

Vietnam s. 47E(d)

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National identification cards are issued for people at the age of 14 years and above. An identification number is printed on the front of the card. Older cards (Chứng minh nhân dân - CMND) are issued with a **nine-digit** identification number.

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The average salary is reflective of a developing market economy that has seen growth over the past few decades. Research indicates the average salary in Vietnam varies significantly across different regions and sectors. Urban areas, especially big cities like Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) and Hanoi, generally offer higher wages compared to rural areas.

The average monthly salary in Vietnam is often quoted to be between 4 to 5 million Vietnamese Dong (VND) for unskilled workers to approximately 10 million VND for skilled workers or those with professional qualifications. However, these numbers can vary greatly depending on the industry and level of experience.

According to the General Statistics Office of Vietnam, in 2024 the average monthly salary is VND 7,5 million (AUD475). Further research indicates the median monthly salary in Vietnam is VND 14.9 million (AUD940).s. 47E(d)

The larger proportion (estimated around 70 per cent) of employment in Vietnam is in the informal sector.s. 47E(d)

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Vietnam's banking sector features several larger Vietnamese banks (Vietinbank, Vietcombank, BIDV, and Agribank) which are all state-owned, as well as many smaller commercial banks.

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It is compulsory for Vietnamese children to attend primary school, which is from the ages of six to 11. Due to the cost of schooling, many children in poorer families (including rural areas and ethnic minorities) will finish their education after primary school to commence work in the family business.

Secondary school is divided into lower secondary (11–15 years old) and higher secondary (15–18 years old), with classes from Monday through to Saturday (usually half a day). The school year begins in August and ends with a long break at the end of May.

Teaching is usually based around rote-learning, with large class sizes (50 students) being common. Vietnamese is the official language of instruction at all levels. Institutions that instruct in English, are notably the international schools, and internationally owned universities. s. 47E(d)

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In a divorce decision in which children are involved, the court-assigned welfare arrangements regarding a common child after the parents' divorce is important in determining legal responsibilities in relation to any child of a divorced couple. In normal circumstances, according to the Vietnam Law on Marriages and Family 2014 (Chapter V, Section 1, Article 81, 82, 83, 84) both parents of a child retain parental rights and responsibilities after divorce, including to provide care for, bring up and educate a minor child or adult child lacking capacity.

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Vietnam's Law on Adoption issued in 6/2010 (effective from January 2011) made it clear that adoption in Vietnam is under various levels of state management. Customary adoptions are not recognised under Vietnam law. An adoptive parent-child relationship is only established through legal adoption. The law does not indicate any exception that allows customary/unregistered adoption.

The Law on Adoption allows adoption by relatives, such as an uncle or aunt adopting their niece or nephew. This may occur where the biological parents have died, are missing, or are incapable of caring for children, for example due to poor economic capacity, mental or physical health condition. s. 47E(d)

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Social insurance is an all-in-one social security payment that includes coverage for sickness, maternity, workplace accidents, retirement, and death. Both the employee and employer pay periodical contributions from their regular pay. s. 47E(d)

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There are several categories of businesses in Vietnam, including household businesses, private enterprise, limited companies, joint stock companies and partnership

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License tax/fee is the tax/fee paid by businesses to hold an operating license.

License tax rates for **individual business owners, groups of individuals, or households** engaging in production activities or trading in goods and services are:

- VND300,000 for a business with annual revenue between VND100-300 million,
- VND500,000 for a business with annual revenue between VND300-500 million, and
- VND1 million for a business with annual revenue over VND500 million.

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License tax rates for **other types of businesses are based on the charter capital stated in the business registration certificate** or written in the bylaws of a cooperative. If they don't have charter capital, it will be based on the investment registration certificate or written decision of investment policy. Annual license tax rates are as follows:

- VND1 million if charter capital is over VND10 billion,
- VND2 million if charter capital is less than VND10 billion, and

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- VND1 million for branch offices, representative offices, other places of business and other economic organisations.

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A flat rate of 10 per cent VAT is paid on goods and services in Vietnam (during period between 1 July 2024 and 31 December 2024, it is 8 per cent only), with some exemptions on foodstuffs and other items. s. 47E(d)

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The tax year in Vietnam is the same as the calendar year. Most businesses in Vietnam are required to submit financial statements to the relevant tax office annually, except for household businesses. Household businesses are ubiquitous (an estimated 4.6 million operate in Vietnam), and include eateries and clothes shops which are situated in frontage or the ground floor of a house. s. 47E(d)

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Numbers are in the format +84 + area code + telephone number. Area codes are specific to a province or large city. Until 2017, phone numbers had area codes comprising one to three digits, and telephone numbers generally had seven or eight digits. Vietnam's landline telephone area codes were updated in 2017 (see changes in the table below), and more recently mobile phone numbers were modified – with all old 11-digit mobile phone numbers converted to a standard 10-digit number.

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Vietnam's landline telephone area codes

Phase 1: Change from 11/02/2017				No ch
Province/City	Current code	New Code		Provin
Sơn La	22	212		Phú T
Lai Châu	231	213		Vĩnh K
Lào Cai	20	214		Hòa B
Điện Biên	230	215		Hà G
Yên Bái	29	216		
Quảng Bình	52	232		
Quảng Trị	53	233		
Thừa Thiên - Huế	54	234		
Quảng Nam	510	235		
Đà Nẵng	511	236		

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Thanh Hoá	37	237		
Nghệ An	38	238		
Hà Tĩnh	39	239		

Phase 2: Change from 15/04/2017				Phase from
Province/City	Current code	New Code		Provin
Quảng Ninh	33	203		Hà N
Bắc Giang	240	204		Tp. H
Lạng Sơn	25	205		Đồng
Cao Bằng	26	206		Bình T
Tuyên Quang	27	207		Bà Rịa
Thái Nguyên	280	208		Quản
Bắc Cạn	281	209		Bình f
Hải Dương	320	220		Phú Y
Hưng Yên	321	221		Khánh
Bắc Ninh	241	222		Ninh
Hải Phòng	31	225		Kon T
Hà Nam	351	226		Đắc N

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Thái Bình	36	227		Đắk L
Nam Định	350	228		Lâm Đ
Ninh Bình	30	229		Gia L
Cà Mau	780	290		Vĩnh L
Bạc Liêu	781	291		Bình L
Cần Thơ	710	292		Long
Hậu Giang	711	293		Tiền C
Trà Vinh	74	294		Bình L
An Giang	76	296		Bến T
Kiên Giang	77	297		Tây N
Sóc Trăng	79	299		Đồng

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In April 1975, the modern-day Socialist Republic of Vietnam was formed. Vietnam is also written as Viet Nam in Vietnamese language.

Vietnam has 57 provinces, and six municipalities (or central cities equivalent to provinces):

- Ha Noi (national capital)
- Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) (formerly Saigon)
- Hai Phong

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- Da Nang
- Can Tho
- Hue City (as at 1 January 2025)

The largest cities, Ha Noi and HCMC, have populations of around nine million. The land area of Vietnam is less than half that of New South Wales, stretching 1650 km north to south, which is equivalent to the distance between Melbourne and Brisbane. Vietnam's 2024 population is estimated at almost 101 million people.

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