VIETNAM – NEWS AND REGULATIONS

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Dr. Oliver Massmann

International Attorney at Law  
Certified Financial Accountant and Auditor

Partner - General Director of Duane Morris Vietnam LLC

Chairman of the Advisory Board of the German-Vietnamese Society and Delegate of the German-Vietnamese Society in Vietnam

HEADLINES

[BANKING & FINANCE](#_Toc209702669)

[VN plans green loan boost for eco-friendly projects](#_Toc209702670)

[New rules on big money transfers to take effect on November 1](#_Toc209702671)

[ECONOMY](#_Toc209702674)

[Threadbare deal as EAEU tightens textile imports](#_Toc209702675)

[Criteria for determining Vietnamese origin to be established](#_Toc209702676)

[INVESTMENT](#_Toc209702677)

[Danang approves $1.8 billion investment in Lien Chieu Container Port](#_Toc209702678)

[Costco seeks to invest in Vietnam](#_Toc209702679)

[PROPERTY](#_Toc209702680)

[Hai Phong plans to establish a Free Trade Zone](#_Toc209702681)

[Construction begins on 92ha coastal eco-tourism project in Ha Tinh](#_Toc209702684)

[OIL&GAS&ENERGY&MINING](#_Toc209702686)

[Lego Manufacturing Vietnam signs direct power purchase agreement with VSIP](#_Toc209702687)

[Ministry of Industry and Trade drafts circular for energy labelling](#_Toc209702688)

[LEGAL](#_Toc209702689)

[E-commerce Law's role to be defined in national legal framework](#_Toc209702690)

[Revised cybersecurity law unlocks digital opportunities for Vietnamese businesses](#_Toc209702692)

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# BANKING & FINANCE

**VN plans green loan boost for eco-friendly projects**

*VNS*

A fixed 2 per cent annual interest rate subsidy is proposed for the private enterprises, business households and individuals on loans for green, circular economy and environmental – social – governance (ESG) projects, according a draft decree by the State Bank of Việt Nam.

Going green just got easier. A fixed 2 per cent annual interest rate subsidy is being proposed for private enterprises, business households and individuals taking out loans for green, circular economy and environmental-social-governance (ESG) projects, according to a draft decree by the State Bank of Việt Nam.

The decree, currently under review, is aimed at reducing capital costs, boosting cash flow and accelerating the country’s green transition towards the net-zero target by 2050.

Eligible borrowers include private enterprises, households and individuals undertaking projects verified as green, circular or compliant with ESG standards.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment will be responsible for certifying projects and publishing approved lists on its e-portal.

State Bank statistics show that green credit has expanded steadily, with outstanding loans reaching VNĐ 730 trillion (US$31 billion) as of the end of June, up 7.35 per cent from the end of 2024 and accounting for 4.3 per cent of total outstanding loans in the economy. Green credit growth averaged 21.2 per cent in the 2017–24 period, outpacing overall credit growth.

[Back to Top](#_top)

**New rules on big money transfers to take effect on November 1**

*VET*

**Big money transfers will have to be reported to the State Bank of Vietnam.**

Domestic electronic transfers worth VND500 million (over $18,900) or more, and international electronic transfers of $1,000 (or the equivalent in foreign currency) or above, will have to be reported to the State Bank of Vietnam (SBV), the Vietnam News Agency quoted the SBV's Circular No. 27/2025/TT-NHNN as reporting.

The circular, which will come into force on November 1, provides implementation guidance on several provisions of the Law on anti-money laundering.

Suspicious transactions will also fall under the reporting requirement, with responsibility resting on financial institutions such as commercial banks and payment intermediaries.

The circular also stipulates value thresholds and documentary requirements to be submitted to customs authorities at border gates when individuals carry cash in foreign currencies or Vietnamese dong (VND), negotiable instruments, precious metals, or gemstones exceeding permitted limits. Specifically, the threshold for precious metals (excluding gold) and gemstones is set at VND400 million while the same applies to negotiable instruments.

[Back to Top](#_top)

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# ECONOMY

**Threadbare deal as EAEU tightens textile imports**

*VNS*

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) has implemented safeguard measures on Vietnamese textiles and garments, with these measures taking effect for a period of six months.

Việt Nam’s textile industry has found itself in a tight stitch as the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) implements safeguard measures on Vietnamese textiles and garments, effective for six months.

According to the Agency of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) on August 29 announced Decision No 74 regarding the EAEU’s application of safeguard measures on two groups of textile products exported from Viet Nam to the EAEU.

These two product groups have exceeded the import threshold for 2024 under the Viet Nam–EAEU Free Trade Agreement.

The decision will take effect 30 days after its publication. The safeguard measures will be in place for six months.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade also noted that it sent Document No 1035 to textile industry associations on September 11 to inform them of the safeguard measures being applied to Vietnamese textiles and garments exported to the EAEU so that associations could relay this information to their member companies on time.

The two product groups include women’s or girls’ clothing sets, long dresses, skirts, under the HS codes with EAEU markings and certain other types of clothing classified under HS codes with EAEU markings.

[Back to Top](#_top)

# Criteria for determining Vietnamese origin to be established

*VNS*

The Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT) has recently issued a document to various ministries and agencies seeking feedback on the draft decree that will regulate the criteria for determining the origin of goods with Vietnamese origin in domestic circulation.

In a bid to stop fraud from sticking, the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT) has issued a document to various ministries and agencies seeking feedback on the draft decree that will regulate the criteria for determining the origin of goods with Vietnamese origin in domestic circulation.

Accordingly, goods will be considered as having Vietnamese origin if they are produced entirely from domestic materials or if they use imported materials but are processed or further manufactured in Việt Nam in a way that fundamentally changes their nature.

Depending on the production, processing or manufacturing process, organisations and individuals can choose to use one of several terms to indicate Vietnamese origin, such as 'Manufactured in Việt Nam,' 'Made in Việt Nam,' 'Produced in Việt Nam,' 'Origin: Việt Nam' or 'Produced by Việt Nam,' based on the principle of voluntary self-declaration.

Once companies have labelled their products, they will be responsible for proving the validity of the labelling when requested by authorities.

In recent years, there has been an increasing trend of trade fraud through incorrect labelling of goods as being produced in Việt Nam.

Many products made in Việt Nam have good quality and are well-regarded in the domestic market. However, some goods that are either imported or outsourced for production abroad are falsely labelled as 'Made in Việt Nam' to commit trade fraud, misleading buyers and consumers.

The practice of fraudulent labelling of products as 'Made in Việt Nam' not only has direct consequences for the specific products in question, impacting consumers, but it also negatively affects domestic industries, reducing the reputation and competitiveness of goods produced in Việt Nam.

Once the criteria for determining the Vietnamese origin of goods in domestic circulation are finalised, it will help minimise conflicts between producers and consumers while providing authorities with a clear basis for resolution.

The MoIT affirmed that the issuance of this decree would create a more transparent business environment, provide better management tools and ensure consumer rights.

This would also help enhance the manufacturing capacity of businesses, improve management skills and strengthen the responsibility to protect brands and trademarks, ensuring clear, public and responsible labelling by businesses.

[Back to Top](#_top)

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# INVESTMENT

**Danang approves $1.8 billion investment in Lien Chieu Container Port**

*VIR*

Danang People's Committee has approved an investment policy for the overall construction of Lien Chieu Container Port.

The project covers a total area of approximately 172.6 hectares, including nearly 147 ha of land and 25.7 ha of water surface.

Designed with an annual handling capacity of around 5.7 million TEUs (equivalent to 74 million tonnes), the port is expected to handle between 14.25 and 36.3 million tonnes per year by 2030.

The total investment is estimated at $1.8 billion, with $362 million in equity capital contributed by investors. The remaining capital will be mobilised through credit institutions. The operational period for the project is set at 50 years from the date of land allocation.

Located in Hai Van ward, the project will be developed from the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2025 through Q1/2036.

According to the approved plan, [Lien Chieu Port](https://vir.com.vn/singapores-ych-group-eyes-investment-opportunities-in-lien-chieu-port-124290.html) will feature eight container terminals with a total wharf length of 2,750m, capable of accommodating vessels up to 18,000 TEUs. Additionally, the port will include barge terminals that can receive ships of up to 5,000 tonnes, helping to reduce road traffic and lower logistics costs.

The development will proceed in three phases as follows:

Phase 1 (Q4/2025 – Q4/2028): This phase includes the construction of at least two terminals, supporting infrastructure, port rear logistics areas, railway yard levelling, and the building of a centralised bus station.

It also involves investing in connecting railway segments and dredging the waters in front of the wharves and connecting channels. The phase is expected to be operational by Q4/2028.

Phase 2 (Q1/2029 – Q4/2032): This phase focuses on constructing two more terminals, as well as supporting infrastructure. Additional dredging works will be carried out. The phase is expected to be operational by Q1/2033.

Phase 3 (Q1/2033 – Q4/2035): The final phase will see the construction of the remaining terminals, barge wharf area, and completion of auxiliary infrastructure, including the railway and bus station.

Dredging of the remaining water areas will also be completed. The entire project is slated to be operational by Q1/2036.

Lien Chieu Container Port is envisioned as a modern green port meeting international transit standards, aligning with Vietnam’s Seaport Development Plan through 2030, with a vision to 2050.

The project is being proposed by a consortium of investors including Hateco Group JSC, Hateco Seaport Co., Ltd., and Netherlands-based APM Terminals B.V. The investment proposal was submitted to the Ministry of Finance on May 29.

[Back to Top](#_top)

**Costco seeks to invest in Vietnam**

*VIR*

US retail giant Costco is keen on establishing long-term cooperation with Vietnam's key suppliers, with estimated annual imports that could exceed $1 billion.

On September 21, Vietnam's President Luong Cuong had a meeting with Ron Vachris, president and CEO of [Costco](https://vir.com.vn/search_enginer.html?p=search&q=US%20company), in the United States. Costco is one of the biggest retailers in the US, and has over 870 warehouses globally.

During the meeting, Vachris said, “Costco would like to closely partner with Vietnam’s key suppliers to bring suitable products to the market, thereby maintaining our long-term partnership with Vietnamese partners. It is estimated that Costco imports more than $1 billion worth of Vietnamese goods each year, such as textiles, footwear, furniture, seafood, cashew nuts, and coffee.”

He stated that Costco is interested in forming a strategic cooperation framework to develop production and supply capacity. The group is willing to share experience and guidance in adopting the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards.

President Cuong highly appreciated Costco’s business results and growing demand for sourcing Vietnamese goods in the group’s distribution system. “Costco’s cooperation initiative is a sound direction. This would help Vietnam penetrate deeper into the global value chain across spearhead sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, textiles, footwear, and light industry,” the president said.

The Vietnamese president further noted, “Vietnam welcomed Costco’s pioneering role in promoting ESG standards, in line with Vietnam’s sustainable development goals. Vietnam is ready for cooperation to transfer green technology, support local companies to improve production processes, reduce emissions and use renewable energy, and enhance product competitiveness.”

“With a population of nearly 100 million and a rapidly expanding consumer market, Vietnam is a highly promising destination for foreign partners. Vietnam welcomes Costco’s proposal to establish an official presence and make a long-term investment in Vietnam,” he added.

[Back to Top](#_top)

# PROPERTY

**Hai Phong plans to establish a Free Trade Zone**

*VET*

***The projected FTZ will feature industrial production areas, ports and logistics facilities, and trade and service sections.***

Hai Phong port city in northern Vietnam is planning to establish a free trade zone (FTZ) within the Southern Coastal Economic Zone (EZ) and the Dinh Vu–Cat Hai EZ, local authorities have announced.

Spanning 6,292 hectares, the proposed FTZ will feature multiple functional areas, including a production zone, a port and logistics zone, a commercial and services zone, and other specialized areas in line with legal regulations.

The project will be rolled out in phases. From 2025 to 2030, the city will focus on completing the legal framework, developing infrastructure, and piloting special policies. Key investments will target port and logistics facilities as well as major transport links.

According to local authorities, the FTZ is expected to spur economic growth and further strengthen Hai Phong’s role as a leading seaport and industrial hub in Vietnam.

[Back to Top](#_top)

**Construction begins on 92ha coastal eco-tourism project in Ha Tinh**

*VET*

**The complex is expected to become a high-end destination, contributing to making Ha Tinh a new coastal tourism hub in the North Central region.**

With an area of over 92 ha and a total investment of nearly VND4 trillion (over $151.5 million), the Xuan Hoi Coastal Eco-Tourism Complex officially broke ground on September 23 in Dan Hai Commune of cental Vietnam's Ha Tinh province.

According to the master plan, the project will form a modern tourism and resort complex including a 5-star hotel-resort with approximately 600 rooms, a resort villa area, a commercial-service-entertainment-seafood dining street, a yacht marina, a themed park, a coastal square, a beach, and an extensive system of green spaces and water features.

Once operational, the complex is expected to become a high-end destination, contributing to making Ha Tinh a new coastal tourism hub in Vietnam's North Central region.

Speaking at the groundbreaking ceremony, a representative of Xuan Hoi Joint Stock Company said that the enterprise is committed to focusing on environmental protection, applying advanced wastewater treatment technology, increasing green areas, and preserving the ecological landscape of Xuan Hoi beach.

Mr. Duong Tat Thang, Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, said that in the provincial master plan for the period 2021-2030, with a vision to 2050, Ha Tinh identifies marine economic development as a key task, considering the coastal region a crucial driving force.

[Back to Top](#_top)

**OIL&GAS&**[**ENERGY**](http://tuoitrenews.vn/society)**&MINING**

**Lego Manufacturing Vietnam signs direct power purchase agreement with VSIP**

*VIR*

Lego Manufacturing Vietnam on September 17 announced it has signed a direct power purchase agreement (DPPA) with Vietnam–Singapore Industrial Park (VSIP) as part of its ambition to operate the new factory on 100 per cent renewable energy.

The agreement is for the first large-scale renewable energy solution specifically designed for industrial use in Vietnam. Under the agreement, renewable electricity generated from VSIP's large-scale solar panels will be supplied to the factory through an industrial battery energy storage system, enabling a stable and consistent renewable electricity supply.

Jesper Hassellund Mikkelsen, senior vice president of Asia operations and general manager of [Le](https://vir.com.vn/search_enginer.html?p=search&q=LEGO)go Manufacturing Vietnam, said, “This is an important step forward in our ambition to operate the factory on renewable energy. We are proud to be one of the first companies to sign a DPPA and appreciate the support of the national and provincial authorities in creating this opportunity. We are also grateful for the ongoing support of our operations. We look forward to continuing our collaboration with VSIP to create a world-class, environmentally sustainable factory in Vietnam.”

Nguyen Phu Thinh, general director of VSIP JV Co., said, “The agreement reflects a shared commitment to accelerate the transition to renewable energy and sets a new benchmark for low-carbon manufacturing in Vietnam. By integrating rooftop solar and battery energy storage, we are demonstrating how industrial parks can lead the way in delivering reliable low-carbon solutions.”

The supply of sustainable energy from the agreement is expected to help Lego Manufacturing Vietnam reduce approximately 15,000 tonnes of CO2e per year and is expected to begin by early 2026. This solution comes in addition to the 12,400 rooftop solar panels already installed on the factory's buildings, which together will cover approximately 75 per cent of the factory's total energy demand for the first five years.

Additional off-site power purchase agreements are also in progress to support the transition to 100 per cent renewable energy.

Lego Manufacturing Vietnam opened in April 2025 and is the company's sixth factory worldwide and second in Asia. Built to support long-term growth in the region and bring more Lego play experiences to children around the world, the state-of-the-art facility is also Lego Group's most environmentally sustainable factory to date.

[Back to Top](#_top)

**Ministry of Industry and Trade drafts circular for energy labelling**

*VIR*

The Ministry of Industry and Trade is seeking comments for a draft circular on vehicles and equipment subject to energy labelling and an implementation roadmap.

The deadline for relevant parties to give opinions on the draft is September 20.

According to the draft, this circular applies to the following three equipment groups.

The first one is household equipmen, including straight tube fluorescent lamps, compact fluorescent lamps, electromagnetic and electronic ballasts for fluorescent lamps, air conditioners, refrigerators, household washing machines, electric rice cookers, electric fans, televisions, LED lamps, storage water heaters, induction cookers, infrared cookers, and microwave ovens.

The second is office and commercial equipment, which combines photocopiers, computer monitors, printers, commercial refrigeration cabinets, laptops, desktop computers, and commercial air conditioners.

The industrial equipment group includes distribution transformers, electric motors, and LED street and road lighting.

Regarding an energy tag implementation roadmap for the household equipment and industrial equipment, mandatory energy labelling applies to straight tube fluorescent lamps, compact fluorescent lamps, electromagnetic and electronic ballasts for fluorescent lamps, air conditioners, electric rice cookers, electric fans, refrigerators, top-load washing machines, front-load washing machines, televisions, three-phase distribution transformers, electric motors, LED lamps, and storage water heaters.

Meanwhile, voluntary energy labelling, until December 31, 2026, will be applied for induction cookers, infrared cookers, microwave ovens, and LED street and road lighting. In addition, mandatory energy tags from January 1, 2027, will include induction cookers, infrared cookers, microwave ovens, and LED street and road lighting.

Regarding the implementation roadmap for office and commercial equipment, mandatory tag attachment applies to commercial refrigeration cabinets, while voluntary attachment applies to photocopiers, computer monitors, printers, and commercial air conditioners.

In addition, voluntary energy tags for desktop computers will apply until December 31, 2026, and simultaneously, mandatory energy labelling for desktop computers will be required from January 1, 2027.

Provincial people's committees should coordinate with the MoIT and relevant agencies to inspect and supervise the implementation of energy labelling within their jurisdictions.

This circular takes effect from January 1, 2026.

[Back to Top](#_top)

## LEGAL

**E-commerce Law's role to be defined in national legal framework**

*VET*

*According to the draft law, there are 18 administrative procedures, including 9 existing ones, while 6 others have been eliminated, representing a 40% reduction compared to current regulations.*

International experience shows that to keep up with the general trend of the world, Vietnam urgently needs to build a law on e-commerce to comprehensively regulate this field, contributing to protecting the rights of participating parties, promoting innovation, and creating motivation for the country to develop the digital economy.

Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade Nguyen Sinh Nhat Tan made the remarks whilst presenting the Government's report on the Draft Law on E-commerce during a meeting of the National Assembly Standing Committee on September 22.

Mr. Tan said that with the rapid development of science and technology, the emergence of many new business models, diverse in subjects, complex in nature, and from the reality of state management in the e-commerce sector, policies and regulations on e-commerce have revealed some shortcomings and limitations.

Regarding specific content, the Draft Law adheres to six approved policies, including: Regulating the types and responsibilities of subjects participating in e-commerce activities; Regulating the types and responsibilities of subjects participating in multi-service digital platforms and social networks with e-commerce activities; Regulating the types and responsibilities of subjects participating in cross-border e-commerce activities without presence in Vietnam, foreign investment activities in the e-commerce sector in Vietnam, and foreign sellers with e-commerce activities in Vietnam; Regulating e-commerce support services and the responsibilities of related subjects; Completing the legal framework for contract signing in e-commerce and promoting green and sustainable e-commerce development.

Regarding the simplification and reduction of administrative procedures in this sector, the Deputy Minister stated that, according to the draft law, there are 18 administrative procedures, including 9 existing ones, while 6 others have been eliminated, representing a 40% reduction compared to current regulations.

For newly introduced administrative procedures, the drafting committee has added nine procedures related to social networks, e-commerce, and multi-service integration platforms. These additions aim to meet state management requirements while promoting simplification and full online implementation.

In the preliminary appraisal report on the Draft Law, Chairman of the National Assembly’s Economic and Financial Committee Phan Van Mai emphasized key principles for refining the its content.

Accordingly, the E-Commerce Law project must fully institutionalize the guiding viewpoints, policies, tasks, and solutions for renewing legal thinking, developing the private economy, making breakthroughs in science and technology, promoting innovation, and advancing national digital transformation, as stated in Party documents—most directly in Resolutions No. 66-NQ/TW, 68-NQ/TW, and 57-NQ/TW. It should also implement the policy of enhancing decentralization and delegation of authority to ministries, sectors, and localities in line with Resolution No. 66 of the Politburo and the specific nature of e-commerce activities.

Mr. Mai noted that the draft law still overlaps with provisions in other laws and legislative projects. He stressed that improving legal regulations should better protect consumer rights, prevent tax losses, and control counterfeit goods, prohibited items, intellectual property violations, and substandard products.

“The drafting agency needs to provide additional reports and clarifications in the submission to the National Assembly regarding existing shortcomings, limitations, and legal ‘gaps’ in current laws and concurrent legislative projects. Furthermore, it is recommended to review and refine the draft law to avoid overlaps, contradictions, and legal conflicts, prevent unnecessary administrative procedures, and eliminate legal obstacles during implementation,” Mr. Mai proposed.

[Back to Top](#_top)

**Revised cybersecurity law unlocks digital opportunities for Vietnamese businesses**

*VET*

**The draft law also addresses cybersecurity protection for information systems and critical national security information systems.**

The National Assembly Standing Committee discusses the draft revised Cybersecurity Law on September 23.

The National Assembly Standing Committee discussed the draft revised Cybersecurity Law at its 49th session on September 23.

This marks an important step in safeguarding national cybersecurity and enhancing the self-reliance of Vietnamese enterprises amidst rapid digital transformation.

The draft revised law not only inherits existing regulations but also adds many new provisions, particularly concerning data security – an issue that is becoming increasingly urgent in the digital age.

However, current data security regulations are still lacking, primarily focusing on data exploitation and usage rather than emphasizing the protection of data security itself.

A notable point in the draft law is the provision encouraging agencies, organizations within the political system, and State-owned enterprises to use Vietnamese cybersecurity industrial products and services. This will not only help enhance cybersecurity self-reliance but also create opportunities for domestic enterprises to develop and expand their market. However, to achieve this, businesses need to improve the quality of their products and services while ensuring compliance with quality standards and regulations.

Additionally, the draft law also adds provisions on the responsibilities of service providers in cyberspace and regulations on funding for cybersecurity protection. This places higher demands on businesses to ensure cybersecurity and also creates significant pressure on those without a properly trained workforce in this field. Requiring the heads of information systems critical to national security to undergo examination and obtain cybersecurity certificates is a necessary step to enhance management capacity and cybersecurity protection.

However, alongside the opportunities, the draft law also poses many challenges for businesses. Compliance with new regulations may increase operating costs, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises. Furthermore, reviewing prohibited cybersecurity acts needs to be done carefully to avoid causing difficulties for businesses in their operations.

According to experts, in the current context, many organizations and businesses still lack sufficient human resources and technology to effectively handle cybersecurity incidents. This could lead to significant risks for national security and social order and safety. Therefore, training and raising cybersecurity awareness for businesses are essential.

The draft law also addresses cybersecurity protection for information systems and critical national security information systems.

The National Assembly Standing Committee requested the Government to direct the drafting agency to promptly absorb and explain review comments to finalize the draft law. This demonstrates the Government's determination to complete the legal framework for cybersecurity while creating favorable conditions for businesses to develop sustainably in the digital age.

[Back to Top](#_top)