

1 TAX PAYERS IN VIETNAM

According to Article 2 of the 2007 Law on Personal Income Tax:



Expatriate Residency Requirement

Stay in Vietnam for **at least 183 days** within a **12-month period**, starting from the first arrival



Permanent Residency Eligibility

Expats with **recorded permanent residency** on a **Temporary Residence Card** or a **Permanent Residence Card** qualify.



Rental Contract Duration

Eligible if expats have signed **rental contracts** lasting **over 183 days**.

2 TAX RATES

In Vietnam, personal income tax rates vary based on annual earnings. For residents, the partially progressive tax rates are outlined below:

Tax grade	Taxed income per year (VND million)	Taxed income per month (VND million)	Tax rate (%)	Calculation
1	Up to 60	Between over 52 and 80	5	5% x Assessable Income
2	Between over 60 and 120	Between over 5 and 10	10	10% x Assessable Income - 250.000 VND
3	Between over 120 and 216	Between over 10 and 18	15	15% x Assessable Income - 750.000 VND
4	Between over 216 and 384	Between over 18 and 32	20	20% x Assessable Income - 1.650.000 VND
5	Between over 384 and 624	Between over 32 and 52	25	25% x Assessable Income - 3.250.000 VND
6	Between over 624 and 960	Between over 52 and 80	30	30% x Assessable Income - 5.850.000 VND
7	Over 960	Over 80	35	35% x Assessable Income - 9.850.000 VND

3 DEADLINES FOR TAX FINALIZATIONS

In accordance with Article 44, Clause 2 of the 2019 Law on Tax Administration, here are the deadlines for annual tax declarations:

Annual tax settlement documents:

Due on the last day of the third month after the calendar or fiscal year ends.

Annual tax declaration documents:

Must be submitted by the last day of the first month of the calendar or fiscal year.

Direct individual tax settlement documents

Due on the last day of the fourth month following the calendar year's end.

Estimated tax declaration documents for business households or individuals using the estimated method:

Must be submitted by December 15th of the preceding year or within 10 days from the start of business operations for new businesses.

For the tax settlement deadlines for **PIT in 2023**, they are as follows:

The latest deadline

March 31, 2024

for organizations and individuals with income from salaries & wages

The latest deadline

April 30, 2024

for individuals directly settling taxes on income from salaries & wages with the tax authorities

4 TAX BENEFITS FOR FOREIGNERS

In Vietnam, while the definition of taxable income is broad, there are specific benefits and income sources that are exempt from taxation. These non-taxable allowances include:

- **Round-trip airfares** for expatriate employees or Vietnamese individuals working abroad, once per year.
- **School fees** (excluding tertiary education) for children of expatriate employees or Vietnamese working abroad.
- **Mid-shift meals** (with a cap if provided in cash).
- **One-time relocation costs** for expatriates coming to Vietnam for employment or for Vietnamese working abroad.
- **Uniforms** (with a cap if provided in cash).
- **Benefits provided collectively** (e.g., memberships) where an individual is not the identified beneficiary.
- Allowances or benefits for **weddings or funerals**.

5 NON-TAXABLE INCOME SOURCES



Interest earned on deposits with banks and credit institutions.



Payments from **life and non-life insurance policies**.



Retirement pensions paid from the Social Insurance Fund.



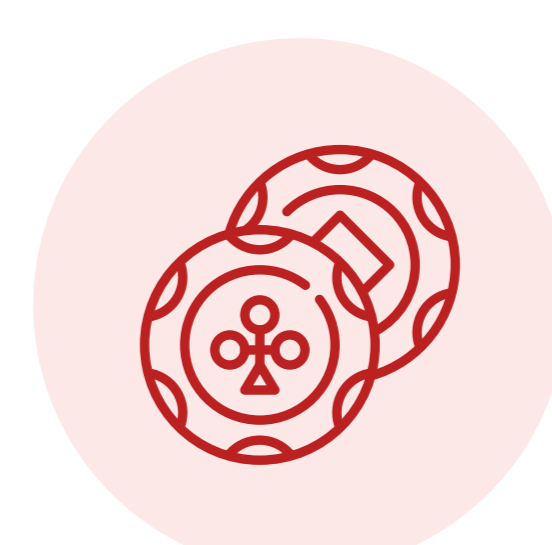
Transfers of property between direct family members.



Inheritances and gifts from direct family members.



Monthly retirement pensions from voluntary insurance schemes.



Income from **winnings at casinos**.

6 INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS IN VIETNAM

Income earned through the methods below is eligible for income tax exemption.



Foreign remittances, such as pension or educational support



One-time immigration to Vietnam & employer-paid round-trip flights



Night shifts (if overtime pay exceeds regular pay)



Employee benefits such as lunchtime meals or training fees