



WIKI LEGAL LLC

HANOI

7th Floor, HH Office, No. 293/15 Khuat Duy
Tien Str., Dai Mo Ward, Hanoi
Website: www.wikilegal.vn
Email: admin@wikilegal.vn

HCM CITY

2nd Floor, H3 Building, 384 Hoang Dieu,
Khanh Hoi Ward, HCM City
Website: www.wikilegal.vn
Email: hcm.office@wikilegal.vn

LEGAL UPDATE

August 2026

(01/08/2026 – 31/08/2026)



News in focus

*Policies taking effect
in September 2026*



New legal documents

Remarkable among documents:

*Decree No. 333/2026/ND-CP of the Government
detailing a number of articles and measures for
the implementation of the Law on Cybersecurity*

A – News in focus



Several policies taking effect in September 2026

In September 2026, several notable new policies regarding finance, labor, administration and trade will officially come into effect.

In this legal update, **WIKI LEGAL** reveals several highlights on these remarkable policies.

1. PROVIDING SERVICES RELATED TO CRYPTOMATED ASSETS WITHOUT A LICENSE IS PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF UP TO 200 MILLION VND

From September 1, 2026, Decree No. 284/2026/ND-CP of the Government dated July 16, 2026, stipulating penalties for administrative violations regarding crypto-assets and the crypto-asset market, has officially come into effect. Accordingly, the Decree sets the maximum fine for violations at VND 200 million for organizations and VND 100 million for individuals. Specifically, regarding violations related to the organization of crypto-asset trading markets, the Decree prescribes fines ranging from **VND 180 million to VND 200 million** for any of the following violations:

- Providing services related to crypto-assets without having been granted a license to operate a crypto-asset trading market;
- Advertising or marketing related to crypto-assets without having been granted a license to operate a crypto-asset trading market.

The monetary fines specified below apply to organizations. In cases where an individual commits a violation similar to that of an organization, the fine shall be one-half of the fine applicable to the organization.

2. EACH LOCATION WILL HAVE A 12-DIGIT IDENTIFIER DISPLAYED ON VNEID

Effective from September 1, 2026, Decree No. 326/2026/ND-CP of the Government dated August 19, 2026, regarding location identification, comes into force. The Decree outlines the principles for location identification, stipulating that each location shall have a single, unique identifier. This identifier shall adhere to a unified nationwide structure, ensure continuity and stability, and avoid duplication across the entire system.

Once generated and assigned to a specific entity, a location identifier shall remain stable over the long term. The identifier consists of a 12-digit sequence established by the location identification database. Each location is assigned a distinct, non-duplicate identifier that ensures stability, scalability, and the capacity for linking, integration, connectivity, data sharing, and utilization within national and specialized databases.

State agencies assigned specialized management of entities subject to location identification—or agencies managing national or specialized databases containing source data on the formation, existence, and status changes of such entities—are responsible for leading the review, standardization, collection, and synchronization of data with the location identification database to facilitate the issuance of location identifiers.

3. FINES OF UP TO 75 MILLION VND FOR SOLICITING, ENTICING, OR USING DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING TO DEFRAUD WORKERS

Effective from September 26, 2026, Decree No. 283/2026/ND-CP of the Government dated July 15, 2026, stipulates penalties for administrative violations in the fields of labor, social insurance, and Vietnamese workers working abroad under contracts.

Specifically, the Decree stipulates a fine of **VND 50–75 million** for acts such as enticing, soliciting, making promises, engaging in deceptive advertising, or employing other schemes to defraud workers or recruit them for the purpose of exploitation or forced labor, provided the violation does not warrant criminal prosecution.

The Decree also specifies a fine ranging **from 18% to 20% of the total amount of evaded compulsory social insurance contributions** - subject to a maximum of VND 75 million - for employers who commit any of the following acts of evasion: registering a salary level lower than prescribed as the basis for compulsory social insurance contributions; or failing to pay (or paying insufficiently) the registered compulsory social insurance amount 60 days after the payment deadline, following a reminder from the competent authority pursuant to Article 35 of the Law on Social Insurance, provided the violation does not warrant criminal prosecution.

4. ADDING SEVERAL POSITIONS WITH THE AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

The Government has issued Decree No. 311/2026/ND-CP dated August 6, 2026, amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 189/2025/ND-CP dated July 1, 2025, which details the Law on Handling of Administrative Violations regarding the authority to sanction administrative violations. Specifically, the Decree amends and supplements certain clauses of Article 6 of Decree No. 189/2025/ND-CP concerning the sanctioning authority of heads of agencies performing specialized state management functions and other titles. Details are as follows:

Regarding Clause 1, Article 6: Amendments and supplements involve renaming certain titles—for instance, the Head of the Sub-department of Food Safety and the Head of the Sub-department of Population and Children (under the Department of Health) are renamed to Head of the Sub-department of Food Safety and Hygiene and Head of the Sub-department of Population, Children, and Prevention of Social Vices (under the Department of Health), respectively; the Head of the Provincial Statistics Sub-department (under the Statistics Office) is renamed to Provincial Statistics Chief; and the Regional Social Security Director is renamed to Provincial Social Security Director.

Simultaneously, the sanctioning authority of the Head of the Sub-department of Environment (under the Environment Department) is supplemented to align with practical realities and ensure consistency in administrative sanctioning authority across sectors under the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (including crop production, plant protection, livestock husbandry, veterinary medicine, quality management of agro-forestry-fishery products, irrigation, dyke management, and natural disaster prevention and control).

This Decree takes effect on September 26, 2026.

5. CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING A COMMODITY EXCHANGE

The Government has issued Decree No. 302/2026/ND-CP dated August 1, 2026 (effective from September 15, 2026), detailing certain articles and measures for the implementation of the Law on Commerce regarding the trading of goods via commodity exchanges. Accordingly, the Decree stipulates that enterprises applying to establish a commodity exchange must meet the following conditions:

- Shall be an enterprise established in Vietnam; in the case of a foreign-invested enterprise, **the total capital contribution ratio of foreign investors must not exceed 49%**;
- Charter capital of **VND 1,500 billion or more**;
- Possess an information technology system that meets requirements for safe, stable, and secure management and operation;
- Have an operational model and organizational structure for the commodity exchange, along with solutions and a roadmap for listing commodities produced in Vietnam;
- Have a draft operational charter that complies with the provisions of Article 13 of this Decree.

6. AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS

Effective from September 15, 2026, Decree No. 303/2026/ND-CP of the Government dated August 1, 2026, amends and supplements certain articles of Decree No. 32/2024/ND-CP of the Government dated March 15, 2024, regarding the management and development of industrial clusters.

Regarding the conditions for establishing industrial clusters and to align with the two-tier local government model, ensure the feasibility of establishing and investing in industrial clusters, create land reserves for private sector and local economic growth, and guarantee efficient land use, the Decree amends and supplements the establishment criteria set forth in Point c, Clause 1, Article 8 of Decree No. 32/2024/ND-CP. The revised provision stipulates that: "In cases where industrial clusters have already been established within a commune-level area, the average occupancy rate of said clusters must exceed 50%, or the total unleased industrial land area across these clusters must not exceed 50 hectares."

B – New legal documents



Remarkable new legal documents (Enacted from August 1, 2026 – August 31, 2026)

No.	Legal Documents	
TECHNOLOGY – DATA INFRASTRUCTURE		
1	Decree No. 314/2026/ND-CP of the Government regulating the operations of data exchanges	
	Enactment Date: 08/08/2026	Effective Date: 25/09/2026
2	Decree No. 327/2026/ND-CP of the Government regulating the prevention and handling of information and acts involving the use of information technology, computer networks, telecommunications networks, and electronic means to infringe upon national security, social order, and social safety in cyberspace	
	Enactment Date: 19/08/2026	Effective Date: 19/08/2026
3	Decree No. 328/2026/ND-CP of the Government on the prevention and control of fake news and false information	
	Enactment Date: 19/08/2026	Effective Date: 05/10/2026
4	Decree No. 330/2026/ND-CP of the Government on the sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of cybersecurity.	
	Enactment Date: 19/08/2026	Effective Date: 19/08/2026
5	Decree No. 331/2026/ND-CP of the Government on cybersecurity protection for information systems	
	Enactment Date: 19/08/2026	Effective Date: 19/08/2026
6	Decree No. 332/2026/ND-CP of the Government on business activities regarding cybersecurity products and services	
	Enactment Date: 19/08/2026	Effective Date: 19/08/2026
7	Decree No. 333/2026/ND-CP of the Government detailing a number of articles and measures for the implementation of the Law on Cybersecurity	
	Enactment Date: 19/08/2026	Effective Date: 19/08/2026

No.	Legal Documents	
TRADE - INVESTMENT		
8	Decree No. 302/2026/ND-CP of the Government detailing a number of articles and measures for the implementation of the Law on Commerce regarding the trading of goods via commodity exchanges	
	Enactment Date: 01/08/2026	Effective Date: 15/09/2026
9	Decree No. 303/2026/ND-CP of the Government amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Government's Decree No. 32/2024/ND-CP dated March 15, 2024, on the management and development of industrial clusters	
	Enactment Date: 01/08/2026	Effective Date: 15/09/2026
10	Decree No. 323/2026/ND-CP of the Government detailing a number of articles and measures for organizing and guiding the implementation of Resolution No. 20/2026/QH16 on coordination mechanisms and specific policies to enhance the effectiveness of preventing and resolving international investment disputes	
	Enactment Date: 17/08/2026	Effective Date: 17/08/2026
ADMINISTRATION		
11	Decree No. 311/2026/ND-CP of the Government amending and supplementing a number of articles of Government Decree No. 189/2025/ND-CP dated July 1, 2025, detailing the Law on Handling of Administrative Violations regarding the competence to sanction administrative violations	
	Enactment Date: 06/08/2026	Effective Date: 26/09/2026
12	Decree No. 320/2026/ND-CP of the Government amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 69/2024/ND-CP dated June 25, 2024 of the Government on electronic identification and authentication.	
	Enactment Date: 13/08/2026	Effective Date: 28/09/2026
13	Decree No. 326/2026/ND-CP of the Government on location identification	
	Enactment Date: 19/08/2026	Effective Date: 01/09/2026
14	Decree No. 336/2026/ND-CP of the Government prescribes the implementation of administrative procedures for exported, imported, and in-transit goods, as well as for transport vehicles exiting, entering, or transiting, under the National Single Window and ASEAN Single Window mechanisms	
	Enactment Date: 22/08/2026	Effective Date: 15/10/2026

1. What principles shall be adhered to regarding IP address identification under Decree 333/2026/ND-CP?

Pursuant to Article 21 of Decree 333/2026/ND-CP, the identification of IP addresses must adhere to the following principles:

- The management of IP address identification must ensure accuracy, integrity, and unique traceability regarding the organization or individual registering for the service, the installation address of the Internet connection line (for fixed broadband networks), and the registered phone number (for mobile telecommunications networks);
- Telecommunications and Internet service providers are responsible for establishing and maintaining technical systems to record, store, and manage information for IP address identification linked to subscriber details, service usage times, and related service information, in accordance with the law;
- IP address identification is carried out throughout the stages of IP address allocation, usage, and revocation, ensuring continuity, consistency, and the ability to meet state management requirements and cybersecurity protection measures.

Pursuant to Article 22 of Decree 333/2026/ND-CP, the content and technical requirements for IP address identification are stipulated as follows:

- When allocating IP addresses to organizations or individuals, telecommunications and Internet service providers must apply technical measures to accurately verify the subscriber's identity at the time of allocation.
- System log data regarding IP address allocation and management must be synchronized with the national time standard and include, at a minimum, the following information:
 - Source IP address, source port, destination IP address, destination port, and connection protocol;
 - In cases where Network Address Translation (NAT) techniques are used, full information regarding IP address mapping must be stored;
 - Start and end times of the connection session, synchronized with the national time standard;
 - Public IP allocation gateway identifier (Gateway ID); session identifier (Session ID);
 - Subscriber information and the account using the IP address at the corresponding time.
- System log data specified in Clause 2, Article 22 of Decree 333/2026/ND-CP must be stored fully and continuously for a minimum of 12 months; the data storage system must ensure integrity, safety, and security, prevent unauthorized modification or deletion, and guarantee the ability to extract and provide data to specialized cybersecurity forces for the implementation of real-time cybersecurity protection measures.

2. In which cases is an indefinite-term license for cybersecurity products and services business operations revoked?

Pursuant to Clause 1, Article 14 of Decree 332/2026/ND-CP, the grounds for revoking an indefinite-term business license for cybersecurity products and services include:

- (1) Falsifying the application dossier or providing factually incorrect information to obtain the business license for cybersecurity products and services; or the license was issued by an authority lacking the competence prescribed in Decree 332/2026/ND-CP;
- (2) Failure to meet the business conditions prescribed in Articles 6, 7, and 8 of Decree 332/2026/ND-CP, where a competent authority has detected the non-compliance and requested rectification, yet the entity fails to rectify the issue within 40 days of receiving the request;
- (3) Failure of the organization or enterprise to commence operations within 06 months of the issuance of the business license for cybersecurity products and services;
- (4) The organization or enterprise has its operations suspended, or is dissolved or declared bankrupt in accordance with the law; or a competent authority revokes its establishment registration documents or recommends the revocation of its business license for cybersecurity products and services;
- (5) The organization or enterprise lends, leases, buys, or sells the business license for cybersecurity products and services.

Note: During the inspection process, if an organization or enterprise is found to fall into any of the aforementioned cases for license revocation, the inspecting agency shall prepare a record of the findings and submit it to the Ministry of Public Security. Within 15 working days of receiving the record, the Ministry of Public Security shall review the matter and decide on the revocation of the business license for cybersecurity products and services. The revocation decision shall be sent to the business registration authority and the customs authority.

In the event that the license for the business of cybersecurity products and services is revoked, **the license for the export or import of cybersecurity products shall cease to be valid.**