



Newsletter

On Taxation, Accounting and Business

March 2026

UPDATING ON TAX LAW

- Decree 72/2026/ND-CP, issued by the Government on March 9, 2026, amends the preferential import tax rates for certain petroleum products and raw materials for petroleum production in the Preferential Import Tariff Schedule issued with Decree No. 26/2023/ND-CP dated May 31, 2023, of the Government on the Export Tariff Schedule, Preferential Import Tariff Schedule, List of Goods and absolute tax rates, mixed tax rates, and import taxes outside the tariff quota.
- Circular 18/2026/TT-BTC dated March 5, 2026, stipulating the documentation and procedures for tax management for household businesses and individual businesses, effective from March 5, 2026
- Circular 68/2026/ND-CP dated March 5, 2026, stipulating tax policies and tax management for household businesses and individual businesses, effective from March 5, 2026.
- Decision 482/QD-TTg dated March 26, 2026, of the Prime Minister on the application of environmental protection tax, value-added tax, and special consumption tax on gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuel when necessary for the national interest.
- Official Letter No. 33/TMĐT-QLT3 dated March 6, 2026, from the Tax Department regarding VAT policy.
- Official Letter No. 1706/CT-CS dated March 24, 2026, from the Tax Department regarding VAT and invoices.
- Official Letter No. 1712/CT-CS dated March 24, 2026, from the Tax Department responding to citizen feedback and requests.
- Official Letter No. 1831/CT-CS dated March 26, 2026, from the Tax Department regarding VAT policy.
- Official Letter No. 1061/CT-CS dated February 12, 2026, from the Tax Department regarding invoices.
- Official Letter No. 654/TNI-QLDN1 dated February 4, 2026, from the Tay Ninh Provincial Tax Department regarding corporate income tax policy.

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Decree 72/2026/ND-CP, issued by the Government on March 9, 2026, amends the preferential import tax rates for certain petroleum products and raw materials for petroleum production in the Preferential Import Tariff Schedule issued with Decree No. 26/2023/ND-CP dated May 31, 2023, of the Government on the Export Tariff Schedule, Preferential Import Tariff Schedule, List of Goods and absolute tax rates, mixed tax rates, and import taxes outside the tariff quota.

The new preferential import tax rates are stipulated in the Appendix issued together with this Decree:

Specifically, the preferential import duty rate is reduced from 10% to 0% for unleaded motor gasoline (HS codes 2710.12.21 – Unblended; 2710.12.22 – Blended with ethanol; 2710.12.24 – Unblended; 2710.12.25 – Blended with ethanol) and gasoline blending components such as naphtha and reformat (HS code 2710.12.80).

The preferential import duty is also reduced from 7% to 0% for diesel fuel, fuel oil, aviation fuel, and kerosene.

In addition, certain petrochemical feedstocks such as xylene, condensate, and p-xylene are reduced from 3% to 0%, while other cyclic hydrocarbons are reduced from 2% to 0%.

The reduction of import duties on petroleum products to 0% is a measure aimed at stabilizing the domestic fuel market amid fluctuations in the global energy market, thereby creating conditions for domestic fuel prices to be lower than they would be without the tax reduction.

This Decree takes effect from the date of signing until April 30, 2026. After the expiry of this Decree, the preferential import duty rates applicable to certain petroleum products and inputs for petroleum production, as stipulated in the Appendix issued together with this Decree, shall be implemented in accordance with Decree No. 26/2023/ND-CP, except as provided in Clause 2 of this Article.



In urgent cases where it is necessary to ensure socio-economic development and stabilize the petroleum market, and an extension of the validity period of this Decree is required, the Ministry of Industry and Trade shall submit its proposal to the

Ministry of Finance, which will take the lead in consolidating and reporting to the Government for the issuance of a Resolution to extend the application period of this Decree.

Circular 18/2026/TT-BTC dated March 5, 2026, stipulating the documentation and procedures for tax management for household businesses and individual businesses, effective from March 5, 2026

1. Official expiry of Circular 40/2021/TT-BTC:

From March 5, 2026, Circular 18/2026/TT-BTC replaces Circular 40/2021/TT-BTC, providing guidance on Value-Added Tax (VAT), Personal Income Tax (PIT), and tax administration for business households and individual business persons.

2. Transitional provisions to protect taxpayers:

To facilitate the transition between the old and new regulations, the Circular provides several important guidelines:

- For asset/real estate leasing activities: Adjust the actual revenue arising in 2025 using Form No. 01/TTS (under Circular 40/2021/TT-BTC),

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and declare revenue for 2026 onward using Form No. 01/BDS issued with this new Circular.

- If taxpayers have already declared and paid taxes under Circular 40/2021/TT-BTC, no re-adjustment is required. If tax declaration has not yet been made, compliance under the new Circular's procedures will not be subject to penalties.
- Notably, leasing activities are allowed to adjust 2025 revenue using the old form (Form No. 01/TTS) and only apply the new form (Form No. 01/BDS) from 2026 onward. At the same time, business households should note the requirement to submit the inventory, machinery, and equipment list using Form No. 01/BK-HTK.

3. Detailed regulations on revenue notification and tax filing dossiers:



Dossiers for revenue notification and tax declaration for business households and individual business persons:

- Those not subject to VAT and not liable for PIT (including newly established businesses) shall report actual revenue generated during the year and declare other taxes using Form No. 01/TKN-CNKD issued with this Circular.
- Those subject to PIT calculated based on a deemed tax rate multiplied by taxable revenue shall file VAT, PIT, and other taxes using Form No. 01/CNKD issued with this Circular.
- Those subject to PIT calculated based on taxable income multiplied by a tax rate:
 - The annual VAT, PIT, and other tax declarations shall be made using Form No. 01/CNKD issued with this Circular.
 - The PIT finalization dossier shall be submitted using Form No. 02/CNKD-TNCN-QTT issued with this Circular.
- Business households and individual business persons currently operating under Point b, Clause 4, Article 17 of Decree 68/2026/ND-CP must submit the notification of bank account/e-wallet number using Form No. 01/BK-STK no later than April 20, 2026.
- Those under Point a, Clause 4, Article 17 of Decree 68/2026/ND-CP shall submit the above notification together with their first tax return of 2026.
- Newly established business households/individuals shall submit the notification of bank account/e-wallet number together with their first revenue declaration or

first tax return of 2026.

- In case of any changes to bank account/e-wallet information, taxpayers must notify the tax authorities in accordance with tax administration regulations.

4. New regulations on dossiers for refund of overpaid tax:



According to Article 5 of Circular 18/2026/TT-BTC, the dossier for claiming a refund of overpaid tax is as follows:

- For taxpayers applying PIT based on a deemed tax rate multiplied by taxable revenue: the refund dossier is the tax return using Form No. 01/TKN-CNKD issued with Circular 18/2026/TT-BTC.
- For taxpayers applying PIT based on taxable income multiplied by a tax rate: the refund dossier is the tax finalization return using Form

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No. 02/QTT-TNCN-CNKD issued with Circular 18/2026/TT-BTC.

Decree 68/2026/ND-CP dated March 5, 2026, stipulating tax policies and tax management for household businesses and individual businesses, effective from March 5, 2026.

1. VAT policy for business households and individual business persons:

- Business households and individual business persons engaged in production and business activities with annual revenue of VND 500 million or less are not subject to VAT.
- Those with annual revenue exceeding VND 500 million are subject to VAT and must apply the direct method on revenue, calculated as a percentage (%) multiplied by taxable revenue. The applicable rates and taxable revenue are determined in accordance with the Law on VAT No. 48/2024/QH15 and its guiding regulations.

2. PIT policy for business households and individual business persons:

- Resident individuals engaged in business activities (including those registering a business household or acting as a representative of a household business) with annual revenue of

VND 500 million or less are not subject to PIT.



- Individuals with revenue exceeding this threshold must pay PIT in accordance with Article 7 of the Law on PIT No. 109/2025/QH15.
- For business individuals paying PIT under Clause 3, Article 7 of the Law on PIT No. 109/2025/QH15:
 - Where individuals have multiple business lines with different tax rates or multiple business locations, they are entitled to apply a VND 500 million deduction before calculating PIT for one or several selected business lines or locations in the most beneficial way, but the total deduction must not exceed VND 500 million per year for total business revenue under this clause.
 - If the selected business line/location has not fully utilized the VND 500 million deduction,

the remaining amount can be deducted from other business lines/locations until fully utilized.

- For individuals leasing real estate under Clause 4, Article 7 of the Law on PIT No. 109/2025/QH15:
 - Where individuals lease multiple properties in different locations, they may apply a VND 500 million deduction before PIT calculation for one or several selected lease contracts, but the total deduction must not exceed VND 500 million per year for all lease contracts. If the selected contracts have not fully utilized the deduction, other contracts may be selected until fully utilized.
 - Where there are multiple leased properties and the lessee declares and pays tax on behalf of the lessor, the lease contract must clearly specify the tax declaration/payment arrangement and the deductible amount. If the selected contracts have not fully utilized the deduction, additional contracts may be selected until the deduction is fully applied.
- Tax calculation methods:
 - PIT calculated based on tax rate (%) × taxable revenue applies to business individuals with annual revenue from over VND 500 million to VND 3 billion. The applicable PIT rate follows Clause 3, Article 7 of the Law on PIT No. 109/2025/QH15.
 - PIT calculated based on taxable income ×

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tax rate applies to individuals with annual revenue over VND 3 billion, and those with revenue from over VND 500 million to VND 3 billion who choose this method. Taxable income is determined as revenue minus expenses related to business activities during the tax period. The applicable tax rate follows Clause 2, Article 7 of the Law on PIT No. 109/2025/QH15.

Revenue and expenses are determined in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of this Decree.



- Where business households/individuals have revenue over VND 3 billion, or from over VND 500 million to VND 3 billion but apply the taxable income method, they must apply this method consistently for two consecutive years from the first year of application. If revenue exceeds VND 3 billion, from the

following year they must switch to the taxable income method.

3. Deductible and non-deductible expenses when determining PIT:

- Deductible expenses are actual expenses incurred related to production and business activities, with sufficient invoices/documents in accordance with regulations on invoices, accounting, and non-cash payment documents for payments of VND 5 million or more, including:
 - Costs of raw materials, materials, fuel, energy, and goods used in business;
 - Salaries, wages, bonuses, allowances, compulsory insurance, and payments to employees; payments to employees working under 1 month;
 - Depreciation of fixed assets used for business (in accordance with regulations). Fully depreciated assets still in use are not depreciated further;
 - Purchased services such as electricity, water, telecommunications, transport, leasing, repair, and maintenance with valid documents;
 - Loan interest expenses for business purposes (within legal limits);
 - Other expenses directly serving business activities.
- Non-deductible expenses include:

- Expenses not related to business activities;
- Expenses without proper invoices/documents;
- Salaries and similar payments of the business individual, household members (except compulsory insurance contributions); or expenses recorded but not actually paid or without payment documents;
- Depreciation exceeding prescribed levels or for non-business assets;
- Administrative fines, contract breach penalties, compensation due to the individual's fault;
- Residential land, personal-use assets, cars registered under individuals (except those used for transport/tourism business);
- Personal and family expenses (must be separately tracked).

4. Regulations on e-invoices for business households in 2026:

Pursuant to Clause 5, Article 8 of Decree 68/2026/ND-CP:

- Business households and business individuals with annual VAT-taxable revenue of VND 1 billion or more are required to apply e-invoices bearing tax authority codes, and e-invoices generated from cash registers connected to the tax authority's data system, in accordance with Clause 8, Article 1 of Decree No. 70/2025/ND-

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CP dated March 20, 2025 of the Government, which amends and supplements a number of articles of Decree No. 123/2020/ND-CP dated October 19, 2020 on invoices and documents.

In cases where a business household and business individual operates multiple business locations, the tax identification number (TIN) of the business household and business individual must be used for all outlets, and the specific address of each business location must be clearly stated on the invoice.



- Business households with annual VAT-taxable revenue of over VND 500 million and under VND 1 billion are not required to apply e-invoices bearing tax authority codes or e-invoices generated from cash registers connected to the tax authority's data system. Where they satisfy the conditions and have demand to use e-invoices, they may register to

apply e-invoices bearing tax authority codes or e-invoices generated from cash registers connected to the tax authority's data system. In cases where business households do not register to apply e-invoices but have demand to use e-invoices, they must declare and pay tax before being issued e-invoices bearing tax authority codes by the tax authority on a per-transaction basis for the sale of goods or provision of services.

- Newly established business households as prescribed in Article 9 of Decree No. 68/2026/ND-CP, or business households whose annual VAT-taxable revenue in the preceding year is below VND 1 billion but reaches VND 1 billion or more in the current tax year, are required to apply e-invoices bearing tax authority codes or e-invoices generated from cash registers connected to the tax authority's data system. Business households must register to use e-invoices within 30 days from the last day of the tax period in which the cumulative VAT-taxable revenue reaches VND 1 billion or more.

Decision 482/QĐ-TTg dated March 26, 2026, of the Prime Minister on the application of environmental protection tax, value-added tax, and special consumption tax on

gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuel when necessary for the national interest.



Pursuant to Decision 482/QĐ-TTg in 2026, the tax policies on environmental protection tax, value-added tax (VAT), and special consumption tax (SCT) applicable to gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuel are as follows:

- The environmental protection tax rate for gasoline (excluding ethanol), diesel, and aviation fuel is VND 0 per liter.
- Gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuel are not subject to VAT declaration and payment, but input VAT is still creditable.
- The SCT rate applicable to gasoline of all types is 0%.

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Decision 482/QĐ-TTg in 2026 takes effect from 24:00 on March 26, 2026 until the end of April 15, 2026.

During the effective period of Decision 482/QĐ-TTg in 2026:

- In case other legal documents stipulate different tax rates for environmental protection tax, VAT, and SCT on gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuel, the provisions of Decision 482/QĐ-TTg in 2026 shall prevail.
- Business establishments and importers of gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuel are not required to declare or pay VAT upon sale or importation.
- Other contents not specified in Decision 482/QĐ-TTg in 2026 shall comply with current tax laws, tax administration laws, and relevant regulations.

Official Letter No. 33/TMĐT-QLT3 dated March 6, 2026, from the Tax Department regarding VAT policy.

According to this Official Letter:

- Where a Company signs a contract with a Vietnamese customer to provide logistics services performed overseas, such services are not subject to VAT regulations.
- Where the Company provides international transportation services (from Vietnam to

overseas, from overseas to Vietnam, or both departure and destination overseas), including domestic legs, such transportation is considered international transportation and is subject to 0% VAT rate, provided that the conditions under Clause 3, Article 18 are satisfied and it does not fall under cases specified in Clause 4, Article 17 of Decree No. 181/2025/ND-CP dated July 1, 2025.

- Other logistics-related services performed in Vietnam are subject to the 10% VAT rate in accordance with Clause 3, Article 9 of the Law on VAT.



Official Letter No. 1706/CT-CS dated March 24, 2026, from the Tax Department regarding VAT and invoices.

According to this Official Letter, prior to July 1, 2025, in cases where an enterprise is granted a license for labor outsourcing activities by the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (now the Ministry of Home Affairs), enters into labor contracts directly with employees but does not directly employ them, instead dispatching them to other enterprises, agencies, organizations, cooperatives, or individuals for labor outsourcing and earning service fees for such labor outsourcing; where employees work at the labor hiring entities, are subject to the management and supervision of the labor hiring parties, and are entitled to salaries and other benefits in accordance with the regulations of the labor hiring parties; on a monthly basis, the labor hiring parties transfer money to the labor outsourcing enterprise to pay salaries, bonuses, allowances, benefits and to make contributions to social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, and trade union funds for the employees, then the amounts that the labor hiring parties transfer to the labor outsourcing enterprise for payment of salaries, bonuses, allowances, benefits and for contributions to social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, and trade union funds for employees are of the nature of amounts collected and paid on behalf, not revenue earned by the labor outsourcing enterprise, and are not subject to VAT declaration and payment.

In cases where the conditions for labor outsourcing activities under labor laws are not satisfied, or the labor outsourcing enterprise does not separately determine each type of service,

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including the amounts collected and paid on behalf, in order to apply the corresponding VAT rates, it must calculate and pay VAT at the highest VAT rate among these services in accordance with Article 11 of Circular No. 219/2013/TT-BTC dated December 31, 2013 of the Ministry of Finance.



Official Letter No. 1712/CT-CS dated March 24, 2026, from the Tax Department responding to citizen feedback and requests.

According to this Official Letter, in cases where a manufacturing, trading, or service enterprise (not being a credit institution or a foreign exchange agent) earns foreign currency from overseas sources (such as from export of goods, provision of services, or receipt of payments in foreign currency) and subsequently sells (converts) such foreign currency into Vietnam Dong at commercial

banks, the exchange rate difference is not subject to the scope of VAT regulations and no invoice is required for activities that are not the sale of goods or provision of services. Income from foreign currency sale activities shall be determined in accordance with the regulations on Corporate Income Tax at the time it arises.



Official Letter No. 1831/CT-CS dated March 26, 2026, from the Tax Department regarding VAT policy.

Pursuant to Clause 1, Article 14 of Decree No. 181/2025/ND-CP dated July 1, 2025 of the Government prescribing the principles for determining the VAT calculation price;

Pursuant to Clause 1, Article 4 of Decree No. 123/2020/ND-CP dated October 19, 2020 of the

Government on invoices and documents (as amended and supplemented in Clause 3, Article 1 of Decree No. 70/2025/ND-CP);

Based on the above regulations, in cases where the Company receives compensation amounts in cash that are not related to the sale of goods or provision of services, such amounts are not subject to VAT and no VAT invoice is required to be issued.

Official Letter No. 1061/CT-CS dated February 12, 2026, from the Tax Department regarding invoices.

According to this Official Letter, Taxpayers who discover errors in submitted tax returns may file supplementary declarations within 10 years from the deadline of the relevant tax period, provided that no tax inspection/audit decision has been announced or the issue is outside the inspection scope.

For matters falling within the scope of inspection or audit, taxpayers are allowed to supplement explanatory documents in accordance with the laws on taxation, inspection, and in cases implemented in accordance with conclusions or decisions of competent specialized authorities related to the determination of the taxpayer's tax obligations.

Based on Official Letter No. 6014/TPHCM-QLDN2, there has been no tax inspection at Tan Truong

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Co., Ltd. from 2009 to present, and the 10-year deadline for supplementary filing has expired.

Official Letter No. 654/TNI-QLDN1 dated February 4, 2026, from the Tay Ninh Provincial Tax Department regarding corporate income tax policy.



According to this Official Letter, in cases where an employee of the Company does not have a bank account and legally authorizes another individual to receive salary on their behalf, the Company is allowed to make payment to the bank account of the authorized person. Such expense shall be treated as deductible for Corporate Income Tax purposes if the following conditions are fully satisfied:

- In terms of labor documentation: There must be sufficient supporting documents, including

Labor Contracts, Timesheets, and Payrolls, evidencing that the actual expenses are incurred for production and business activities.

- In terms of the legality of authorization: There must be an Authorization Contract/Letter of Authorization prepared in accordance with civil law regulations (which must be notarized or certified by a competent State authority), clearly stating the authorization content for salary receipt, personal information of the authorizing person and the authorized person, and the bank account details used to receive the payment on behalf.

CONTACT

OUR SERVICES

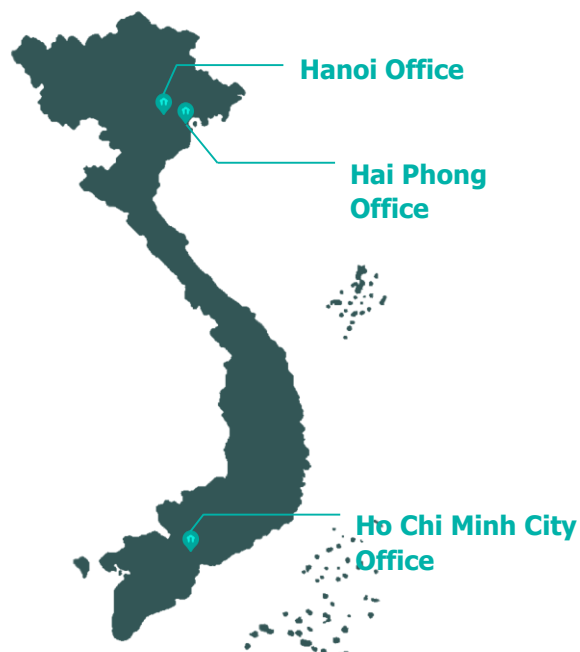
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