

LegalNews

July, 2001

Issue 7

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Law Making Program

In Brief

Following some draft additions and amendments to the 1992 Constitution of Vietnam, which were summarized in our previous Issue, briefs below are some Laws and Ordinances which are scheduled to be newly promulgated, amended and supplemented in forthcoming time. The Government's annual meeting in June 2001 approved this law-making program.

- The Law on Organization of the Government, the Law on Organization of People's Council and People's Committee and the Law on Election of People's Councils are scheduled to be amended by the National Assembly;
- The Resolution on compensation for persons who are victim of an injustice made by authorized officials of litigating authorities is scheduled to be drafted by the National Assembly's Standing Committee;
- The Ordinance on Religions is scheduled to be newly drafted by the National Assembly's Standing Committee.

Besides the above law-making program, the Government continues to concentratedly resolve some important tasks in order to fulfil socio-economic plans for the year 2002 and the five-year plan for 2001-2005 period such as: promoting the consumption of agricultural products; spurring investment and export; reducing poverty; enhancing buying ability, etc.

Public Announcement of New Laws

On 12 July 2001, the Vietnam State President Tran Duc Luong publicly announced the adoption and promulgation of the following laws which had been ratified by the X National Assembly, Section 9th.

- Law on Roadway Traffic
- Law on Fire Extinguishing and Prevention
- Law on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Land (as summarized in the heading "Land" hereunder)
- Law on Customs (as summarized in the heading "import-export" hereunder); and
- Law on Cultural Heritages (as introduced in our previous Issue).

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Domestic Investment

Post-Investment Interest Rate Assistance

Circular No.51/2001/TT-BTC of the Ministry of Finance on guiding the implementation of Decision No.58/2001/QD-TTg dated April 24, 2001 of the Prime Minister on post-investment interest rate assistance was issued and took effective on June 28, 2001.

Subjects enjoyed post-investment interest rate assistance under Circular 51 consist of projects which are enjoyed investment incentives under the regulations on domestic investment promotion and loans from credit institution legally operating in Vietnam, provided that such projects have already been put into operation and all loans from credit institutions have already been repaid. Projects with overdue debts or with the debts whose repayment schedule is extended shall not be enjoyed post-investment interest rate assistance.

Levels of post-investment interest assistance are as follows:

In respect of projects with VND loans:

Assistance amount = In-term debts actually paid x 50% of State's investment and development credit interest rate x Actual borrowing duration of principals to be assisted.

In respect of projects with USD loans:

Assistance amount = In-term debts actually paid x 50% x 70% of Interest rate in USD set by credit institutions at the time of withdrawal x Actual borrowing duration of principals to be assisted.

Projects Appraisalment and Approval under the MOT's Authorization

As from August 2, 2001, the authorization of the Ministry of Trade (MOT) in appraisalment and approval of certain projects are conducted in accordance with the Regulations on associated appraisalment and approval of investment projects issued in conjunction with **Decision No. 0760/2001/QD-BTM** dated July 18, 2001.

Investment projects that fall under the authorization of the MOT include:

- Investment projects under the group A: the MOT will submit its written opinions to the Government for approval;
- Investment projects under the group B and C which are funded by the State's Budget, or by credit capital guaranteed by the State, or by the State's investment and development credit capital of units under the MOT: the MOT will appraise and approve. Particularly as to projects under group C, the Management Board of Corporations will make investment decision;
- Investment projects under the group B and C, which are funded by investment and development capital of State owned enterprises: such State owned enterprise would base on the approved plans to make investment decision.

Timing:

- Investment projects under the group A: the MOT will provide the Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Government with its written opinions within 15 days; time for approval of technical design shall not exceed 45 days;
- Investment projects under the group B: the MOT will appraise and approve within 30 days; approval of technical design and financial plan shall be conducted within 30 days

and the time for examining the approval of financial plan shall not exceed 2 months;

- The above-respective duration as to investment projects under the group C are 20 days, 20 days and one (01) month;
- Written responses of the MOT shall be made within 10 days at requests of units under the MOT.

Decision 0760 was of full force and effective as from 15 days after the signing date thereof and replaced Article 13 of Decision No.0602/1999/QĐ-BTM dated May 18, 2001 promulgating the Regulation on settlement of petitions of units under the MOT.

Import-Export

Promulgation of the Law on Customs

Previously, legal regulations on customs were dispersed and overlapped. But from now, legal regulations on customs are concentrated which would facilitate for reference and implementation ...

As first above mentioned, on July 12, 2001, State President Tran Duc Luong signed Order No.10/2001/L/CTN publicly announcing the **Law on Customs** which was ratified by the Xth National Assembly, Congress 9th.

The Law on Customs was drafted since 1993 and came through 18 alterations up to adoption. The promulgated Law on Customs remains the advantage regulations of the 1990 Ordinance on Customs and is revised in compliance with the 1992 Constitution and the socio-economic renovation strategies of the Vietnamese Government. Advantage of the Law on Customs is that it basically replaced uncomfortable regulations of the 1990 Ordinance and significantly resolved a number of important requirements for:

- completing the system of legal instruments on customs;
- creating the sound and stable legal framework for governing socio-economic relations relating to customs activities;
- positively impacting on foreign affair economy; simplifying customs formalities in favor of import-export enterprises;
- Spurring the administrative reform and socio-economic development of Vietnam.

However, we are of opinion that the system of legal instruments on customs needs further enhancements and completions, especially those guiding and detailing the implementation to avoid the factual situation that there are so varied implementing ways.

The Law on Customs with 8 Chapters consisting of 82 Articles includes stipulations on tasks and organization of customs; customs formalities, examination and inspection; responsibilities of Customs in preventing and fighting against smuggling, illegal transportation activities of goods crossing the borders, organizing in collection of taxes and fees with respect to imported and exported commodities, State's management and so on. Below are major contents of the Law on Customs.

Applicable Scope

Law on Customs provides for the State's management with respect to import, export and transit goods; exit, entry and transit transportation means of domestic and overseas individuals and organizations; organization and operations of customs offices.

Subjects of the Law on Customs include: (i) organizations and individuals engaging in import, export and transit of goods and transportation means; (ii) customs offices, customs officials; (iii) other State' organs in association with customs offices to carry out the State's management.

Organization of Customs

System of Vietnamese customs is as follows:

- The General Department of Customs – belonging to the Government;
- Provincial and inter-provincial customs offices; and
- Branch offices of customs in border-gates, customs supervising units and equivalent bodies.

Customs formalities

Time for performance of customs formalities is set forth in Article 19 of the Law on Customs, which is summarized below:

- Customs officials will admit, register and check the customs dossier upon it is properly submitted by declarant; In case that the customs officials refuse to admit customs dossier, they have to explain the reasons thereof;
- Where the declarant fulfils all customs formalities and requirements, customs officials must complete checking goods and transportation means in the required time schedule as the followings:
 - Within 8 hours with respect to import/export goods batches subject to partially checking manner;
 - Within two (02) working days in respect of import/export goods batches subject to wholly checking manner; where the batch is big, this duration would be extended to not exceeding 8 hours. However, the Law on Customs currently does not provide how is a big goods batch. Hopefully, this would be detailed by guiding legal documents;
 - Checking of transportation means must ensure timely loading/unloading of import/export goods and timely exit/entry of passengers.

Individuals engaging in performance of customs formalities as agents may be permitted on the basis of provisions set out in Article 21 of the Law on Customs.

Intellectual Property

The Law on Customs contains provisions on the competence of the customs offices in respect of protection of intellectual property rights (“IPR”) in Vietnam. In a short term, customs offices are entitled to reject carrying out customs clearance at request of IPR holders in case such customs clearance would adversely affect their IPR.

Individuals, organizations who are holders of IPR under Vietnamese law are entitled to require customs offices to suspend the performance and clearance of customs formalities related to import/export goods, provided that IPR holders must furnish documents to the customs offices to prove that their legitimate IPR is infringed. However, IPR holders would be responsible for compensation of any damage which is caused by their incorrect request to suspension of the clearance of the customs formalities

Import - Export of Agricultural Products

Circular No. 62/2001/TT-BNN issued by the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (“MARD”) guiding the import and export of products under the management of MARD was revised on July 9, 2001 by **Circular No. 72/2001/TT-BNN** after two-week duration of its

Previously, border enforcement arms of infringement acts to intellectual property rights were very weak as they were in existence in the legal instrument of lowest level. But from now on, the situation would change, that would bring to the holders of intellectual property rights stronger weapons to combat against infringement actions...

effectiveness.

Significant changes include:

- Plant protecting poisons, raw materials to manufacture insects and plants protecting poisons, which do not fall within the list of those to be allowed using in Vietnam may be imported at proposals of foreign investment projects in Vietnam or imported for some specific purposes where permits from the Department of Plants Protection are granted;
- Precious wooden-made products under the group IIA as stipulated in Decree No.18/HDBT issued by the Ministerial Council on January 17, 1992 shall only be permitted for export if such products are fine art or high-graded products;
- Generations at F1 and upwards of forestry animals, precious plants which are set forth in the above Decree and normal wild animals as set forth in Directive No.359/TTg dated May 29, 1996 of the Prime Minister which are bred in farms and households would be exported.

Inspection of Import-Export Goods

According to Inter-ministerial **Circular No.37/2001/TTLT-TCHQ-BKHCNMT** of the General Department of Customs and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, which was issued on June 28, 2001 guiding the customs formalities in respect of quality inspection of imported and exported goods, imported goods which satisfy one of the following requirements must not be inspected the quality thereof:

- Being conformed with the quality standards of originated country, which are recognized by the General Department of Quality Standards and Measurements of Vietnam; or
- Being the same category of the imported goods which have been previously inspected within six months.

The Circular does not refer to the quality inspection of the goods to be exported.

Import and Export of Cultural - Information Commodities

Four lists of imported and exported commodities under the management of the Ministry of Culture and Information were established by **Circular No.29/2001/TT-BVHTT** dated June 05, 2001 guiding the management of imported and exported cultural - information commodities. Details are as follows:

- Commodities which are prohibited from exporting: antiques; objects of cultural - historical vestige museums; Buddha statues and worshipping objects; cultural products which are banned to circulate in Vietnam;
- Commodities which are prohibited from importing: cultural products having depraved, erotic, violence rousing or reactionary contents; children toys which would adversely affect education, etc.;
- Commodities which are permitted for exporting: printed matters and publications such as books, newspapers, journals, cinematic works, dramatic works; art works etc;
- Commodities that are permitted for importing printed matters and publications; cinematic works and audio-visual works; printing plates systems; printers etc.

Minimum Price Adjustments

By **Decision No. 674/2001/QĐ-TCHQ** dated July 18, 2001, the General Department of Customs adjusted minimum price of certain items which do not fall within the List on taxable prices of items to be controlled by the State. The adjustment effects to the following items:

- Biscuits made in Malaysia;
- Motorcycle helmets used for adults;
- Refrigerators made in China;
- Shortening; and
- Electrical motor components.

Trade

Commercial Bills

Decree No. 32/2001/ND-CP on detailing the implementation of the Ordinance on Commercial Bills was issued by the Government on July 5, 2001 after more than one year of implementing without guidance.

According to the Ordinance on Commercial Bills and Decree 32, commercial bills are assignable and can use for guaranty and mortgaging. Commercial bills can be pledged if satisfying all of the following requirements:

- Commercial bills are legally issued; and
- No statement of “non-assignability” appear on anywhere of the commercial bills;
- Payment of commercial bills are not overdue;
- Bill of exchange must be accepted before pledging.

Guaranty of commercial bills may be revoked in the following circumstances:

- Commercial bills do not conform with the standard form issued by the State Bank of Vietnam;
- Commercial bills are not made in Vietnamese, or commercial bills having foreign characters therein are not made in Vietnamese and English languages;
- Bill of exchange lacks of one of the contents contemplated in Article 11.1 of the Ordinance on Commercial Bills;
- Promissory note lacks of one of the contents stipulated in Article 17.1 of the Ordinance on Commercial Bills.

Payable duration of a commercial bill used in trading activities is within 180 days and used in import - export is 364 days, except commercial bills which shall be immediately paid upon its presentation.

Sale Promotion, Trade Fair and Exhibition

On July 12, 2001, the Ministry of Trade issued two Circulars guiding the implementation of sale promotion, trade fair and exhibition activities as stipulated in Decree No. 32/1999/ND-CP dated May 5, 1999 of the Government on sale promotion, commercial advertisement, trade fair and exhibition activities, including:

Circular No.17/2001/TT-BTM on guiding the implementation of sale promotion activities; and

Circular No.18/2001/TT-BTM on guiding the implementation of commercial trade fair and exhibition activities.

Below are major contents of the above Circulars:

The right to conduct sale promotion activities is granted to Vietnamese business entities and its branches, foreign invested enterprises operating in Vietnam and branches of foreign business entities in Vietnam. Representative offices in Vietnam of all business entities are not permitted conducting sale promotion activities.

Commodities and services under the Circular 17 include promotional commodities, services, and commodities, services that are used for sale promotion, provided that none of them is banned from circulation in Vietnam.

Circular 17 further set out procedures for conducting sale promotion activities. Depending on the scale of sale promotion, provincial Trade Department or Ministry of Trade would involve in management of the sale promotion activities.

According to Circular 18, business entities meeting with the following conditions shall be allowed to organize, or organize the participation in commercial trade fairs and exhibitions in Vietnam as well as foreign countries:

- Is legally established in Vietnam;
- Is permitted to carry out commercial trade fair, exhibition (under business registration, or investment licence, etc).

The participation in commercial trade fairs and exhibitions of foreign business entities in Vietnam is not limited by law, provided however, that commodities to be imported in Vietnam for showing in exhibition or trade fair must comply with other applicable laws of Vietnam. Such imported commodities can be sold in the trade fair or exhibition.

As also stipulated in Circular 18, organizations and/or participation in commercial trade fair or exhibition must be approved by the Department of Trade of provinces or cities of location where the trade fair or exhibition shall be held.

Circular 18 replaces Circular No. 05 TM/XNK issued by the Ministry of Trade on February 25, 1995 on guiding the implementation of the Regulation on commercial trade fairs and exhibitions. Both Circulars are effective as from July 27, 2001.

Vietnam National Registry for Registration of Secured Transactions

The National Registry for registration of secured transactions has been permitted to set up under **Decision No. 104/2001/QĐ-TTg** of the Prime Minister on July 10, 2001. The Registry shall set up its branch in various provinces of Vietnam for facilitating the registration as well as monitoring the secured transactions that have been registered.

Petroleum

Tendering Petroleum Exploitation and Exploration Projects

The Regulation on tendering for petroleum exploitation and exploration projects was issued on July 6, 2001 in conjunction with **Decree No. 34/2001/ND-CP** of the Government (hereinafter refer to as “the Regulation”), as effective from July 21, 2001.

The Regulation is applicable to tendering for projects for petroleum exploitation and exploration both onshore and offshore blocks in respect of which no party has already been selected or no petroleum contract has already been entered into, including also the blocks which are given back as contemplated in Article 19 of the Oils and Gas Law.

The conditions for participation in tendering are as follows:

- Tenderers must have financial and technical capability, and professional experience in petroleum operations; and
- Currently have at least two contracts for exploration and production of petroleum, regardless location;
- Organization, individual that fails to satisfy the above conditions but still wishes to engage in petroleum operations in Vietnam must associate with organizations, individuals satisfying all conditions to establish a consortium for participating the bid. The organizations, individuals satisfying all conditions shall be the representative of the consortium in bidding.

Tendering procedures are summarized as follows:

- Preparation and approval of a tendering plan;
- Tender invitation notices;
- Registration for participation in tendering;
- Issue of tender invitation documents;
- Receipt of tenders, tender opening and evaluation of tenders;
- Assessment, approval and notification of tendering results;
- Petroleum contract negotiations; and
- Approval and signing of the petroleum contract.

Taxation

High Income Tax

Despite the Ordinance on High income tax took in effect since more than one month ago, the detailing Decree is not yet promulgated. However, in order to guide authorities to implement uniformly such Ordinance, the General Department of Customs issued on June 21, 2001 **Dispatch No. 2287 TCT/NV2** making guidelines for provincial taxes Departments to collect high income tax. Income tax is progressively calculated pursuant to the following table:

Average Incomes	Tax Rate	Payable Tax Amount
Up to 3,000,000(*)	0%	0
More than 3,000,000 to 6,000,000	10%	TI(**) x 10% - 300,000
More than 6,000,000 to 9,000,000	20%	TI x 20% - 900,000
More than 9,000,000 to 12,000,000	30%	TI x 30% - 1,800,000
More than 12,000,000 to 15,000,000	40%	TI x 40% - 3,000,000
More than 15,000,000	50%	TI x 50% - 4,500,000

(*) Unit: VND

(**) Taxable Incomes

Additional income tax (if any) = (TI - Payable tax amount - VND15,000,000) x 30%

Petroleum Exploitation and Exploration

The Ministry of Finance issued on June 25, 2001 **Circular No.48/2001/TT-BTC** on guiding the implementation of regulations on taxes applicable to individuals and organizations exploring and exploiting petroleum, which is effective as from July 9, 2001 and replaces the Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 35/1998/TT-BTC dated March 31, 1998 guiding the procedures for exempting individuals and organizations operating in petroleum industry from import duty.

Applicable subjects of Circular 48 are all individuals and organizations who are prospecting, exploring and exploiting petroleum in Vietnam under the Petroleum Law and Decree No.48/2000/ND-CP issued by the Government on September 12, 2000 making detail guidelines for the implementation of the Petroleum Law.

Circular 48 provides guidelines to implement regulations on taxes and fees, including: natural resources tax; import and export duty; value added tax; corporate income tax; tax imposed upon incomes generated from transfer of capital of petroleum contract; withholding tax; license tax; special consumption tax; high income tax; land and water surface rental; and fees.

Common Effective Preferential Tariff - CEPT

Vietnam and ASEAN countries are rapidly improving domestic production capacity and meeting with requirements to enter ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). However, amongst other several countries which lately joined ASEAN, due to low domestic production capacity and competitive difficulties with others in an equal and tariff totally unfenced business environment, progress to cut down tariff of Vietnam will be prolonged to and completed by 2006. Ways and manners to protect domestic production are taken into consideration by Vietnam while cutting down the tariff (as introduced in our LegalNews April 2001).

The list of commodities and tax rates of Vietnam to implement CEPT for the year 2001 was issued in conjunction with the Government's Decree No.28/2001/ND-CP dated June 06, 2001 and detailed by the Ministry of Finance's Circular No.52/2001/TT-BTC dated July 2, 2001. Accordingly, items that

- fall within the list issued in conjunction with Decree 28; and
- are originated from ASEAN countries; and
- are imported directly from ASEAN countries

will be subject to CEPT.

In the circumstances that import duty rate of one item is also provided for in accordance with the Most Favourite Nation (MFN) and/or applied in compliance with localization rate, the

lowest import duty rate shall prevail.

Circular 52 took in effect as from January 1, 2001 retrospectively and replaced Circular No.35/2000/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on May 4, 2000, detailing the implementation of the Government's Decree No.09/2000/ND-CP dated on March 21, 2000.

Land

The Law on Amending, Supplementing Certain Articles of the Law on Land

As first above written, following our previous Issue, below are salient alterations of the Law on Land:

Authorizations of land allocation and lease:

- As for the use of land other than for agricultural, forestry and salt production:
 - People's Committee of provinces and central cities is authorised to allocate and lease piece of land to (i) institutions using land in general; (ii) households and individuals using provinces' and towns' internal land. The land allocating and leasing authorisation of the People's Committee of provinces, cities is not limited to land area as previously regulated;
 - People's Committee of districts, towns and cities under provinces is authorised to allocate and lease piece of land to households and individuals beyond the above.
- As for the use of land for agricultural, forestry and salt production:
 - People's Committee of districts, towns and cities under provinces is authorised to lease piece of land within local public land reserve;
 - Authorizations of land allocation and leasing in several other specific circumstances are detailed by supplemental clause 24a and 24b additionally made to Article 24.

Basis of land allocation and leasing:

Article 19 of the Law on land is added one more basic for allocation or leasing of land: having written acceptance about location and area of land by the competent State authorities.

Mortgaging of the right to use land:

More relaxed amendment is made to Article 78(g), to which, organizations, individuals and households are entitled to mortgage land use right at credit institutions operating in Vietnam. Under the old land law, the mortgagees were Vietnamese credit institutions only.

Compensation for regained land:

Article 27 is now detailed and made clearer with respect to provisions on the compensation and living stabilization for the owners of right to use land that are regained by the State in use for purposes of national defense, security, national interest or public interest. On the other hand, regulations on manners to force individuals and organizations to abide by land-regained decisions are also set forth more detail.

Grant of land use right certificate:

- People's Committees of provinces, central cities are entitled to grant land use right certificate for the subjects to whom the Government allocated land;

The permission of overseas Vietnamese and foreigners to purchase houses and right to use land in Vietnam is highly appreciated and would contribute to urging foreign investment into Vietnam...

- People's Committees of districts, towns and cities under provinces shall grant households and individuals with land use right certificate.

“Viet Kieu” are now permitted to purchase houses in Vietnam:

Overseas Vietnamese amongst other subjects may lease land from the provincial People's Committees. This was previously under the authority of the Government;

The following overseas Vietnamese may purchase houses in Vietnam and are granted certificate of the right to use land on which houses are built:

- Persons who have long-term investment projects and have demands of purchasing house for living in Vietnam;
- Persons who have contributions to the Nation;
- Culturists and scientists who have demands to operate permanently in Vietnam to serve for the development of Vietnam; and
- Other overseas Vietnamese who wish to reside permanently in Vietnam.

The Law on amending and supplementing certain articles of the Law on Land shall be of full force and take in effect as from October 1, 2001.

Culture

Administrative Violation Sanctions

By **Decree No. 31/2001/ND-CP** issued on June 26, 2001 by the Government, which is effective as from July 9, 2001, sanctions against administrative violations in cultural and information sectors are now applied.

Decree 31 includes 71 Articles in 5 Chapters and provides for actions to be accused as administrative violations in cultural and information sectors and fined levels thereof. Details are as follows:

- Violations in press sector;
- Violations in publishing sector;
- Violations in cinematic, artistic, fine art and photography sectors;
- Violations in advertising sector;
- Violations in preserving sector;
- Violations in author's right protection: fined amount is VND200,000 up to VND20,000,000;
- Violation in import, export, promulgation and diffusion of works in overseas: fined amount is VND500,000 up to VND50,000,000.

Drugs-Cosmetics

The Regulation on Drugs Registration

The Regulation on drugs registration which was issued in conjunction with Decision No. 1203/QD-BYT on July 11, 1996 of the Ministry of Health was replaced on July 18, 2001 by **Decision No. 3121/2001/QD-BYT**, which enters into effect 15 days after the signing date thereof.

Under Decision 3121, the following institutions must register production and circulation of drugs in Vietnam:

- Drugs manufacturers located in Vietnam;
- Domestic institutions which are legally permitted to engage in pharmaceutical business;
- Foreign institutions that are granted certificate of registration of foreign company engaging in pharmaceutical sector in Vietnam by the Ministry of Health.

Furthermore, the new Regulation provides for in details dossier applying for drugs registration, including domestic manufactured drugs; foreign drugs; licensed drugs; and other regulations on drugs testing.

Drugs and Cosmetics Labeling

On June 26, 2001, the Ministry of Health issued **Circular No. 14/2001/TT-BYT** on providing guidelines for labeling drugs and cosmetics which affect on human's health, which replaces the Ministry of Health's Decision No. 416/2000/QD-BYT dated 18 February 2000.

Circular 14 repeats the provisions set out in Decision 416. Salient alterations consist of:

- The specific limitation of the maximum size of foreign language text has been removed. Now, size of foreign language is provided only smaller than one of the Vietnamese language;
- Name and address of importer must be affixed on the additional label of original label or on the commercial package of imported products; and so on.

Circular 14 is effective as of July 9, 2001.

Other Documents

- **Decree No. 36/2001/ND-CP** of the Government, issued on July 10, 2001 on ensuring order and safety of roadway and urban transportation;
- **Decree No. 39/2001/ND-CP** issued by the Government on July 13, 2001 on administrative sanctions against violations in the field of order and safety of roadway and urban transportation;
- **Decision No. 65/2001/QD-BTC** dated June 29, 2001 of Finance Minister on export turnover premiums for rice, coffee, pork, fruit and green items in 2001;
- **Decision No.100/2001/QD-TTg** issued by the Prime Minister on June 28, 2001 on amending and adding a number of articles of the Regulation on financial management of Vietnam social insurance, which was issued in conjunction with Prime Minister's Decision No. 20/1998/QD-TTg dated January 26, 1998;

- **Decision No. 37/2001/QD-BVHTT** issued by the Ministry of Culture and Information on July 5, 2001 on promulgation of the Regulation on publishing operations;
- **Decision No. 1126 TCT/QD/AC** issued by the Ministry of Finance and the General Department of Customs on July 12, 2001 on promulgating the process of issuance, management and utilization of vouchers;
- **Decision No. 550/2001/QD-TCBDD** issued by the General Department of Posts on July 17, 2001 providing for charge levels of Callink mobile phone;
- **Decision No. 1133 TCT QD-HTQT** issued by the Ministry of Finance and the General Department of Customs on July 13, 2001 promulgating the Regulation on organization and management of double tax avoidance Treaties in taxation sector;
- **Decision No. 112/2001/QD-TTg** dated July 25, 2001 of the Prime Minister on approving the Program of computerisation of the State administrative management in 2001-2005 period;
- **Decision No. 105/2001/QD-TTg** dated July 16, 2001 of the Prime Minister on approving the Commercial Trade Pact between Vietnam and Morocco;
- **Decision No. 106/2001/QD-TTg** dated July 16, 2001 of the Prime Minister on approving the Commercial Trade Pact between Vietnam and Nigeria;
- **Decision No. 366/2001/QD-BKH** of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, issued on July 17, 2001, delegating the Management Board of Binh Thuan Industrial Zone to develop, receive and appraise project dossier documents; grant, adjust and regain investment licences and to manage foreign investment activities in such Industrial zones;
- **Circular No. 55/2001/TT-BTC** dated July 6, 2001 of the Ministry of Finance amending and supplementing Circular No.110/2000/TT-BTC dated November 14, 2000 guiding the management and utilization of investment and construction capital of State owned enterprises;
- **Inter-Circular No. 56/2001/TTLT-BTC-BTS** dated July 9, 2001 of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Fisheries guiding the regime on financial management of aquatic races development projects which was guaranteed by the State Budget;
- **Inter-Circular No. 57/2001/TTLT-BTC-BGTVT** dated July 10, 2001 of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Transports making guidelines for the regime on making of financial plan, management, issuance and balance of capital of internal water way economic sector;
- **Circular No. 59/2001/TT-BTC** dated July 12, 2001 of the Ministry of Finance guiding the implementation of the financial policies applicable to border-gate economic locations.

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