CONGRESS	SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM Independence - Freedom - Happiness ---------- --
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THE LAW

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

The National Assembly promulgates the Law on Digital Technology Industry.

Chapter I
General Provisions

Article 1. Scope

1. This Law regulates the digital technology industry, including: digital technology industry activities, digital technology products and services; ensure and promote the development of digital technology industry; rights and responsibilities of organizations and individuals related to the digital technology industry.

2. This Law does not regulate the production and provision of digital technology products and services for national defense, security or cipher purposes.

Article 2. Applicable subjects

This law applies to agencies, organizations and individuals participating in or related to the digital technology industry.

Article 3. Explanation of words

1. Digital technology includes information technology and new technologies, but is not limited to artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, internet of things, blockchain, virtual reality/augmented reality to digitize the real world, collect, store, transmit, and process information and digital data to serve digital transformation and innovation in all fields.

2. Digital technology industry is a foundation industry, a high-tech economic and technical industry that creates digital technology products and services with high added value, affecting many industries and fields.

3. Digital technology products include information technology products

and new technology products, but are not limited to artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, internet of things, blockchain, virtual reality /augmented reality to digitize the real world, collect, store, transmit, and process information and digital data.

4. Digital data in the digital technology industry is digital data directly related to digital technology industry activities.

5. Centralized digital technology park is a functional area that focuses on research - development, training, production and sales of digital technology products and services, infrastructure provision, and digital technology service provision. for organizations, businesses and other activities related to the field of digital technology.

6. Artificial intelligence systems are machine learning-based systems that are designed to operate with varying degrees of autonomy and can demonstrate adaptability once deployed. For explicit or implicit goals, from the input it receives, it infers implementation, generating outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations or decisions that can affect physical or virtual environment.

7. Digital technology products created by artificial intelligence systems are images, videos, sounds, text and other digital content.

Article 4. Digital technology industry development policy

The State implements the following policies to ensure the development of the digital technology industry:

1. Incentives on land, taxes, finance, investment and other incentive mechanisms to develop the digital technology industry to promote its role as a foundation for the development of other industries, serving economic development. socio-economic. In particular, focus on and have special preferential policies to attract investment in developing new digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, internet of things, blockchain, reality. virtual/augmented reality and other new digital technologies.

2. Encourage the development of the digital technology industry in a sustainable direction according to the circular economy model, reducing energy consumption, reducing emissions, minimizing negative impacts on the environment, producing digital technology products and services Environmentally friendly, in harmony with the standards of countries with advanced and developed industries in the world.

3. Mobilize investment resources for research, design and technology mastery in the digital technology industry; Improve the competitiveness of digital technology enterprises, participating in high value-added stages in the global value chain. Concentrate resources to develop a number of key and important digital technology products.

4. Focus on investing in developing human resources for the digital

technology industry; Apply special preferential policies and mechanisms to train, attract and effectively use digital technology industry human resources; Strengthen training ordering policies and implement State financial support for training institutions and learners.

5. Create conditions for the development of the digital technology industry market.

6. Proactively and actively integrate internationally in the digital technology industry.

Article 5. Ensuring safety and security in digital technology industry activities

1. Agencies, organizations and individuals must comply with the provisions of law on network information security, law on network security and other relevant laws in digital technology industry activities.

2. Data serving the production of products and provision of digital technology industry services within the scope of state secrets must comply with the provisions of law on protection of state secrets, laws on ciphers and laws. relevant law.

Article 6. Prohibited acts in digital technology industry activities

1. Taking advantage of digital technology industry activities to violate the interests of the State, the legitimate rights and interests of organizations and individuals; causing damage to natural resources, the environment, and human health; contrary to the morality and fine customs of the nation, causing adverse effects on security, order, social safety or foreign relations of Vietnam.

2. Producing, transmitting, collecting, processing, storing, providing, exchanging and sharing digital technology industrial data contrary to the provisions of law.

3. Infringement of intellectual property rights; illegally appropriating, assigning, and transferring results of research and development of digital technology products and services.

4. Obstructing the mobilization of digital technology industry resources to serve national defense, security, cipher, emergency, and natural disaster prevention activities of state agencies or competent persons; Obstructing legal digital technology industry activities of organizations and individuals.

Chapter II
DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Article 7. Types of digital technology industry activities

Digital technology industry activities include the following activities:

1. Industrial activities producing digital technology products.

2. Digital technology service provision activities.

Article 8. Industrial activities producing digital technology products

1. Industrial activities producing digital technology products include: industrial production of hardware products; software production industry; Digital content product manufacturing industry and new technology product manufacturing industry specified in Clause 3, Article 3 of this Law.

2. The Government shall detail this Article.

Article 9. Digital technology service provision activities

1. Digital technology service provision activities include:

a) Consulting, supply, import-export, distribution, training, transfer, system integration, installation, repair, maintenance, warranty, administration, operation and services activities related to hardware products, software, digital content and new technologies specified in Clause 3, Article 3 of this Law;

b) Activities of collecting, storing, trading, exploiting, analyzing, processing and other activities related to digital data in the digital technology industry.

2. The Government shall detail this Article.

Article 10. Digital assets

1. Digital assets are digital technology products created, issued, transferred and authenticated using blockchain technology, with prices and property rights in accordance with civil and relevant laws. mandarin. Digital assets include: security tokens/encrypted securities assets; payment tokens; Utility tokens and mixed tokens of the above types.

2. The Ministry of Finance presides over and coordinates with ministries and branches to promulgate or develop and submit to competent authorities for promulgation regulations on digital asset management and digital asset service provision organizations.

3. Ministries and branches within the scope of management of their industries and fields are responsible for promulgating or developing and submitting to competent authorities for promulgation management regulations related to digital assets in their industries and fields of responsibility. .

Article 11. Domestically produced digital technology products

1. Domestically produced digital technology products are products researched, developed, designed and manufactured in Vietnam.

2. Domestically produced digital technology products are eligible for incentives equivalent to goods of Vietnamese origin with a domestic production cost ratio of 50% or more according to bidding law.

3. The Government shall detail the conditions and criteria for domestically produced digital technology products specified in Clause 1 of this Article.

Article 12. Key digital technology products and services

1. Key digital technology products and services are products and services that meet one of the following requirements:

a) The domestic market has great demand and has the ability to create high added value;

b) The world market is in demand and has export potential;

c) Have a positive impact, promoting comprehensive and strong digital transformation of economic sectors.

2. The Prime Minister promulgates a program to support the development of key digital technology products in each period.

Article 13. Key digital technology products and services

1. Key digital technology products and services are digital technology products and services used and provided within the territory of Vietnam, have an important role, and have a great impact on national interests and economic development. socio-economic, national technological capacity.

2. Critical digital technology products and services are products and services that meet one of the following principles:

a) Is a main and essential part of important national information systems, core networks of telecommunications infrastructure and central control systems of other important infrastructure;

b) Are digital platforms with a large number of users and at the same time collect and store information of users who are Vietnamese citizens;

c) Are national strategic products.

3. Based on socio-economic conditions and state management requirements in each period, the Prime Minister announces key digital technology products and services.

4. Organizations and enterprises that produce, own and provide key digital technology products and services have the following responsibilities and obligations:

a) Selling, exporting, transferring key digital technology products and services to foreign partners must be approved by a competent state agency;

b) Selling 25% or more of charter capital to foreign partners (direct or

indirect purchase) must be approved by a competent state agency and must ensure the capital ownership ratio of foreign investors. not more than 49% of charter capital.

5. The Government stipulates detailed criteria for determining key digital technology products; regulations on the sale, export, transfer of key digital technology products and services to foreign partners and the ownership ratio of foreign investors.

Chapter III
PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

Section 1
Develop and implement a Plan to promote the digital technology industry

Article 14. Digital technology industry development program

1. The digital technology industry development program is issued in 5-year periods and annual plans.

2. Content of the Digital Technology Industry Development Program

a) Perspectives, orientations and goals for developing the digital technology industry;

b) Forecasting development trends and scenarios for digital technology industry development;

c) Policies to promote the development, application and mastery of digital technologies such as: artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, internet of things, blockchain, virtual reality/augmented reality and other new digital technologies;

d) List of digital technologies prioritized for development and application;

d) List of key projects, list of projects calling for investment in the fields of digital technology industry;

e) Orientation for spatial distribution of digital technology industry development;

g) Tasks and solutions to implement perspectives, orientations and goals for developing digital technology industries;

h) Financial resources, credit from the state budget and other legal capital sources to implement the Program.

3. The Ministry of Information and Communications develops and submits

to the Prime Minister for approval the Digital Technology Industry Development Program.

Article 15. Brand of Vietnam's digital technology industry

Industry Brand Building and Development Program to enhance brand recognition, improve the competitiveness of digital technology enterprises, and encourage innovation Creativity in the field of digital technology industry.

2. The program to build and develop the brand of the digital technology industry includes the following contents:

a) Objectives, strategies and development plans for each period;

b) System of criteria and brand symbols of Vietnam's digital technology industry;

c) Support businesses to develop products that meet the brand criteria system of Vietnam's digital technology industry;

d) Support businesses to build, develop and protect brands domestically and abroad; Partial support for organizational costs;

d) Organize activities to connect supply and demand; promoting trade in digital technology products and services; promote digital technology enterprises to participate in the global value chain, receive new technology transfer;

e) Information and communication for the digital technology industry brand program domestically and abroad;

g) Trade promotion activities.

3. Funding for implementing the Program to build and develop the Digital Technology Industry Brand comes from the following sources:

a) Annual state budget allocation;

b) Contributions of participating organizations and businesses;

c) Sponsorship from domestic and foreign organizations and individuals;

d) Other legal funding sources as prescribed by law.

4. Funds for implementing the Program to build and develop the Digital Technology Industry Brand from the state budget are assigned in the annual budget expenditure estimates of the presiding agency.

5. The Ministry of Information and Communications presides over and coordinates with ministries and branches to develop a program to build and develop a national digital technology industry brand and submit it to the Prime Minister for approval.

Article 16. Develop foreign markets

1. The State supports organizations and businesses to develop foreign

markets through the following activities:

a) Provide market information, needs, development trends of technology, standards and international supply chains of digital technology products and services. Priority is given to markets with many sources of high, advanced and environmentally friendly technology, potential markets where Vietnam has advantages;

b) Support capacity building in research and product development; Improve production organization capacity, productivity, product quality, meet requirements, regulations, and quality standards of foreign distribution networks through training programs, information dissemination, and guidance. Guide businesses to apply management systems and tools to improve productivity and quality, especially support tools for smart production and smart services;

c) Build a network of production consultants to support businesses in improving research and development capacity and organizing production towards sustainable development to improve competitiveness and meet market requirements. foreign schools;

d) Organize communication activities, raise awareness and experience in expanding and developing foreign markets, participation standards and processes for providing digital technology products and services to organizations and businesses. foreign industry ;

d) Organize activities to connect supply and demand for businesses, digital technology products and services with foreign partners , prioritizing products with competitive advantages that can be produced domestically ;

e) Support preferential credit loans for digital technology businesses in accordance with international treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a member ;

g) Other measures to develop foreign markets .

2. Funds for implementing the activities mentioned in Clause 1 of this Article:

a) Annual state budget allocation;

b) Contributions of participating organizations and businesses;

c) Sponsorship from domestic and foreign organizations and individuals;

d) Other legal funding sources as prescribed by law.

3. Principle of support: The State provides partial financial support when organizations and businesses participate and enjoy the activities mentioned in Points b, d, dd Clause 1 of this Article, the minimum support level is 30% and not more than 80% of the total cost.

4. The Government provides detailed regulations on foreign market

development activities and support subjects.

Article 17. Develop domestic market

1. The State encourages investment in research and development of digital technology products and services for digital transformation in industries and fields. In particular, priority is given to the development of digital technology products and services to digitally transform industries and fields, creating changes in labor productivity and added value.

2. The State supports organizations and businesses to rent and purchase domestically produced digital technology products and services to digitally transform their production and business activities through the national digital transformation program. family.

3. The State has a policy of prioritizing the procurement of key and important digital technology products and services , domestically produced to meet the ratio of domestic production costs according to regulations for projects using domestic resources. state budget capital.

4 . The State has policies to support businesses to cooperate and link to form domestic production chains through the use of domestically produced digital technology products .

5 . Support people in purchasing domestically produced digital technology products through state public benefit programs.

6 . Digital technology product manufacturing activities in which at least 30% of Vietnamese enterprises out of the total number of enterprises participate and perform assembly contracts, supply of components, raw materials, and production services in water to produce products and at least 30% of the product cost is created by Vietnamese enterprises that enjoy preferential corporate income tax rates of 10% for a period of fifteen years.

7 . The Government regulates this Article in detail.

Article 18. Invest, purchase and select suppliers of digital technology products and services using state budget capital

1. Investment and procurement of digital technology products and services from development investment and regular expenditure sources are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the State Budget Law, Public Investment Law and relevant laws. relate to.

2. The selection of contractors to provide digital technology products and services is carried out according to the law on bidding, or by ordering method when the following requirements are simultaneously met:

a) Belongs to one of the cases of contractor appointment according to the law on bidding;

b) Digital technology products and services do not have economic-

technical norms or unit prices.

3. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for presiding over and coordinating with the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Information and Communications and relevant agencies to develop regulations on the order and procedures for implementing the product ordering mechanism. digital technology products and services.

Section 2
Support for digital technology businesses

Article 19. Support business development

1. Enterprises operating in the field of digital technology industry are supported:

a) Receive consulting support and use of shared infrastructure invested with state budget capital;

b) Receive consulting support and participate in testing mechanisms for digital technology products and services;

c) Receive support in research and development activities, production of test samples, development and evaluation of technical standards of digital technology products and services;

d) Receive guidance and support in identifying domestically produced digital technology products and services to enjoy preferential policies according to the provisions of this Law and other relevant laws;

D) Support in providing market information;

e) Receive support for propaganda and promotion of products and businesses.

2. The State arranges partial support for the implementation of the program to support research and development and production of samples of key and important digital technology products on the basis of central and local budget decentralization, promoting Strongly attracts social resources.

Article 20. Incentives for digital technology industry activities

1. Digital technology industry is an industry and profession with investment incentives according to the provisions of investment law and other relevant laws.

2. Important and key digital technology product and service production projects enjoy special investment incentives according to investment laws and other relevant laws. The State prioritizes investment and enjoys a portion of royalties for key digital technology products invested by the State.

3. Digital technology product production projects are exempt from import

tax on goods imported to create fixed assets according to the provisions of law on export tax and import tax.

Tax incentives for research, development and production of environmentally friendly digital technology products according to this Law and other relevant legal regulations.

5. Enterprises with projects to produce digital technology products are entitled to borrow investment credit from the State in accordance with the law on investment credit; received a loan at preferential interest rates from the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund for the project's pollution treatment and environmental protection items.

Digital technology product production projects are exempted or reduced from land use fees and land rent according to the provisions of land law;

7. Digital technology product production projects using land are eligible for the highest level of compensation, support, and resettlement funding for investment projects according to the provisions of land law. .

8. Preferential policies for special and large-scale projects specified in Clause 9 of this Article:

a) Enjoy special investment incentives on corporate income tax and other incentives according to the provisions of investment law, corporate income tax law and other relevant legal regulations mandarin;

b) Included in deductible expenses to determine taxable income for research and development (R&D) activities is 150% of the actual cost of this activity when calculating corporate income tax. Actual research and development (R&D) costs are determined according to the provisions of accounting law;

c) Exemption from personal income tax for a period of 5 years for income from salaries and wages of experts, scientists, and people with special talents working on projects;

d) Exemption from land rent and water surface rent for 10 years and a 50% reduction in land rent and water surface rent for the remaining period;

d) Enjoy preferential customs procedures according to the provisions of customs law and tax procedures according to the provisions of tax law for exported and imported goods of the project, exemption Apply conditions on export and import turnover .

9. The project has a special nature and large scale.

a) Investment projects to build data storage and processing centers, research and development (R&D) centers with an investment capital of VND 2,000 billion or more;

b) Investing in projects in the field of: semiconductor (design, manufacturing, packaging and testing), manufacturing key digital technology

products with investment capital of 4,000 billion VND or more.

10. The Government decides on other investment incentives and support policies for special and large-scale projects in Clause 9 of this Article.

Article 21. Credit policy for digital technology businesses

1. Enterprises producing key digital technology products and key digital technology products are selected to apply one of the following forms of credit support:

a) Projects producing supporting industrial products on the List of priority development can borrow at investment credit interest rates from the State's investment credit sources;

b) The state provides interest rate compensation through the commercial banking system for medium and long-term loans from businesses to invest in production projects from the central budget;

c) Receive direct loan interest support to invest in production projects from local budget sources;

d) Receive support for bond issuance and bond interest rates according to each investment project.

2. Enterprises with projects on the List of projects in the fields of key digital technology and key digital technology are entitled to subsidize interest rates from regular expenditures of the state budget annually according to the decision. decision of the Prime Minister.

3. Credit institutions with a high proportion of loans in the field of key digital technology and key digital technology are entitled to the following incentives:

a) Priority in increasing loan limits;

b) Receive priority in adding points to evaluate and rank credit institutions;

c) Priority is given to eliminating risk coefficients when lending to some risky areas according to the provisions of law.

4. The Government regulates this Article in detail.

Article 22. Financial sources for digital technology industry development

Financial sources for digital technology industry development include:

1. State Budget;

2. National Science and Technology Development Fund;

3. Science and technology development fund and other legal capital sources of enterprises;

4. Development investment funds of localities and enterprises;

5. Sources of loans and grants from domestic and foreign organizations and individuals;

6. National Technology Innovation Fund, High-tech Venture Capital Fund and other funds in the field of science and technology.

7. Public Telecommunications Service Fund;

8. Other legal sources of capital.

Section 3
Management and exploitation of digital data in the digital technology industry

Article 23. data in the digital technology industry

Digital data in the digital technology industry includes:

1. Input digital data is digital data collected, processed and used to directly serve product manufacturing activities and provide digital technology services.

2. Output digital data is digital data created during digital technology industry operations.

Article 24. Manage about digital data in the digital technology industry

1. The Government unifies state management of digital data in the digital technology industry.

2. Organizations and individuals are allowed to transfer and trade digital data in the digital technology industry according to the provisions of this Law and other relevant laws.

3. The State has policies to promote the development of digital data in the digital technology industry, specifically:

a) Encourage research and development of technologies and solutions for collecting, storing, processing, evaluating the quality, protecting and ensuring the safety of digital data in the digital technology industry;

b) Encourage training and human resource development activities on digital data;

c) Encourage the development of digital data markets, exchanges, and digital data pricing activities in accordance with legal regulations;

d) Encourage digital data quality assessment activities according to processes to ensure quality and safety of digital technology products and services;

d) Develop sample data sets to support digital technology product and service development activities;

e) Develop policies to promote data integration within state agencies, allowing organizations and individuals to access open data of state agencies.

4. Organizations and individuals participating in collecting, storing, processing, providing, sharing, and trading digital data in the digital technology industry need to comply with the provisions of law on electronic transactions, telecommunications, network security, network information security, digital technology industry and other related laws.

Article 25. Ensure access and transfer of digital data

1. Organizations and individuals providing digital technology products and services must create conditions for customers to transfer their data to other digital technology products and services of the same type provided by other organizations and individuals. grant. Organizations and individuals providing digital technology products and services must not impose or cause commercial, technical or contractual obstacles or measures to prevent customers from transferring digital data.

2. Organizations and individuals providing digital technology products and services are treated fairly in accessing open data from state agencies.

Article 26. Ensuring digital data security

1. Input digital data is non-personal digital data or digital data that has been de-personalized according to the provisions of Article 25 or personal data that complies with legal regulations on data. personal data.

2. Organizations and individuals operating in the digital technology industry are responsible for ensuring the security of input digital data and output digital data in compliance with legal regulations on data and personal data.

Article 27. The process of depersonalizing digital data in the digital technology industry

1. Depersonalization of digital data is the practice of applying methods, processes, and technical tools to remove personal information and data to serve digital technology industry activities.

2. Digital data that has undergone a digital data depersonalization process in compliance with regulations is considered non-personal digital data.

3. The Ministry of Information and Communications coordinates with relevant ministries and branches to unify and promulgate processes, standards, regulations and certifications for depersonalization of digital data for digital data used in digital technology industry in accordance with laws on standards, quality and other relevant laws.

Article 28. Ensuring digital data quality in the digital technology

industry

1. Ensuring the quality of digital data in the digital technology industry is carried out in accordance with the law on standards and quality.

2. Digital data quality assurance activities in the digital technology industry include:

a. Develop data quality control processes and methods;

b. Training and consulting on data quality management;

c. Develop and disseminate data quality standards;

d. Evaluate data quality;

D. Supports improving data quality.

3. Criteria for evaluating data quality include:

a. Digital data content;

b. Digital data structure;

c. Data management system;

d. Other issues (if any).

4. Activities to evaluate and ensure the quality of digital data in the digital technology industry include:

a. Organizations, businesses and individuals are responsible for self-assessment and publication of the quality of digital data in digital technology products and services according to the provisions of Clause 3 of this Article;

b. The Ministry of Information and Communications regulates activities to evaluate and ensure the quality of digital data and cases where it is necessary to evaluate data quality for digital technology products and services.

Article 29. Regulations on collection, use and trading of cross-border digital data

1. The Government uniformly manages cross-border digital data flows by field.

2. Organizations and individuals operating in the digital technology industry in Vietnam are responsible for providing information about digital data flowing across borders.

3. Organizations and individuals headquartered in Vietnam that carry out digital data intermediary activities that do not serve products and services provided to customers in Vietnam are not responsible for implementing Clauses 1 and 2. This.

Section 4

Smartening industries through digital technology convergence

Article 30. Smartening industries and fields through digital technology convergence

1. The application of digital technology to smarten industries and fields is the convergence of digital technologies into management, operations, production and development activities in all industries and fields of business life. socio-economic, thereby optimizing performance, resource use efficiency, the ability to automatically adapt to changes in industries and fields, and at the same time create new products and services with high added value.

2. Smartening industries including:

a) Smart production;

b) Smart factory;

c) Smart industrial zones and clusters;

d) Smart agriculture;

d) Smart traffic;

e) Smart healthcare;

g) Smart education;

h) Smart energy;

i) Smart urban areas;

k) Smartening other industries and fields.

Article 31. Promote the smartization of industries and fields

1. Ministries within the scope of management of their respective industries and fields are responsible for developing 5-year programs and annual action plans to implement smartization of each industry and field.

2. Ministries, branches and localities within the scope of management of industries and fields have policies to promote smartization of industries and fields through:

a) Promulgate standards, models, and levels of intelligence for industries and fields;

b) Building digital technology infrastructure to support smartization of industries and fields;

c) Promote research and development of smart digital technology;

d) Promote international cooperation and transfer of smart digital technology;

d) Prioritize allowing testing and application of digital products and services to serve the smartization of industries and fields.

3 . The Government regulates the assessment of the level of intelligence of industries and fields annually and by period.

Section 5
Promotes Standardization and Certification for the Digital Technology Industry

Article 32. Promote standardization in digital technology industry activities

1. The system of standards and technical regulations for digital technology industry activities includes standards and technical regulations on digital technology products, services and industrial processes.

2. The Ministry of Information and Communications promulgates technical regulations and regulations mandating the application of international standards, regional standards, foreign standards, and national standards in digital technology industry activities.

3. The Ministry of Information and Communications publishes international standards, regional standards, and foreign standards to encourage application in digital technology industry activities.

4. Ministries within the scope of management of their sectors and fields are responsible for applying technical regulations and guiding the application of digital technology industry standards to digital technology products and services applied in the industry or field they are in charge of.

Article 33. Principles for quality management of digital technology products and services

1. Quality management of digital technology products and services is carried out in accordance with the provisions of law on standards, technical regulations and laws on product and goods quality.

2. Conformity assessment of digital technology products and services is carried out at conformity assessment organizations designated by state agencies, or recognized or unilaterally recognized.

Section 6
Digital technology human resources

Article 34. Develop digital technology human

resources

1. The State supports digital technology human resource development activities, including: training in digital technology skills to meet development requirements; Support job search links; Assessing digital technology skills; Information and data on human resource needs; Support the organization of cooperation between businesses, associations, research institutes and schools in training digital technology human resources; Support connections with foreign organizations in human resource training; Support training people to use digital technology products and services; Support the organization of programs to attract high-quality digital technology workers and other support activities.

2. The digital technology industry development program uses state budget funds allocated for activities in Clause 1 of this Article.

Article 35. Develop digital technology human resource training facilities

1. Training institutions in digital technology training activities enjoy special investment incentives.

2. The State prioritizes investment and construction of a number of digital technology training facilities that meet international standards.

Article 36. Attracting high-quality digital technology human resources

1. High-quality digital technology human resources are Vietnamese and foreign experts with qualifications and skills that meet the criteria prescribed by the Ministry of Information and Communications.

2. High-quality digital technology human resources as prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article when participating in design and production activities of key and important digital technology products are eligible for the highest incentives. on personal income tax according to the provisions of law on personal income tax

3. High-quality digital technology human resources who are foreigners are given priority to consider shortening the process of appraisal and issuance of work permits.

4. The State has special preferential mechanisms and policies to attract and use the world's elite talents to develop the digital technology industry, including:

a) Create a favorable working and living environment;

b) Salary, allowances, insurance regime;

c) Highest incentives for personal income tax;

d) Create conditions to participate in international cooperation activities on digital technology industry.

5. The Prime Minister shall detail Clause 1 of this Article.

Article 37. Digital competency framework

1. Digital competency framework is a set of knowledge, skills and awareness that helps people actively and safely engage with digital technologies.

2. The State encourages organizations and individuals to participate directly or related to the development of training programs and assessment activities according to the digital competency framework.

3. The Ministry of Information and Communications promulgates a digital competency framework and announces a digital platform for digital competency assessment.

Article 38. standards for professional digital technology human resources

1. Skill standards for professional digital technology human resources are a system of requirements for digital technology knowledge and skills that people working in the field of digital technology need to achieve to be able to perform one or a group of tasks. specific job.

2. Encourage organizations and businesses to develop skill standards for professional digital technology human resources.

3. The Ministry of Information and Communications publishes skill standards for professional digital technology human resources to encourage application.

4. Encourage organizations and individuals to train, foster and evaluate human resources to meet skill standards for professional digital technology human resources.

5. The Government regulates in detail the assessment of meeting skill standards for professional digital technology human resources.

Article 39. Train digital technology in the electronic environment

1. The State encourages testing of technology platforms, artificial intelligence applications and new digital technologies in higher education.

2. The Government regulates recognition of equivalent training results for training courses in the electronic environment.

3. The State invests in digital technology infrastructure, facilities, equipment, and digital learning materials to develop digital technology training in the electronic environment.

Section 7
International cooperation in digital technology industry

Article 40. policy in digital technology industry

1. International cooperation in the digital technology industry is carried out on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefit.

2. Comply with international treaties on digital technology to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a member.

3. Prioritize participation in international agreements and treaties that are beneficial to promoting the development of new digital technology and foundational digital technology consistent with Vietnam's interests and capabilities.

4. Encourage international cooperation and support for state management, human resource training, sharing of information, experience, research, and development of technologies, standards, and artificial intelligence , semiconductor microchips.

5. The State supports and promotes the development of digital technology markets abroad ; Organize international trade promotion activities for digital technology products and services.

Article 41. Content of international cooperation

1. Participate in international organizations, societies, and associations abroad.

2. Participate in research - development, training, consulting, conferences and seminars on the digital technology industry of foreign organizations, individuals, and international organizations at home and abroad.

3. Establish a digital technology industry organization with foreign capital in Vietnam and establish representative offices and branches of Vietnam's digital technology industry organization abroad.

4. Develop and implement joint programs and projects on digital technology within the framework of bilateral, multilateral, regional, inter-regional and international agreements.

5. Search, introduce, attract, hire Vietnamese experts abroad, foreign experts to participate in digital technology industry research and development programs and projects, human resource training programs digital technology in Vietnam.

6. Sign, join and implement bilateral and multilateral international treaties and participate in regional and international organizations on digital technology industry.

7. Organize seminars, conferences, forums, exhibitions, technology fairs, introduction centers, and digital technology transfer.

8. Implement international cooperation programs and projects on digital technology industry

9. Search and transfer foreign digital technology products and services to Vietnam; Support cooperation with foreign digital technology businesses; Support Vietnamese businesses to expand international markets.

10. The Ministry of Information and Communications is the focal agency synthesizing international integration and cooperation activities in the digital technology industry. Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and People's Committees at all levels organize and implement international cooperation on digital technology industry within the scope of management.

Article 42. Phat Developing a network of representatives of Vietnam's digital technology industry abroad

1. Representative of the digital technology industry under representative agencies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam abroad.

2. Overseas digital technology industry representative has the function of promoting foreign trade activities in digital technology, promoting and supporting the protection of economic and commercial interests of Vietnamese digital technology enterprises.

Section 8
Centralized digital technology park

Article 43. Invest and attract resources to develop concentrated digital technology zones

1. The State has a special investment incentive policy for infrastructure development in concentrated digital technology zones.

2. The State prioritizes and allocates budget capital to invest in the construction of essential technical infrastructure that does not serve business purposes in concentrated digital technology zones.

3. Digital technology industrial infrastructure assets invested with state budget capital are managed and used according to the provisions of the Law on Management and Use of Public Assets.

Article 44. Regulations on establishment, expansion and recognition of centralized digital technology zones

1. Conditions for establishing and expanding concentrated digital technology zones:

a) In accordance with the State's policy on developing digital technology and digital technology industry;

b) In accordance with the Information and Communications Infrastructure Development Plan, Regional Plan and Provincial Plan;

c) Having an appropriate area and favorable conditions for developing the digital technology industry;

d) Ensuring sustainable development of the environment, economy - society, defense and security while ensuring the effective and targeted use of land resources.

2. Other types of functional areas in operation that meet the prescribed criteria will be considered for recognition as concentrated digital technology zones.

3. The Prime Minister decides on the establishment, expansion and recognition of centralized digital technology zones.

4. The Government stipulates detailed conditions and criteria; order and procedures for establishment, expansion and recognition of centralized digital technology zones.

Article 45. Head Investing in the construction of technical infrastructure of the centralized digital technology park

1. The Prime Minister's Decision to establish and expand the centralized digital technology park is also the Decision approving the investment policy of the investment project to build infrastructure of the centralized digital technology park.

2. Selecting investors to carry out investment projects on construction and infrastructure business of concentrated digital technology zones shall comply with the provisions of Article 29 of the Investment Law.

3. In case the investment project to build and operate the infrastructure of a concentrated digital technology park is implemented with state budget capital, it shall comply with the provisions of this Law, the Law on Public Investment, and the Law on State Budget. , Law on Management and Use of Public Assets and related legal regulations.

4. For investment projects on construction and business of infrastructure of concentrated digital technology zones, construction is invested with other capital sources. The order and procedures comply with the provisions of the Investment Law and relevant legal provisions.

Article 46. Main preferential policies for concentrated digital technology parks

1. Investment projects to develop concentrated digital technology park infrastructure are eligible for preferential investment policies for areas with particularly difficult socio-economic conditions according to the provisions of investment law. and relevant laws.

2. Investment projects in the field of digital technology in concentrated digital technology zones are eligible to apply investment incentive policies for

industries and professions with special investment incentives according to the provisions of investment law and relevant laws. relate to.

3. The Government regulates detailed incentive policies for concentrated digital technology parks.

Section 9
Sustainable development in the digital technology industry

Article 47. Sustainable development in the digital technology industry

1. The State has a support mechanism and prioritizes the application of reuse, recycling, remanufacturing, refurbishing, repair and sharing processes to create closed loops for resources used in activities. digital technology industry, helping to conserve resources and reduce pollution impacts on the environment.

2. Organizations and enterprises operating in the digital technology industry have the following responsibilities and obligations:

a) Develop plans to identify and manage risks, social and environmental impacts;

b) Recovery and treatment of discarded products in the digital technology industry;

c) Fulfill carbon tax obligations according to the provisions of law;

3. The Government regulates this content in detail.

Article 48. Developing environmentally friendly digital technology products and services

1. Environmentally friendly digital technology products and services must meet the criteria and be certified by a competent authority.

2. The State has a priority mechanism for renting, purchasing, and ordering environmentally friendly digital technology products and services.

3. The Ministry of Information and Communications regulates criteria, evaluation and certification for environmentally friendly software products. For digital devices, compliance with regulations on Vietnam Ecolabel follows the law on environmental protection.

4. Vietnam recognizes environmentally friendly digital technology products and services that have been certified by international organizations and countries that have signed mutual recognition agreements with Vietnam.

Article 49. Conditions for performing services of refurbishing and distributing digital technology products for products on the list of goods banned from import.

1. Organizations and enterprises providing refurbishment services for used digital technology products on the List of goods banned from import must have a License to trade in digital technology product refurbishment services.

2. Conditions for granting a Business License for refurbishing digital technology products include:

a) Organizations and enterprises established in accordance with Vietnamese law;

b) Refurbished products are owned by organizations or businesses that perform refurbishment services or have the permission of the product owner;

c) Have appropriate technology, methods, machinery and equipment to meet the refurbishment process and ensure legal regulations on environmental protection;

d) Have a quality inspection process to ensure that refurbished digital technology products achieve technical specifications and quality equivalent to the technical specifications and quality of that same type of goods when unused. ;

3. The Government regulates detailed documents and procedures for granting business licenses for digital technology product refurbishment services.

4. The Ministry of Information and Communications issues a Business License for refurbishing digital technology products.

5. Refurbished digital technology products complying with the provisions of this Article are allowed to be distributed in the domestic market. Refurbished digital technology products must be labeled in Vietnamese clearly stating the refurbished product when distributed in the domestic market; Has the same warranty as a new product from the manufacturer.

Section 10
Information on digital technology industry

Article 50. information system for digital technology industry

1. The national information system on digital technology industry is built centrally, unified from central to local levels, synchronous, multi-purpose and interconnected nationwide.

2. The national information system on digital technology industry was built to serve state management of digital technology industry; Connect and share data with national databases, databases of ministries, branches and localities.

3. The national information system on digital technology industry includes the following basic components:

a) Information technology technical infrastructure;

b) Digital platform;

c) Database on digital technology industry.

Article 51. Digital technology industry database

1. Digital technology industry database includes:

a) Information about digital technology enterprises;

b) Information about key and important digital technology products;

c) Information about artificial intelligence systems;

d) Information on needs, investment plans and implemented projects for purchasing digital technology products and services of state agencies;

d) Information on research and development activities of digital technology products and services;

e) Information on job demand forecasts in the digital technology industry;

g) Policies and regulations for the digital technology industry;

h) Other related information about the digital technology industry.

2. The digital technology industry database is built synchronously and uniformly throughout the country.

3. The Minister of Information and Communications regulates the content, structure and information type of digital technology industry databases.

Article 52. Digital technology industry database management

1. Digital technology industry databases must be secured and safe according to the provisions of law.

2. The digital technology industry database is centrally managed and decentralized managed according to the management responsibilities of state agencies from central to local levels.

3. The digital technology industry database must be updated fully, accurately, and promptly, ensuring compliance with the current status of the digital technology industry.

4. The digital technology industry database is connected to national databases related to businesses to update, share, exploit and use information. Interconnection must ensure efficiency, safety, and compliance with functions, tasks, and powers as prescribed by this Law and other relevant laws.

5. Information exploitation in the digital technology industry database is regulated as follows:

a) National database management agencies, database management agencies of ministries, branches, localities, state agencies, political organizations, and socio-political organizations can exploit information through information.

information in the digital technology industry database within the scope of its functions, tasks and powers;

b) Organizations and businesses are allowed to exploit their information in the digital technology industry database;

c) Organizations and individuals other than those specified in Points b and c of this Clause that wish to exploit information in the digital technology industry database must obtain the consent of the database management agency. digital technology industry according to the provisions of law;

d) The State creates favorable conditions for organizations and businesses to access and exploit information and data about the digital technology industry according to the provisions of law. Encourage organizations and businesses to respond, provide and supplement information to the digital technology industry database;

e) Exploiting and using information and data in the digital technology industry database must pay fees for exploiting and using information and data about the digital technology industry and the price of providing information services. , data on digital technology industry according to regulations;

g) The Minister of Finance guides the rates, collection, payment, management and use of fees for exploiting and using digital technology industry documents from the National Information System on digital technology industry; The Ministry of Information and Communications decides on prices of value-added products and services using information from databases and information systems on digital technology industry in accordance with the law on prices.

Article 53. digital technology industry database

1. Information about the digital technology industry is collected to ensure accuracy, completeness, and timeliness.

2. Organizations and enterprises operating in the field of digital technology industry every 6 months or at the request of state management agencies are responsible for providing information about digital technology industry activities as prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article. 1 This article on the National Digital Technology Industry Management and Promotion System .

3. Collect data related to the digital technology industry from local and central databases.

Article 54. Ensure funding for construction, management, operation, maintenance and upgrading of the national information system on digital technology industry

1. Funds for construction, management, operation, maintenance and upgrading of the national information system on digital technology industry are used from the state budget and other sources according to the provisions of law.

2. The central budget ensures construction, management, operation, maintenance and upgrading of information technology and software infrastructure of the National Information System for digital technology industry; Build and update digital technology industry database.

3. The State encourages qualified organizations and individuals to participate in investing in construction and providing information technology infrastructure system services; Providing utility software and application software in building digital technology industry databases and exploiting digital technology industry information and data, and providing value-added services from the database. digital technology industry database.

Article 55. Ensuring the safety of information and data security of digital technology industry databases

1. The national information system for the digital technology industry must be secured according to the provisions of the law on network information security at each level and other relevant provisions of law.

2. Printing, copying, transportation, delivery, data transmission, storage, preservation, provision of information, data and other activities related to data within the scope of state secrets must comply with regulations. of the law on protection of state secrets.

Article 56. Responsibility for building, managing, operating and exploiting the National Information System on digital technology industry

1. The Ministry of Information and Communications has the following responsibilities:

a) Organize the construction of information technology infrastructure at the central level and build software for the National Information System on digital technology industry;

b) Manage, operate, maintain and upgrade software of the National Information System for digital technology industry and information technology infrastructure at the central level;

c) Build and update digital technology industry database ;

d) Integrate, manage and exploit digital technology industry databases nationwide;

d) Connect and share information from the digital technology industry database with the national public service portal, information systems, and databases of ministries, branches, and localities and provide information on digital technology industry for organizations and individuals according to the provisions of law.

2. Relevant ministries, branches and agencies are responsible for connecting and sharing basic investigation results and information related to the

digital technology industry to the Ministry of Information and Communications to update the base. Digital technology industry data.

3. The Government regulates in detail the construction, management, operation and exploitation of the National Information System on digital technology industry.

Section 11
National Digital Technology Industry Promotion Committee

Article 57. Functions of the National Digital Technology Industry Development Committee

The State established the National Committee to promote the development of digital technology industry as an organization to direct and coordinate the resolution of work related to cooperation, investment, implementation of projects and programs to promote development. develop the digital technology industry.

Article 58. Structure of the Committee to promote national digital technology industry development

1. The Chairman of the Committee is the Government Leader, comprehensively directing and managing the organization, functions, tasks and activities of the Committee; assign tasks to Committee members; promulgate programs, work plans, and annual inspections of the Committee.

2. Committee members are Ministers of specialized management ministries, with the task of directing the completion of policy mechanisms and mobilizing resources to support digital industry development; Resolve procedures and remove obstacles within the jurisdiction and responsibility of sectors, inter-sectors and inter-regions to ensure the creation of a favorable environment for digital industry development.

3. The Ministry of Information and Communications is the standing agency of the Committee, responsible for advising, assisting and serving the Committee's activities.

Chapter IV. PROMOTE AND DEVELOP DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Section 1
Research and development of digital technology products and services

Article 59. Encourage investment in research and development of digital technology products and services

1. The State encourages investment in research and development of digital technology products and services for comprehensive and fundamental digital transformation in industries and fields. In particular, priority is given to the development of digital technology products and services to digitally transform industries and fields, creating fundamental changes in labor productivity and added value .

2. Support research and development activities, produce prototypes, build and evaluate technical standards of digital technology products and services.

3. Support to improve capacity in research and product development for businesses.

4. Build a network of production consultants to support businesses in improving research and development capacity digital technology .

5. Mobilize investment resources for research, design and technology mastery in the digital technology industry.

Article 60. Build and develop digital technology research centers

1. The State has policies to encourage and support the construction of digital technology research centers; Form a network of digital technology research centers.

2. Based on socio-economic development goals and digital technology industry development strategies for each period, the Ministry of Information and Communications presides over and coordinates with relevant ministries and agencies to develop and submit to the Prime Minister's Office. The Prime Minister approved the investment plan to build digital technology research centers.

Article 61. Financial support and facilities for research and development projects

1. The State arranges partial support for the implementation of the program to support research and development and production of samples of key and important digital technology products on the basis of central and local budget decentralization, promoting Strongly attracts social resources .

2. Prioritize research and development of digital technology industry in national science and technology programs .

3. The State supports small and medium-sized enterprises to use shared laboratories and other information infrastructure for free to serve research and development of digital technology products and services.

Article 62. Develop a digital technology research and development program

1. Digital technology research and development program has the goal of promoting research, development and application of digital technology products and services according to each period .

2. Digital technology research and development program focuses investment resources on research and development of digital technology products applied to industries and fields that bring high value and high economic efficiency. socio-economic; Attract domestic and foreign scientists, technology experts, and businessmen to participate in the digital technology research and development program.

3. Financial sources for implementing the digital technology research and development program include:

a) Annual state budget for scientific and technological activities;

b) Funding from funds originating from the state budget and outside the state budget;

c) Contributions and sponsorships from Vietnamese organizations and individuals, Vietnamese people residing abroad, foreign organizations and individuals.

4. The implementation of the Digital Technology Research and Development Program is regulated as follows:

a) The Prime Minister directs the organization to deploy, inspect and evaluate the results of implementing the Digital Technology Research and Development Program;

b) The Ministry of Information and Communications presides over and coordinates with relevant ministries and ministerial-level agencies to develop the content, tasks, management mechanisms, and financial mechanisms of the Digital Technology Research and Development Program Submit to the Prime Minister for approval;

c) Based on the approved digital technology research and development program, Ministers, Heads of ministerial-level agencies, and Chairmen of People's Committees of provinces and centrally run cities shall implement their tasks. assigned and decentralized.

Section 2
Innovative digital technology startups

Article 63. Policies to promote innovative digital technology startups

1. The State has policies to prioritize and encourage startups to create digital technology based on research, application and development of digital technology in industries and fields to create new business models. capable of rapid growth, improving the efficiency of socio-economic development.

2. The State encourages and has preferential and supportive mechanisms and policies to create the most favorable research and development and business

investment environment for innovative digital technology startups.

Article 64. Support startups through grant programs, loans and financial support

1. The State has policies to encourage financial institutions and banks to support loans with preferential conditions for innovative digital technology businesses in different stages of development.

2. Innovative startups in the field of digital technology are exempt from tax on imported goods to create fixed assets and imported goods used directly for research and development of digital technology.

3. Simplify administrative procedures, reduce legal barriers, apply tax and fee incentives for innovative startups.

Article 65. Innovative digital technology startup ecosystem

1. Build a creative startup ecosystem, including incubators and creative digital technology startup centers.

2. Develop innovation programs to encourage businesses to apply new technology to industries and fields.

3. Support the application and transfer of new technologies, commercialize research results, exploit and develop intellectual property and innovative new technology products.

4. Build cooperation models between startups and universities and research institutes to improve the efficiency of digital technology innovation activities.

Article 66. Promote support for innovative digital technology startups.

1. Organize competitions, events and programs to support creative digital technology startups.

2. Support information, communication, trade promotion, connect creative start-up networks, participate in industry clusters, and digital technology product production value chains.

Section 3
Mechanism for testing digital technology products and services

Article 67. Objectives of testing mechanism for digital technology products and services

1. The mechanism for testing digital technology products and services (hereinafter referred to as the testing mechanism) is the permission for temporary controlled testing and is limited in space, time, scope, and subjects. Testing subjects for digital technology products and services.

2. Digital technology products and services considered for application of

the testing mechanism are digital technology products and services that are innovative, capable of bringing high efficiency and economic breakthroughs - society or create new business models by converging in the field of digital technology or between digital technology and other fields that do not have regulatory laws or are different from current legal regulations , specifically may fall into one of the following two cases:

a) In case the laws or regulations governing licensing do not provide standards, criteria, and management requirements for application to converged digital technology products and services;

b) In cases where the application of standards, criteria, and management requirements in laws or regulations governing licensing is unclear or unreasonable.

3. Objective of implementing testing mechanism

a) Promote innovation in the application of digital technology products and services in socio-economic sectors;

b) Create a testing environment to evaluate risks, costs, and benefits of experimental digital technology products and services;

c) Limit risks that occur when using digital technology products and services provided by businesses participating in testing;

d) The results of implementation and testing are the basis for competent agencies to research and propose improvements to the legal system in case of necessity.

Article 68. Principles of trial approval

1. Ensure equality between businesses in participating and exercising rights and obligations during the testing process.

2. Ensure publicity and transparency on criteria, conditions, and selection evaluation process.

3. The fact that an enterprise participates in testing does not mean that the enterprise is granted a license to provide experimental digital technology products and services to the market.

4. Enterprises that do not participate in the test and have not been allowed to participate in the test must comply with current regulations on business, investment and other relevant laws.

Article 69. Deployment testing mechanism

1. Maximum testing time is two (02 years) from the time the competent authority allows testing. The testing period may be extended or ended according to the provisions of Article 54 of this Law.

2. Testing space is limited in Vietnamese territory.

3. Test scope:

a) Enterprises participating in testing may only provide products within the scope allowed for testing;

b) The scope of testing depends on the digital technology products and services proposed for testing; Proposals of enterprises participating in the trial in the records and opinions of relevant agencies.

3. The competent authority decides on time, space, scope, and subjects participating in the test.

4. Authority to allow implementation of testing mechanism

a) Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and provincial-level People's Committees shall preside over and coordinate with relevant ministries, branches, and agencies to allow testing of digital technology products and services within the scope of fields, management area or as assigned by competent authorities;

b) In case of necessity, ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and provincial-level People's Committees can establish an interdisciplinary council to advise on permitting testing.

5. Focal point for receiving and processing test request documents

a) Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and provincial-level People's Committees that have digital technology products and services tested within the scope and field of responsibility are the focal points for receiving and processing testing requests;

b) In case an enterprise needs to test digital technology products and services but is unclear to which ministry, branch or locality it must send the application dossier, it can send it to the Ministry of Information and Communications for review and notification. Report to the Prime Minister to assign a Ministry, ministerial-level agency, and provincial-level People's Committee to be the focal point for handling;

c) In case an enterprise needs to test digital technology products and services, it sends a request to many ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and provincial-level People's Committees, then the ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and committees Provincial people receive the enterprise's application dossier and report it to the Prime Minister for consideration, assigning a Ministry, ministerial-level agency, and provincial-level People's Committee to act as the focal point for handling.

Article 70. Test request dossier

Dossier requesting testing of digital technology products and services (hereinafter referred to as application dossier) includes two (02) sets of application dossier and two (02) CDs storing scanned copies of the application dossier In full, each set of application documents includes the following specific documents:

a) Application to participate in testing digital technology products and services;

b) Copy of Business Registration Certificate according to legal regulations;

c) Testing plan, including: testing time ; experimental space; test range; test participants;

d) Report assessing impact on the market and user benefits;

d) Plan to ensure safety (protect life, secure personal information of users; ensure national security, social order and safety); network information security and safety plan during the testing of digital technology products and services; risk control measures; mechanism to resolve user complaints; scope and measures of compensation for damages;

e) Technical plan (including documents on technical characteristics and technical parameters of products and services; standards and technical regulations of digital technology products and services; standards and quality of products digital technology products and services; related technical measures and solutions; warranty and maintenance plans for digital technology products and services; experimental digital technology;

g) Business plan (including scope; target customers; scale of digital technology products and services; other related contents) to provide experimental digital technology products and services.

Article 71. Trial participation approval process

1. Enterprises registering to participate in the testing mechanism send their application to the competent authority for review and approval to participate in the testing mechanism.

2. The competent authority shall issue a written confirmation of receipt of complete and valid application documents. In case the application dossier is incomplete or invalid, the competent authority shall issue a document requesting the enterprise registering to participate in the test to supplement the components of the application dossier. Within 15 working days from the date the competent authority issues a written request to supplement the dossier components, but the enterprise registering to participate in the test does not send complete additional dossier components, the competent authority shall the right to have a written return of the application dossier.

3. After receiving written confirmation of receipt of complete and valid documents, the competent authority coordinates with relevant agencies (or establishes a Council if necessary) to conduct appraisal of the application for inclusion. including on-site inspections if necessary.

In case the dossier needs explanation or clarification, the competent authority shall issue a document requesting the enterprise to register to participate

in the test. Explain and complete the application dossier within 15 working days. After this deadline, if the business registers to participate in the test If there is no written explanation or supplement, the competent authority will return the application dossier.

4. After appraisal, the competent authority issues a document allowing testing of digital technology products and services. In case of refusal, the competent authority shall respond in writing and clearly state the reason.

5. Within 90 working days from the date the competent authority issues a document permitting testing, businesses participating in the test must conduct testing of digital technology products and services according to the document. Permission for testing has been approved.

Article 72. Trial extension and trial termination

1. In case the legal framework related to digital technology products and services that are allowed to be tested has not been completed before the end of the 60-day testing period, businesses participating in the testing will be granted an extension of no more than one (01) time.

2. Dossier requesting extension of testing is submitted to the competent authority 60 days before the end of the testing period.

3. End the test when there is a request from the enterprise participating in the test or the enterprise participating in the test does not implement the test after 90 days from the date of approval for testing or the enterprise participating in the test The test does not comply with the approved testing contents.

Article 73. Protect users

To protect the legitimate rights and interests of users during the testing process, businesses participating in testing are responsible for:

1. Advise on risks when using digital technology products and services during the testing period; Ensure the provision of accurate, complete and truthful information about products, testing services, service fees, rights and obligations of users for each type of digital technology product and service.

2. Ensuring the safety and confidentiality of users' information during and after the process of using experimental digital technology products and services, except when providing information at the request of a competent State agency rights according to the provisions of law.

3. Develop and ensure compliance with internal processes and risk control measures that may lead to unauthorized access or use of personal data, fraud and theft of users' personal information. use.

4. Periodically assess risks, ensure implementation of risk prevention measures during testing and promptly notify users in case of changes in the risk level of the product, Digital technology services participating in testing.

5. Announce the focal point to resolve customer complaints. In case of disputes or complaints, businesses participating in testing are responsible for:

a) Receive and take measures to handle all requests for inspection and complaints in writing, via phone switchboard, online platform or email from users within 05 working days from the date of receipt. Receive investigation requests and complaints from users;

b) Compensate for damages to users according to agreements and provisions of law.

Article 74. Rights and responsibilities of Competent Authorities

Competent agencies have the following powers and responsibilities:

1. Monitor, organize instructions, supervise and control the testing process; Regular and irregular inspection of testing; Evaluate the application of risk control measures by businesses participating in the test during the test; promptly detect and prevent risks of abuse and out of control during the testing process.

2. Consider and decide to end the test ahead of time.

3. Evaluate the entire testing process after finishing the test.

4. Receive, review and answer legal problems arising during the testing process in accordance with authority.

5. Receive, review, and resolve within the scope of authority or propose competent authorities to resolve recommendations and feedback from users or third parties about testing;

6. Require businesses participating in testing to report and explain arising issues.

7. Request businesses to participate in additional testing of risk control measures if necessary.

8. Preside and coordinate with relevant agencies and organizations to research, develop and propose plans to improve legal regulations related to digital technology products and services that are allowed to be tested.

Article 75. Permission and responsibilities of businesses participating in testing

Enterprises participating in testing have the following rights and responsibilities:

1. Enterprises participating in the test are exempt from civil liability if they cause damage to the State, and are excluded from administrative and criminal liability when they have properly and fully complied with regulations and written requirements. testing authorization from a competent authority, except in cases where during the testing process, one knew or was forced to know about the risk but did not promptly inform and report to the competent authority and did not

apply adequate measures. Appropriate measures to prevent and limit the level of damage that may occur.

2. Every 6 months, enterprises participating in testing must submit test results reports to the competent authority.

3. Carry out customer protection responsibilities according to the provisions of Article 55 of this Law.

Section 4
Semiconductor industry

Article 76. Principles of semiconductor industry development

1. The semiconductor industry is a fundamental industry in the field of digital technology industry, having a profound impact on all aspects of socio-economic life, national defense and national security.

2. Developing the semiconductor industry is associated with developing the electronics industry and digital transformation; Take advantage of the increasing demand for specialized semiconductor products for artificial intelligence development and application to promote and create opportunities for businesses to participate in this field in Vietnam.

3. Developing human resources simultaneously in both breadth and depth, talent and human resources are the top priority and the decisive factor to become self-reliant and become a global semiconductor human resource center capable of meeting the needs. Human resource requirements for all stages of semiconductor operations.

4 . Developing the semiconductor industry based on science, technology and innovation; Building an innovation ecosystem in semiconductors, creating a favorable environment to promote research, development, application and commercialization of semiconductor products in Vietnam, serving as a foundation to reach the world market .

5 . Orienting Vietnam's semiconductor industry to focus on serving green development. Providing semiconductor solutions for applications in environmental monitoring, smart agriculture, smart transportation, smart cities,... improving energy efficiency, optimizing energy production and transmission , minimizing negative impacts on the environment.

6 . Vietnam develops the semiconductor industry based on combining the market with state regulation and guidance; Combine short-term and medium-term plans with long-term vision, comprehensive development but with breakthroughs in core areas; combining autonomy and international cooperation.

Article 77. Hoat semiconductor industry

Semiconductor industry activities include the following activities:

1. Semiconductor material production activities.

2. Manufacturing of equipment, machinery and tools for the semiconductor industry.

3. Semiconductor design activities.

4. Semiconductor manufacturing activities.

5. Semiconductor packaging and testing activities.

Article 78. Research and development of semiconductor products

1. The State encourages and has preferential mechanisms for research and development activities in the field of semiconductor industry.

2. The State has preferential policies to attract foreign technology corporations to invest and cooperate in establishing research and development centers in Vietnam.

3. Research and development of semiconductor products is protected by the state's intellectual property rights for designs and inventions according to the provisions of this law and the Intellectual Property law .

4. The State mobilizes capital sources to invest in building physical and technical facilities of semiconductor chip research and development organizations; Encourage organizations and individuals to invest in building physical and technical facilities for research and development of semiconductor circuits; Invest in a number of key research and testing facilities Semiconductors meet international standards to serve training activities and support businesses in research and production.

5. The State established 01 National Semiconductor Industry Development Support Center located at one of the key semiconductor training establishments to attract research, support startups, and provide equipment and technology. shared tools and other services for startups; Build a specific mechanism to invest, operate and maintain the Center's operations.

6 . The State has an appropriate mechanism to encourage investment in research and development with resources from the State Financial Fund and the Science and Technology Development Fund of enterprises.

Article 79. Cooperate internationally in the development of the semiconductor industry

1. Promote international cooperation in the field semiconductor with the orientation of diversifying partners, prioritizing cooperation in developing open technology, new generation semiconductor technology, proactively strengthening cooperation, connecting Vietnam's semiconductor industry ecosystem with other countries. country, region, territory; Special priority is given to countries, regions

and territories that have strategic cooperative relations with Vietnam to take full advantage of the parties' advantages and share benefits to promote the development of the semiconductor industry.

2. Encourage and create favorable conditions for Vietnamese organizations and individuals to participate in product research and development cooperation with foreign partners to supply domestic and international markets.

3 . Encourage organizations and individuals to participate in research and develop technology standards in international semiconductor chip organizations.

4 . Promote international cooperation in the field of semiconductor chip human resource development, prioritize cooperation in training industry students semiconductors at advanced regional and world universities, colleges, and vocational schools; Attract and effectively utilize highly qualified people and talented young forces to cooperate in research, teaching, and business development semiconductor in Vietnam.

5 . Promote participation in international cooperation programs and projects, international associations, associations and other organizations on semiconductor to search and transfer technology Advanced semiconductors enter Vietnam.

Article 80. mechanisms and policies for semiconductor industry development

1. The State has special investment incentive policies for new investment projects or expansion of semiconductor industry activities in terms of corporate income tax rates, import taxes on chains, machinery and raw materials, supplies and components for production, tax exemptions, land rental incentives, water surface rental incentives and other preferential policies.

2. The State has a mechanism for investment reciprocity and investment support to attract large, pervasive investment projects in the field of semiconductor chip industry.

3. Have a special mechanism to recruit experts in the field of semiconductors to work at public organizations.

4. Have mechanisms and policies to attract talent and experts in the field of semiconductor chips such as: personal income tax incentives, additional housing ownership regulations, and simplification of temporary card issuance procedures Accommodation for experts and senior personnel of semiconductor enterprises; Support Vietnamese experts abroad who wish to contribute to the country.

5. Have a special mechanism to attract leading experts in the semiconductor industry to research advanced technologies and revolutionary semiconductor products and invest in research and commercialization of product development.

6. There is a mechanism to connect businesses in the semiconductor

industry with training facilities to supplement skills and professional knowledge, provide internship opportunities and experience real working environments. , participate in building training programs and teaching specialized skills; Support sharing and sharing some laboratory infrastructure and research facilities.

7. Promote training program accreditation by leading organizations in the semiconductor field, ensure training courses meet international standards and are widely recognized, combining specialized training programs with supplementary training programs (foreign languages, entrepreneurship skills, etc.) in the field of semiconductors.

8. Have a mechanism for ordering and assigning strategic semiconductor development tasks to key domestic digital technology enterprises.

9. There is a mechanism to support technology transfer, mergers and acquisitions of domestic and foreign technology companies.

10. Establish a national one-stop shop mechanism to support businesses with administrative procedures, investment and other related issues to create a favorable environment for the development of the semiconductor chip industry, consulting, Receive, advise on licensing and monitor the progress of investment projects in the semiconductor chip industry; Give the highest processing priority to project documents and procedures.

11. Establish a green lane mechanism for domestic enterprises to export and import goods, raw materials, supplies and components in the field of semiconductor chips.

Section 5
Artificial Intelligence

Article 81. Promote the development and application of artificial intelligence

1. The State encourages businesses, organizations and individuals to develop, provide, deploy and use reliable and human-centered artificial intelligence systems.

2. The State encourages small and medium-sized companies providing artificial intelligence systems to participate in the testing mechanism for digital technology products and services specified in Section 3 Chapter IV.

3. The Ministry of Information and Communications develops and submits to the Prime Minister for approval a Program to promote the development and application of artificial intelligence in each 5-year period and annual plan.

Article 82. Develop ethical principles in the development, deployment and application of artificial intelligence

1. The Ministry of Information and Communications promulgates ethical principles in the development, deployment and application of artificial intelligence.

2. Specialized ministries, based on the actual situation, develop and promulgate ethical guidelines for the use of digital technology products applying artificial intelligence in their respective fields based on ethical principles. Virtue is issued.

Article 83. Artificial intelligence activities are strictly prohibited

1. Market, put into use or use an artificial intelligence system that deploys techniques for the purpose of influencing the behavior of an individual without the individual being aware of it or using the techniques entice or deceive to materially distort the individual's behavior by impairing the ability to make decisions resulting in significant harm.

2. Market, put into use or use an artificial intelligence system that exploits the weaknesses of an individual or group of people due to age, disability or severely distorted economic or social circumstances. behavior that causes significant harm to that individual or group of people.

3. Market, place in use or use an artificial intelligence system that is used to evaluate or classify individuals based on social behavior or other inferred or predicted personal or personality characteristics. to one or both of the following:

a) Adverse treatment in a social context unrelated to the context in which the data were originally generated or collected;

b) Adverse harm to individuals or groups that is unjustified or disproportionate to the social conduct or its severity.

4. Bring to market, put into use an artificial intelligence system used to assess individual risk to determine or predict the risk that an individual will commit a criminal offense based solely on a profile or assessment personality and characteristics; Does not apply to artificial intelligence systems used to support assessments directly related to crime prevention and control activities according to current legal regulations.

5. Market, put into use, or use an artificial intelligence system that creates or expands a facial recognition database through the untargeted collection of facial images from the Internet or CCTV footage.

6. Bringing to market and putting into use artificial intelligence systems that infer human emotions in the workplace and educational establishments, except artificial intelligence systems used for health and safety .

7. Bring to market and use a biometric classification artificial intelligence system to classify individuals based on biometric data to infer sensitive personal data; does not include labeling or filtering of legally collected biometric data sets.

Article 84. Risk management for artificial intelligence systems

1. Artificial intelligence systems are classified according to the level of risk affecting the health, legal rights and interests of organizations, individuals, safety of people or property; security of important national information systems and critical infrastructure; has great scope and influence to apply management and technical measures to control risks by level.

2. The Ministry of Information and Communications guides the classification of risk levels, measures, obligations and responsibilities to ensure risk reduction of artificial intelligence systems at each level.

Article 85. Regulations for digital technology products created by artificial intelligence

1. Digital technology products created by artificial intelligence must carry identification labels to ensure that the output of the artificial intelligence system is marked in a machine-readable and detectable format created or manipulated artificially.

2. The Ministry of Information and Communications provides guidance on labeling digital technology products created by artificial intelligence.

Chapter V
STATE MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

Article 86. Blame State management responsibility for digital technology industry

1. The Government unifies state management of the digital technology industry.

2. The Ministry of Information and Communications is responsible to the Government for presiding and coordinating with relevant ministries and ministerial-level agencies to implement state management of the digital technology industry.

3. Ministries and ministerial-level agencies are responsible for coordinating with the Ministry of Information and Communications in managing and promoting the development of the digital technology industry and applying digital technology products and services to industries and fields. to be in charge of.

4. People's Committees of provinces and centrally run cities, Department of Information and Communications.

Article 87. Content State management of digital technology industry

1. Develop and organize the implementation of policies, strategies, planning, plans and programs for digital technology industry development.

2. Develop, promulgate, propagate, disseminate, and organize the implementation of legal documents on digital technology industry.

3. Develop, promulgate, and organize the implementation of regulations on

standards, regulations, and quality applied in the field of digital technology industry.

4. Issuing, temporarily suspending, suspending and revoking all types of certificates and certificates related to digital technology industry.

5. International cooperation on digital technology industry.

6. Manage investment in digital technology industry activities according to the provisions of law.

7. Management and development of human resources for the digital technology industry.

8. Organize the construction, management and use of digital technology industrial information system and digital technology industrial database.

9. Manage and implement digital technology industry statistical reports according to the provisions of law.

10. Inspect, check and resolve complaints; denounce and handle violations of the law in the field of digital technology industry.

Chapter VI
IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

Article 88. Effect enforce

1. This law takes effect from date month year

2. The provisions in Clauses 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 Article 4; Articles 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 of the Law on Information Technology No. 67/2006/QH11 dated June 29, 2006 expire from the effective date of this Law.

3. Replace the phrase "information technology industry" with the phrase "digital technology industry"; Replace the phrase "information technology products" with the phrase "digital technology products"; Replace the phrase "information technology services" with the phrase "digital technology services" in the Law on Information Technology and related legal documents.

4. Amendments and supplements

a) Point dd Clause 1 Article 16 of Investment Law No. 61/2020/QH14 has been amended and supplemented with a number of articles according to Law No. 72/2020/QH14, Law No. 03/2022/QH15, Law No. 05/2022/ QH15, Law No. 08/2022/QH15 and Law No. 09/2022/QH15 as follows:

“d) Production of digital technology products (hardware, software, digital content)”.

b) Amending and supplementing section 127 of Appendix IV - List of conditional investment and business sectors issued together with Investment Law

No. 61/2020/QH14 has been amended and supplemented with a number of articles according to Law No. 72/2020/QH14 , Law No. 03/2022/QH15 , Law No. 05/2022/QH15 , Law No. 08/2022/QH15 and Law No. 09/2022/QH15 are as follows:

127	Refurbishment services for used digital technology products on the List of goods banned from import

Article 89. Transitional provisions

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Article 90. Instruction

The Government details and guides the implementation of this Law.

This Law was passed by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at it's 15th session on 14 June 2025

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
Trần Thanh Mẫn