**Vietnam Political History**

In **1990**, Vietnam first introduced the **Inheritance and Estate Tax Law**. This marked the beginning of Vietnam’s efforts to regulate wealth transfer, inheritance, and estate taxation.

**Reform Period (Late 1990s - Early 2000s)**

During the late 1990s, Vietnam's economy underwent rapid growth due to the Đổi Mới (Renovation) reforms, which transitioned the country toward a market-oriented economy.

**1998 - Tax Reforms**: In **1998**, significant reforms took place, modernizing Vietnam's tax code. These reforms were designed to simplify and streamline taxation, remove inefficiencies, and encourage investment.

**Tax Changes**: The estate tax and wealth transfer taxes were revised to reflect the changing economic landscape and to ensure they were not impeding economic growth.

**Abolition of Estate and Inheritance Taxes (2004)**

By **2004**, the estate and inheritance taxes were **abolished** entirely in Vietnam. This marked a significant shift in the country’s approach to wealth transfer taxation. The Vietnamese government decided that the taxation of wealth transfers, particularly estates and inheritances, was becoming too complicated and inefficient.

**Further Tax Reforms (2011 - 2014)**

By **2011**, Vietnam introduced further tax reforms aimed at increasing fiscal efficiency and compliance.

* **Tax on Gifts and Donations**: While the inheritance and estate taxes were abolished, the tax on gifts (including wealth transfers) was restructured under the **Personal Income Tax Law**.

**Law No. 24/2004/QH11**, the **Law on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Taxation**. This law, which took effect on **January 1, 2005**, officially removed the estate and inheritance tax.

Vietnam reintroduced inheritance and donation tax through **Law No. 106/2016/QH13**, which took effect on **July 1, 2018**. This law reintroduced the inheritance and gift tax under the **Personal Income Tax Law**.