

Vietnam Accelerates Digital Transformation: New Law and Pilot Scheme for Crypto Assets

Introduction

On **14 June 2025**, the **National Assembly of Vietnam** passed the **Law No. 71/2025/QH15 on Digital Technology Industry (DTI Law)**, a landmark step in shaping a comprehensive framework for Vietnam's fast-growing digital economy. The DTI Law will **take effect on 1 January 2026** and lays the groundwork for regulating emerging sectors such as artificial intelligence, semiconductors, and digital assets.

Among its most significant innovations, the DTI Law formally **recognizes digital assets**, including virtual assets and crypto assets, **as legitimate forms of property** under the Civil Code, thereby ending a long-standing regulatory gap. The Law also introduces a **regulatory sandbox mechanism**, allowing companies to test new digital products and services under controlled conditions with limited legal exposure. Additionally, it provides strong incentives for research and development, including **tax benefits, land and credit incentives, and five-year residence permits** for qualified foreign experts in digital technology.

Resolution No. 05/2025/NQ-CP

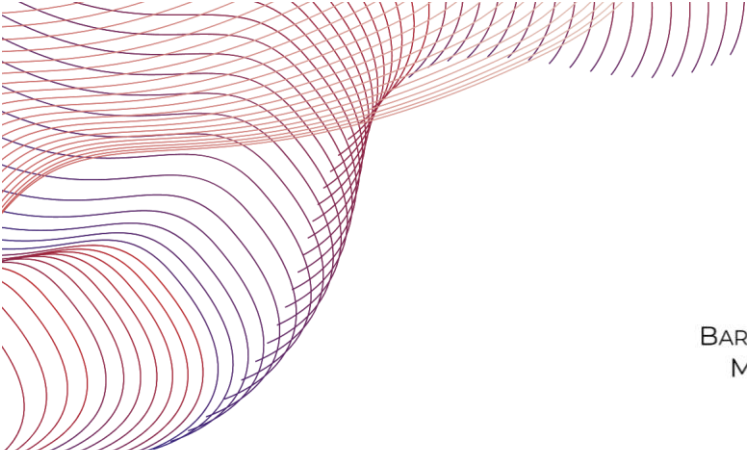
Building upon this momentum, on **9 September 2025**, the Government issued **Resolution No. 05/2025/NQ-CP**, launching a **five-year pilot regime for the crypto-asset market**. This pilot provides the fundamental legal framework of the 03 main aspects:

1. The offering and issuance of crypto assets
2. The organization of the crypto asset trading market and the provision of crypto asset services
3. State management of the crypto asset market in Vietnam.

Under the pilot, **crypto assets must be backed by real underlying assets** (excluding securities or fiat currency), and transactions must be conducted in **Vietnamese dong** through licensed crypto asset service providers.

To be a qualified crypto asset service provider, companies must:

- I. Be Vietnam-based, allowing foreign participation capped at **49% of charter capital**
- II. Register business lines of providing crypto asset-related services
- III. Meet stringent conditions, including a minimum paid-up charter capital of VND 10 trillion and can fulfill a list of stringent conditions, among those, having a minimum paid-up charter capital of VND 10 trillion
- IV. Obtain a license **through a strict procedure by the Ministry of Finance**.



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The scope of the crypto asset services include **(i) organisation of crypto asset trading market, (ii) proprietary trading of crypto assets, (iii) custody of crypto assets and (iv) provision of platforms for the issuance of crypto assets.**

Domestic investors will also be required to move to **the use of licensed platforms within six months of the first license being issued** for their crypto asset exchange activities, which will be otherwise subject to administrative penalties or criminal prosecution if not complied with and still doing transactions out of such licensed platforms after the deadline, signaling Vietnam's determination to formalize and regulate digital asset trading.

Together, the DTI Law and Resolution 05 mark a turning point in Vietnam's digital transformation, signaling the Government's intent to balance innovation and oversight. These developments open new opportunities for foreign technology and financial investors, while also introducing new compliance and governance obligations that will require close monitoring in the months ahead.

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