAN member countries and Mainland China
ASEAN – Hong Kong FTA (AHKFTA)	10 ASEAN member countries and Hong Kong
ASEAN – Australia – New Zealand (AANZFTA)	10 ASEAN member countries and Australia, New Zealand
Viet Nam – Chile FTA (VCFTA)	Viet Nam, Chile
Viet Nam – Korea FTA (VKFTA)	Viet Nam, Korea Republic
Viet Nam – Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (VJEPA)	Viet Nam, Japan
Viet Nam – Eurasian Economic Union FTA (VN – EAEU FTA)	Viet Nam, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia
Viet Nam – European Union FTA (EVFTA) *Goods exported from Viet Nam to the EU are still entitled to GSP benefits until 31 December 2022	Viet Nam, 27 EU member states
Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) (**)	10 ASEAN member countries and Australia, China Mainland, Japan, Korea Republic, and New Zealand
Viet Nam – UK FTA (UKVFTA) (***)	Viet Nam, the United Kingdom
Viet Nam – Israel FTA (VIFTA) (***)	Viet Nam, Israel

Source: Website of WTO Center under Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry at https://www.trungtamwto.vn/, accessed 26 September 2025; EY compilation

Notes:

(*) The CPTPP Agreement officially took effect on 30 December 2018. The CPTPP took effect in Viet Nam on 14 January 2019.

(**) RCEP agreement was signed on 15 November 2020 and entered into force on 1 January 2022.

(***) The UKVFTA was signed on 29 December 2020. The Agreement has been temporarily applied from 23:00 p.m. on 31 December 2020 GMT or 6 a.m. on 1 January 2021, Viet Nam time and officially took effect on 1 May 2021.

In addition to the FTAs, Viet Nam has also signed trade agreements with Cambodia, Cuba, Laos.

Proof of origin

Proof of origin is required when exporters/importers claim special preferential duty rates under FTAs or trade agreements. Some commodities must be accompanied with proof of origin when they are imported into Viet Nam even where preferential tariffs are not available for such commodities. Proof of origin can be in the form of a paper C/O or COO, an origin statement or self-certification, or an electronic C/O. Each FTA has its own required form of proof of origin.

Generally exported goods are not required to have a proof of origin. Proof of origin for exported goods is applied by exporters for the importing partners to enjoy preferential import tariffs in importing countries.



On-the-spot export and import activities

OTS export and import activities are common in Viet Nam and help to facilitate trade and production. There are two forms of OTS export and import that are regulated in Article 35 of Decree 08/2015/ND-CP (amended by Decree 167/2025/ND-CP, effective from 1 July 2025):

- Form 1: Goods processed in Viet Nam under contract manufacturing agreements with foreign traders, and sold, transferred to Vietnamese organizations or individuals
- Form 2: Goods that are bought, sold, leased, or borrowed between Vietnamese enterprises and foreign traders, but designated by foreign traders for delivery to or receipt in Viet Nam

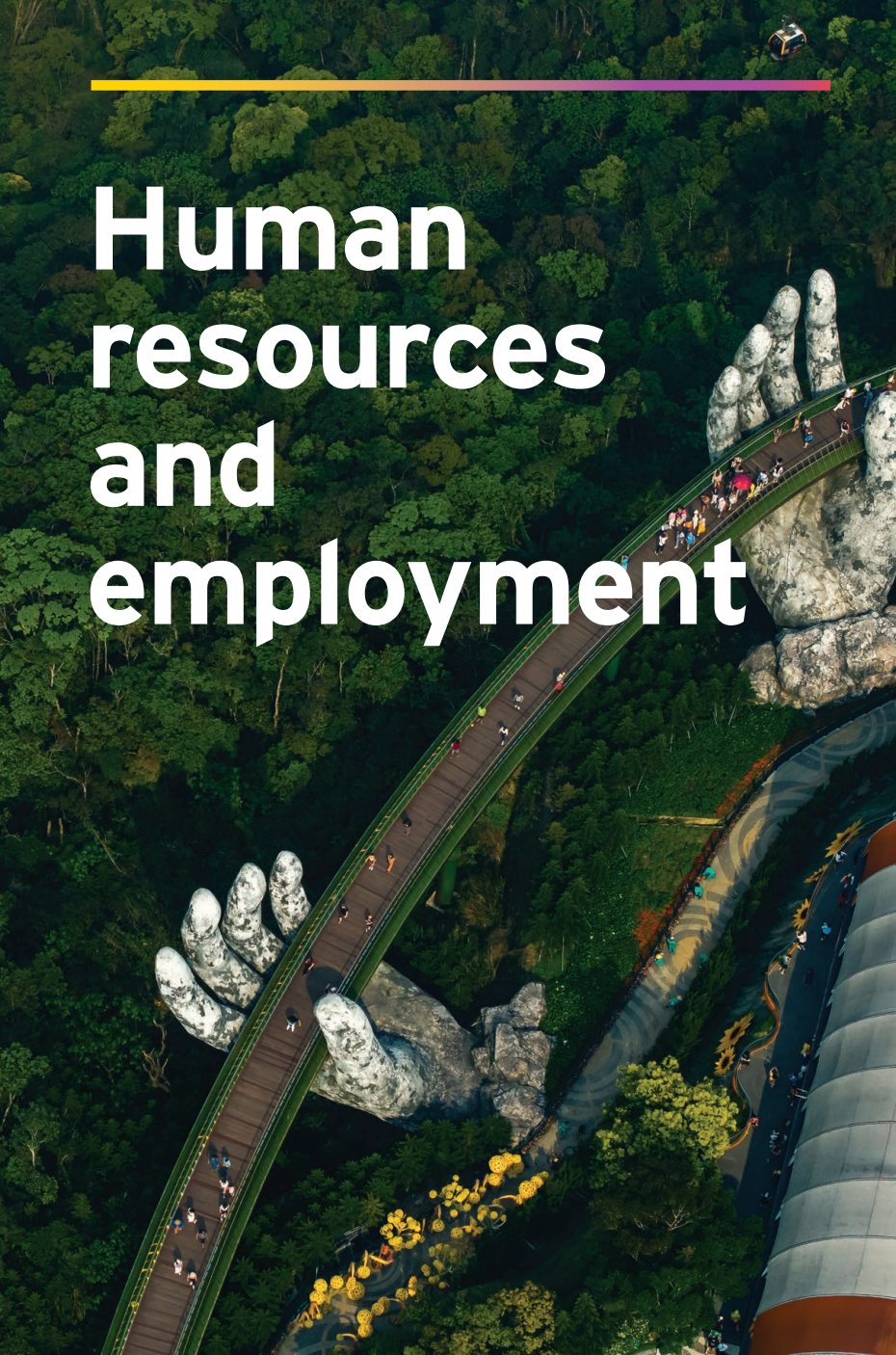
Amendments and supplements to the Circular guiding customs procedures, customs inspection and supervision and customs duty administration

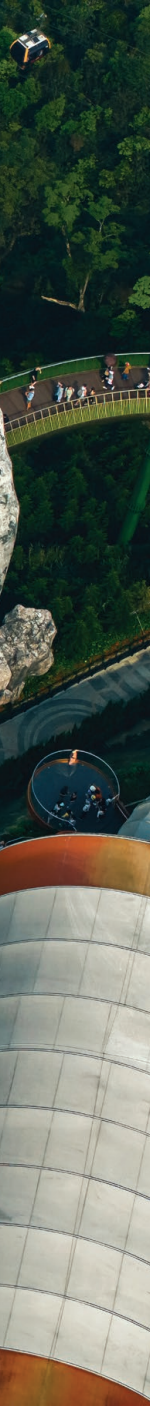
The updated Circular No. 121/2025/TT-BTC, issued on 18 December 2025 and effective from 1 February 2026, introduces clearer and more streamlined customs regulations aimed at reducing compliance obstacles and improving the efficiency of import-export operations, as well as enhancing customs inspection and supervision. Key updates include:

- Customs document retention: If documents are stored in electronic form, they must comply with the requirements of the Law on Electronic Transactions.
- Additional customs declaration: Missing goods that have passed the customs inspection area are allowed for additional customs declaration.
- Change purpose of use by re-exporting: Customs declarations for changing purpose of use are no longer required. Enterprises only need to declare re-export customs declarations.
- Outside warehouse rented by EPE: Detailed regulations are supplemented such as camera storage retention period, maximum renting period, management software of input/output goods of the warehouse, etc.



Human resources and employment





1 Overview of workforce of Viet Nam in 2025 (*)

102.3 million people

Total population

40.8%

working in service sector

25.7%

working in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector

33.5%

working in industry and construction sector

53.5 million

Working age population aged 15 and above in 2025

29.2%

The proportion of trained workforce with diplomas and certificate in 2025

2.22%

The unemployment rate of Viet Nam's labor force in working age in 2025

Source:

(*) National Statistics Office, "Report on social-economic situation in the 4th quarter and 2025", https://www.nso.gov.vn/bai-top/2026/01/bao-cao-tinh-hinh-kinh-te-xa-hoi-quy-iv-va-nam-2025/, 5 January 2026"

Overview of workforce in IT field in 2024

Mostly located in Ho Chi Minh City (59%) and Hanoi (35%).

Males still dominate the gender of developers or people working in the technology sector. Females constitute a minor number of 10.5% but keep increasing through the years.

The most populous age group in the market now is from 20 to 34 years old. The highest ratio group is 25-29 years old (29.3%), followed by 20-24 age group (28.8%).

Source: 2024-2025 Viet Nam IT market report by TopDev

Strategic guidelines by the Government for science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation in Viet Nam

On 22 December 2024, the Political Bureau issued Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW emphasizing the critical role of science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation as key drivers for Viet Nam's economic and social development. The Government aims to enhance leadership and collaboration among political entities, businesses, and citizens to foster a comprehensive and revolutionary approach to these areas. Key focus areas include improving institutional frameworks, developing human resources, and advancing infrastructure to support innovation and technology.

The Government will also prioritize attracting and retaining high-quality talent with favorable policies as follows:

- Implement attractive policies on credit, scholarships, and tuition to attract outstanding students to fields such as mathematics, physics, biology, chemistry, engineering, and key technologies, particularly at the postgraduate level.
- Develop and implement specialized talent training programs in various fields.
- Introduce special mechanisms to attract overseas Vietnamese and highly qualified foreign experts to work and reside in Viet Nam.

- Establish exceptional policies regarding nationality, property ownership, income, and working conditions to attract, retain, and utilize top scientists, experts, and chief engineers – both domestic and international – capable of leading and executing national strategic projects in science, technology, innovation, digital transformation, artificial intelligence, and workforce training.
- Develop, connect, and expand expert and scientific networks in Viet Nam and internationally.
- Establish advanced specialized schools and training centers for artificial intelligence.
- Implement special public-private partnership (PPP) mechanisms for training the digital workforce.
- Develop online education and training platforms, digital university models, and enhance digital competency across society.
- Expand the faculty and scientific community with the expertise required to teach fundamental sciences, semiconductor chip technology, microelectronics, and key engineering and technology fields.
- Strengthen partnerships with internationally renowned universities.
- Radically reform training programs to align with global standards, modernize teaching methods, and apply advanced technologies, especially artificial intelligence.

2 Working time

- The standard working hours should not exceed 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week.
- An employer has the right to determine the daily or weekly working hours. However, the daily working hours should not exceed 10 hours per day or 48 hours per week where a weekly basis is applied.
- Overtime hours of an employee should not exceed 50% of the normal working hours in a single day.
- In case of weekly work, the total normal working hours plus overtime working hours should not exceed 12 hours a day or 40 hours a month.
- The total overtime working hours should not exceed 200 hours a year, except in the following cases where an employer may request an employee to work overtime for up to 300 hours in a year provided the employer has first submitted a written notification to the provincial labor authority and obtained agreement from the employee:
  - Manufacture, processing of textile, garment, footwear, electric, electronic products, processing of agricultural, forestry, aquaculture products, salt production
  - Generation and supply of electricity, telecommunications, refinery operation water supply and drainage
  - Works that require highly skilled workers that are not available on the labor market at the time
  - Urgent works that cannot be delayed due to seasonal reasons or availability of materials or products, or due to unexpected causes, bad weather, natural disasters, fire, hostility, shortage of power or raw materials, or technical issue of the production line
  - Other cases prescribed by the Government

Leave days:

- Certain types of leave are paid for by the employer: public holidays, annual leave and personal paid leave
- Certain other types of leave are paid for by Social Insurance Agency

Certain types of leave in Viet Nam

Public holidays

Vietnamese: 12 public holidays per year

Foreign nationals: one traditional New Year holiday and one Independence Day of their country, in addition to the mentioned 12 public holidays

Annual leave

From 12 to 16 working days per year for employees who have been working for an employer for 12 months, depending on their working conditions and type of work

Annual leave increases by 1 day for every five years of service

Personal paid leave

Marriage: 3 working days

Marriage of child: 1 working day

Death of parents, spouse's parents, spouse or child: 1 working day

Leave paid by SI Agency

Pregnant check: up to five times, each of which must not exceed 2 days

Miscarriage: up to 50 days

Maternity leave: six months

Contraception: up to 15 days

Parental leave: from 5 to 14 working days

Child sickness (under 7 years old): up to 20 working days depending on child's age

Self-sickness: up to 60 working days for short day and no limit for long day

Convalescence: up to 10 days

Source: Article 112, 113 and 115, Labour Code No. 45/2019/QH14, dated 20 November 2019, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Article 43 to 46, 51 to 57, Law on Social Insurance No. 41/2024/QH15, dated 29 June 2024, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam, effective from 1 July 2025 issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Resolution 80-NQ/TW dated 7 January 2026 issued by Political Bureau

3 Social, health and unemployment insurance

The following are the statutory contribution rates for employers and employees with respect to social security, health insurance and unemployment insurance (SHUI) from 1 January 2025:

Statutory contribution rates for employers and employees

		Social Insurance	Health Insurance	Unemployment Insurance	Occupational diseases & accident fund	Total
		%	%	%	%	%
Vietnamese	Employee	8	1.5	1	0	10.5
	Employer	17	3	1	0.5 or 0.3	21.5 or 21.3
	Total	**25**	**4.5**	**2**	**0.5 or 0.3**	**32 or 31.8**
Foreigner	Employee	8	1.5	**0**	0	9.5
	Employer	17	3	**0**	0.5 or 0.3	20.5 or 20.3
	Total	**25**	**4.5**	0	**0.5 or 0.3**	**30 or 29.8**

Source: Article 5, Decision No. 595/QD-BHXH, dated 14 April 2017, issued by the General Director of Viet Nam Social Security; Decree 58/2020/ND-CP, dated 27 May 2020, issued by the Government, amended by Decree 158/2025/ND-CP, dated 25 June 2025 issued by the Government; Law on Social Insurance No. 41/2024/QH15, dated 29 June 2024, effective from 1 July 2025 issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

From 1 July 2025, all Vietnamese employees working under a labor contract of indefinite term or for a term of one month or more with Vietnamese entities shall be required to contribute to compulsory social and health insurances.

Starting from 1 January 2026, Vietnamese employees working under a labor contract of indefinite term or for a term of one month or more will also be subject to compulsory unemployment insurance contribution.

The social and health insurance (SHI) contribution is calculated based on the salary or wage, allowance and additional payments stated in the labor contract. As of 1 July 2025, the minimum salary for SHI contributions will be based on the reference salary, which is currently set at VND2.34 million (effective from 1 July 2024). The maximum salary for SHI contributions is capped at 20 times the reference salary, amounting to VND46.8 million (VND2.34 million x 20). The reference salary may change from year to year according to the Government's decision.

The unemployment insurance contribution is only applicable for Vietnamese employees and is calculated similarly based on the salary or wage, allowance and additional payments stated in the labor contract. However, it is capped at 20 times the regional minimum salary, which currently ranges from VND3.7 million to VND5.31 million per month, effective from 1 January 2026.

In addition to the monthly minimum salary, the hourly minimum wage is also applied with the same effective date for those who receive income in the form of an hourly salary payment. Accordingly, employees may earn a minimum hourly rate ranging from VND17.8 thousand to VND25.5 thousand depending on their region.

Also from 1 July 2024, according to Decree 74/2024/ND-CP, dated 30 June 2024 issued by the Government where the employee's labor contract is more favorable to the employee than the regulations prescribed in Decree 74, that contract shall continue to be implemented, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. Accordingly, the contents implemented including the salary regime paid to employees doing jobs and vocational training at least 7% higher than the minimum salary shall continue to be implemented, unless otherwise agreed upon by the two parties as prescribed by law.

Since 1 July 2025, both the social insurance and health insurance applies for foreign nationals who sign labor contracts with Vietnamese entities with a term of 12 months or more regardless of whether the foreign nationals have the work permit, practice license, or certificate or not. The change covers the cases of foreign nationals having the work permit exemption status but still be subject to compulsory insurance contribution.



4 Recruitment and termination of employment

Recruitment, probation and labor contract

Recruitment

Employers have the right to recruit employees directly or through employment agencies or dispatching agencies.

Employees should not pay any recruitment cost.

Probation

Only one probationary period is allowed for a job and shall not exceed:

- 180 days for enterprise executive position
- 60 days for positions that require college degree or above
- 30 days for positions that require a vocational certificate, technicians, and skilled employees
- 6 working days for other jobs

Labor contract

There are two types of labor contracts:

- An indefinite-term labor contract
- A definite-term labor contract, with a duration of up to 36 months

A definite-term labor contract can be renewed only one time except for foreign nationals, directors of state-invested enterprises, elderly people, members of the management boards of the representative organizations.

Source: Article 11, 20 and 25, Labour Code No. 45/2019/QH14, dated 20 November 2019, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam

Termination of employment

1 The contract expires or the agreed work in the contract has been completed without agreement on extension, modification or amendment.

2 Both parties agree to terminate.

3 The individual employee dies; is declared by a court to have lost civil act capacity, be missing or dead.

4 The employee is sentenced to imprisonment without suspended sentence or not in the case of being set free, is sentenced to death or is prohibited from performing the job stated in the labor contract under a legally effective judgment or ruling of a court.

5 The individual employer dies; is declared by a court to have lost civil act capacity, be missing or dead. The employer who is not individual has been liquidated or the provincial business registration authority declared that the legal representative of the employer does not implement the rights and obligations in accordance with the law.

6 The employer lays off the employee due to structural or technological changes or because of economic reasons, merger, consolidation or division of the enterprise, sale, lease, conversion of business type, transfer of ownership or rights to use other business asset.

7 Employees/employers unilaterally terminate the labor contract in accordance with law.

8 The employee is dismissed.

9 Foreign employee working in Viet Nam is deported under a legally effective judgment or ruling of a court, decision of relevant competent state agency.

10 The work permit of foreign employee working in Viet Nam is invalid.

11 The employee fails to perform his/her tasks during the probationary period under the employment contract or gives up the probation.

Source: Article 34, Labour Code No. 45/2019/QH14, dated 20 November 2019, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam

Employer unilaterally terminates the contract

Circumstances where an employer has the right to unilaterally terminate an employment contract

1

The employee repeatedly fails to perform his or her work as agreed in the employment contract.

2

The employee is sick or has an accident and remains unable to work after having received treatment for a period of six to 12 consecutive months or more than half of the duration of the contract in case of seasonal contract.

3

In the event of a natural disaster, fire, major epidemic, hostility, relocation or downsizing requested by a competent authority, the employer has to lay off employees after all possibilities have been exhausted.

4

The employee is not present at the workplace after the time limit of the temporary suspension of the employment contract.

▼

The employer shall establish criteria for assessment of employees' fulfillment of duties as a basis for consideration.

▼

Upon recovery, the employer may consider entering into another employment contract with the employee.

5

The employee fails to go to work without acceptable excuses for at least 5 consecutive working days.

6

The employee fails to provide truthful information related to their name, date of birth, sex, education level, health condition, etc.

Source: Article 36, Labour Code No. 45/2019/QH14, dated 20 November 2019, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam

Employee unilaterally terminates the contract

Circumstances where an employee has the right to unilaterally terminate an employment contract

1

Is not assigned to the work or workplace or not provided with the working conditions as agreed in the employment contract.

2

Is not paid adequately or on schedule as agreed in the employment contract.

3

Is maltreated, assaulted, physically or verbally insulted by the employer in a manner that affects the employee's health, dignity or honor; is sexually harassed in the workplace.

4

The employee or their families are in difficult circumstances which prevent them from performing labor contracts (taking care of their families, relocating due to natural disasters, fires).

5

The employee is elected to a full-time position in an elected body or is appointed to a position in the state apparatus.

6

Is pregnant and has to stop working under confirmation from a competent health facility.

7

The employee is sick or has an accident and remains unable to work after having received regularly treatment.

8

Employees who suffer from sexual harassment in the workplace (sexual harassment is a sexual nature of any person to another person at work without being accepted).

9

The employer fails to provide truthful information related to work, place of work, work hours, salary, insurance, etc.

10

May unilaterally terminate the employment contract, subject to prior notice to the employer.

Source: Article 35, Labour Code No. 45/2019/QH14, dated 20 November 2019, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam



Employment of foreign nationals

Requirements for employment of foreign nationals

Only employ foreign nationals to hold positions of managers, executive directors, specialists and technical workers with professional requirements which cannot be met by Vietnamese workers.

Recruitment of foreign employees in Viet Nam is mandatory for foreign nationals who are either applying under the local hire scheme or engaged in projects in Viet Nam.

Work permit

The maximum duration of a work permit is two years. A work permit can only be extended one time with a maximum duration of two years.

After the extended work permit has expired, foreign nationals must ask for the grant of new work permit.

Labor contract

The duration of a foreign employee's employment contract must not exceed that of the work permit.

A definite-term employment contract may be entered into multiple times with foreign nationals.

Source: Article 20, 151, 152 and 155, Labour Code No. 45/2019/QH14, dated 20 November 2019, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam; Decree 219/2025/ND-CP, dated 7 August 2025, issued by the Government

5 Work permit and visa application

Procedure and standard timeline for work permit and visa application

Publish the announcement of recruitment

**Required only for foreign nationals filing under the local hire scheme or engaged in projects in Viet Nam*

Submitted by: sponsoring entity in Viet Nam

Published on various platforms.

Processing time: 5 calendar days from the publication of the announcement before Viet Nam entity can officially submit the application for demand for using foreign nationals and work permit application

Submit (1) the demand for using foreign nationals (*) and (2) work permit application

Submitted by: Sponsoring entity in Viet Nam

Received by: Provincial People's Committee (**)

Deadline: at least 10 days before the expected commencement date

Processing time at the local authority: 10 business days

(*) This step applies for foreign nationals filing under the local hire scheme or engaged in projects in Viet Nam

(**) Provincial People's Committee may delegate the authorization to other competent authorities

Submit entry labor visa application

Submitted by: Sponsoring entity in Viet Nam

Received by: Immigration authority

Processing time at the immigration authority: 5 business days from date of filing

Submit temporary resident card application

Submitted by: Sponsoring entity in Viet Nam

Received by: Immigration authority

Only granted after the applicant enters Viet Nam using the correct visa

Processing time at the local authority: 5 business days from date of filing

Source: Decree No. 219/2025/ND-CP on foreign nationals working in Viet Nam, dated 07 August 2025 issued by the Government; Law No. 51/2019/QH14, dated 25 November 2019, issued by the National Assembly of Viet Nam and Law No. 23/2023/QH15, dated 24 June 2023 amending the Law on Entry, Exit, Transit, and Residence of Foreign nationals in Viet Nam

5.1 Entry visas

The sections below provide only the general standard business immigration requirements for a foreign nationals to work in Viet Nam. Various requirements and practices are not described in this book. Professional advice should be obtained on a case-by-case basis.

All foreign nationals must have a passport or passport substitute papers that are valid for at least six months (if enter to Viet Nam under visa exemption scheme) and a visa granted by the competent Vietnamese agencies, except for citizens of countries that have visa exemptions included in bilateral consular agreements with Viet Nam (ASEAN, member countries and Kyrgyzstan, Belarus) or unilateral agreements with Viet Nam which last from 15 March 2025 to 14 March 2028 inclusive (Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Russia, Japan, Republic of South Korea, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland).

In addition, starting from 15 August 2025, foreign nationals entering Viet Nam for the purpose of promoting Economic-Social Development will be eligible for temporary visa exemption of up to five years including:

- Guests of government and provincial level authorities
- Scholars, experts, scientists, professors of universities and research institutes; chief engineers; high-quality digital technology industry personnel
- Investors, leaders of corporations, leaders of large enterprises in the world
- Individuals working in cultural, artistic, sports, and tourism fields who have a positive public influence
- Overseas Honorary Consuls of Viet Nam
- Guests of research institutes, universities, colleges, and large enterprises
- Other cases as decided by the Minister of Public Security based on proposals from relevant agencies and organizations

To legally enter Viet Nam, foreign nationals must apply for a visa corresponding to the entry purpose and provide supporting documents.

After the visa is granted, the foreign national is responsible for acting in accordance with the registered purpose of entry and this purpose should not be changed during the stay in Viet Nam.

Foreign nationals entering Viet Nam to work must submit the work permits or work permit exemption certificates in the visa application dossiers. Consequently, work permits or work permit exemption certificates must be obtained before the labor visa application dossiers are filed.

The validity of each visa type differs and corresponds to the supporting documents in the visa application. For example, the maximum duration of a labor visa is two years, the maximum duration of an investor visa is five years, and the maximum duration of a business visa is one year.

The current processing time is 5 working days from the date of filing.

5.2 Work permits

A work permit is required for foreign nationals to legally work in Viet Nam, except for cases of work permit exemptions. This document is granted only to foreign nationals who are sponsored by an entity in Viet Nam.

A foreign national who enters Viet Nam to work for intervals of up to 90 days in a calendar year as a manager, executive director, specialist or technicial worker is not required to obtain a work permit.

Procedure and standard timeline: Within a period of 60 days but not less than 10 days before the date the foreign national is expected to start working, the sponsoring entity in Viet Nam must submit an application for a work permit either directly of through public postal services, or by hiring the services of a business or individual, or by authorization to the Public Administrative Service Center at the local area where the foreign worker is expected to work.

For foreign nationals filing under the local hire scheme or engaged in projects in Viet Nam, the application for a work permit must include recruitment information and requirement for pre-approval for the sponsor entity using foreign nationals.

Within 10 business days from receiving a complete application for a work permit, the competent authority must respond to the sponsoring entity in writing regarding the acceptance or refusal of the demand (for foreign nationals filing under the local hire scheme or engaged in projects in Viet Nam) and issue a work permit for the foreign nationals.

Required documents in work permit application dossiers that are issued in foreign countries must be legalized

in the country of issuance to be recognized in Viet Nam. Depending on the diplomatic relations between Viet Nam and the country of issuance, the steps required to legalize the documents may vary. Consequently, the total processing time for work permit applications may take one to three months or more.

A work permit can be granted with a maximum validity period of two years and can be extended one time for an additional two-year period.

Foreign nationals who wish to remain in Viet Nam for more than four years must apply for a new work permit after completing four years in Viet Nam.

Qualification requirements: A foreign national who wants to work in Viet Nam must meet the required qualifications for a pre-approval position. They must also be working in a management position or be a specialist or technical workers.

In addition to the above qualifications, foreign nationals will generally fall into one of two major categories: intra-company transfer and local hires. An intra-company transfer must have worked for their home employer for at least 12 consecutive months prior to the work permit application. The local hire must sign a local employment contract with the sponsoring entity in Viet Nam. Both intra-company transfers, and local hires must submit documentation proving that they meet the necessary criteria.

Work permit exemptions: Under the current Labor Code and the decree on work permits, 22 cases of work permit exemptions exist. The following are typical examples of individuals who are exempt from the requirement to obtain a work permit in Viet Nam:

- A foreign national who enters Viet Nam to work for up to 90 days in a calendar year
- A foreign national who is a contributing member or owner of a LLC whose individual capital contribution is at least VND3 billion
- A foreign national who is a member of the board of directors of a JSC whose individual capital contribution is at least VND3 billion
- A foreign national who is married to a Vietnamese citizen and residing in Viet Nam
- A foreign national who is an intracompany transferee of corporations operating within 11 service industries listed under Viet Nam's WTO commitments

In general, to satisfy the work permit exemption, within a period of 60 days and not less than 10 days before the date the foreign national is supposed to begin work, the sponsoring entity must submit a work permit exemption application to competent authority for the place where the foreign national will work regularly.

The competent authority must issue a written certificate to the employer within 5 working days after the date on which a sufficient application is received. A written response and explanation are provided if the work permit exemption application is rejected.

5.3 Temporary residence card

A temporary residence card serves as a multiple-entry visa with a minimum term of one year. The maximum term of a temporary residence card is subject to the term of the work permit, the work permit exemption certificate, the validity of the business license and the applicant's passport (whichever is earlier).

A temporary residence card is granted to a foreign national who has a valid work permit or work permit exemption certificate with duration of over one year and their legal spouse and children under 18 years old. Documents proving the relationship between the principal applicant and the dependents must be legalized and translated into Vietnamese for the temporary residence card application.

This card can only be granted after the applicant has entered Viet Nam using the correct visa. The current processing time at the local authority is 5 business days from the date of the filing of the application.





Science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation

Legal framework

These recent developments build upon Viet Nam's solid legal foundation, including the Law on Science and Technology (2013), the Law on High Technology (2008), and the Law on Information Technology (2006), which laid the groundwork for research, innovation, and digital governance. In recent years, digital transformation and innovation have become key policy priorities of the Government of Viet Nam, aimed at promoting economic growth, enhancing national competitiveness, and modernizing public governance. Viet Nam has issued a series of legal documents and policies to establish a regulatory framework and remove barriers to investment, expand public-private partnership opportunities, and strengthen investment incentives, with the goal of building a foundation for the digital economy and a national innovation ecosystem. Specifically, from 2023 to 2025, several legal documents have been enacted or are under development, including:

- Resolutions 198/2025/QH15 and 193/2025/QH15: Set strategic directions for the development of science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation, including the establishment of a Government Steering Committee, development of national databases, and promotion of administrative processes in the digital environment.
- Law on Science, Technology and Innovation (2025): Provides regulations on the innovation ecosystem, research and development organizations, commercialization of research outcomes, and mechanisms for exemption from liability in high-risk scientific research.
- Law on Digital Technology Industry (2025): Governs emerging technology sectors such as artificial intelligence, semiconductors, digital assets, and digital platforms. It also outlines the "Make in Viet Nam" program and incentive policies for key technology projects.
- In addition, several draft laws are being developed to complete the legal framework for digital transformation, innovation, and scientific research and technological development, such as the Draft Law on Digital Transformation and the Draft Law on High Technology.

To implement these policies, the Government has issued guiding decrees, including:

- Decree No. 180/2025/ND-CP: Issued to support Resolution 193 of the National Assembly, aiming to promote public-private partnerships (PPP) in science and technology, innovation, and digital transformation. The decree identifies four priority areas: high and strategic technologies (e.g., AI, blockchain), digital infrastructure (national databases, administrative information systems), shared digital platforms for socio-economic development, and digital technology workforce training. These are considered key areas for accelerating Viet Nam's digitalization and enhancing national competitiveness.

  To encourage investment in PPP projects, Decree 180 introduces attractive incentives such as: up to 200% deduction of R&D expenses for corporate income tax purposes, exemption/reduction of land use fees, intellectual property rights over research outcomes, revenue and risk sharing during the initial operational phase, and preferential access to government-managed data. The Decree also affirms that projects recognized as innovation-driven or high-tech enterprises may enjoy preferential corporate income tax rates and tax holidays. These policies not only facilitate business participation but also foster a sustainable innovation ecosystem in the digital era.
- Decree No. 88/2025/ND-CP: Provides guidance on implementing certain provisions of Resolution 193/2025/QH15, focusing on promoting science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation. It allows for the piloting of new models in science and technology and digital transformation that are not yet regulated by law; simplifies procedures for selecting organizations and individuals to carry out scientific tasks; applies full-cost contracting mechanisms; streamlines settlement procedures; and grants autonomy to ministries, sectors, and localities in approving and implementing innovation tasks.
- Resolution 214/NQ-CP: Issued as an action plan to promote data creation for comprehensive digital transformation across Viet Nam's political system. It sets a target that by 2025, 100% of national and sectoral databases will be reviewed, standardized, interconnected, and shared in a synchronized manner. The Government established the National Data Steering Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, to oversee the development of a comprehensive data architecture, shared platforms, and data governance framework. The Ministry of Public Security is tasked with leading the development of the national data architecture and a shared data dictionary. Ministries, sectors, and localities are required to complete the legal framework for data, personal data protection, and electronic identification by 2025.

Continued reforms are expected to address emerging areas such as artificial intelligence, data governance, and digital assets, further enhancing Viet Nam's position as a dynamic hub for innovation and technology investment in the region.

Viet Nam's position in Global Innovation Index 2024

Viet Nam is placed 44th among 133 economies in the Global Innovation Index 2024 (GII 2024) with a performance above expectation for the level of development which was announced by the UN' World Intellectual Property Organization. The GII 2024 report mentioned Viet Nam was placed second among the 38 lower-middle-income economies, and 10th among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania. Viet Nam is positioning itself as a regional innovation hub in Southeast Asia, driven by the Government's strong commitment to promoting science, technology, and innovation. The country is implementing national flagship initiatives such as the Viet Nam National Innovation Center (NIC), the "Make in Viet Nam" program, and the Semiconductor and AI Development Program (Decision No. 330/QD-TTg, 2024), which collectively aim to foster an open, connected, and sustainable innovation ecosystem.

Source: WIPO, "Global Innovation Index 2024 – Unlocking the Promise of Social Entrepreneurship"







Foreign exchange control

In principle, transactions in Viet Nam must be dominated and undertaken in VND, except for a few permitted cases. All buying, selling, lending and other foreign currency transactions must be made through credit institutions and banks authorized by the State Bank of Viet Nam.

Foreign investors may recognize payments (including payment from overseas) for the pre-license expenses as a part of contributed investment capital. Foreign investors are allowed to repatriate profit from their investment in Viet Nam after completion of all legal, tax and financial obligations to the State Budget i.e. completion of tax finalization, submission of audited financial statements, no more accumulated loss and notification to tax authority. The profit repatriation can be made annually at the end of each fiscal year or upon the termination of the subsidiary in Viet Nam.



Useful websites

1. Ministry of Finance: https://mof.gov.vn
2. Foreign Investment Agency – Ministry of Finance of Viet Nam: https://fia.mof.gov.vn/
3. Ministry of Industry and Trade: https://moit.gov.vn
4. The State Bank of Viet Nam: https://www.sbv.gov.vn
5. Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry: https://en.vcci.com.vn
6. Department of Taxation: https://gdt.gov.vn
7. Department of Customs: https://www.customs.gov.vn
8. State Securities Commission of Viet Nam: https://www.ssc.gov.vn
9. National Statistics Office: https://www.nso.gov.vn
10. WTO Center: https://wtocenter.vn
11. Provincial Competitiveness Index: https://pcivietnam.vn



Foreign Investment Agency

Foreign Investment Agency (FIA)
Ministry of Finance of Viet Nam

FIA, an organization belonging to the Ministry of Finance of Viet Nam, is commissioned to advise to the Minister of Finance to implement state management function related to Foreign Direct Investment activities in Viet Nam and Viet Nam direct investment activities abroad.

Divisions under FIA include:

- Administration Office
- General Affairs, Policies and Information Division
- Investment Promotion and International Corporation Division
- Inward Investment Division
- Outward Investment Division
- Economic Zones Management Division

Scan here to visit FIA website

Tel: +84 2220 2828 ext. 2314
Email: fia@mof.gov.vn
Website: https://fia.mof.gov.vn/

Investment Promotion, Information and Support Center (IPISC)

Scan here to visit IPISC website

Tel: +84 24 2220 2828 ext. 2341
Email: ipisc@mof.gov.vn
Website: https://investingvietnam.vn

Investment promotion representatives in following countries:
United States (Washington D.C. and San Francisco), Japan (Tokyo and Osaka), Republic of Korea, Singapore, Germany, France, Laos, Cambodia and Taiwan (China).



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- Technology Consulting
- Technology Risk
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- Business Tax Services
- Global Compliance & Reporting
- Accounting Compliance and Reporting
- Indirect Tax
- Indirect Tax – Global Trade
- International Tax & Transaction Services
- Transfer Pricing
- People Advisory Services Tax
- Law
- Tax Technology & Transformation

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