

LUẬT THỦ ĐÔ 39/2024/QH15

BẢNG SO SÁNH, ĐÁNH GIÁ NHỮNG NỘI
DUNG CỦA LUẬT THỦ ĐÔ 2024 VỚI CÁC
VĂN BẢN PHÁP LUẬT KHÁC

CAPITAL LAW 39/2024/QH15

A COMPARISON AND ASSESSMENT
OF PROVISIONS IN THE 2024 CAPITAL
LAW AGAINST OTHER LEGAL TEXTS

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HIGHLIGHT

NO.1

COMPARISON AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CAPITAL LAW 2024 WITH SIMILAR PROVISIONS IN GENERAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS, OTHER SECTOR-SPECIFIC LAWS, AND OTHER SUBORDINATE LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

This comparison is conducted by comparing with the provisions of other sector-specific laws that are most similar or closely analogous in content, according to the assessment of VPLS BLF. In cases where there are differences regarding the same comparison issue, based on Article 4 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15; Articles 4 and 58 of the Law on Promulgation of Legal Documents No. 64/2025/QH15, the application of law in the Capital Law 2024 shall be implemented as follows:

If there are differences with sector-specific laws, resolutions of the National Assembly, and subordinate legal instruments, priority shall be given to applying the Capital Law 2024;

If there are differences with the Constitution, priority shall be given to applying the Constitution.

Below is the comparison and evaluation content as requested by your Company:

S/N	Field	Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (latest amended and supplemented)	General law, specialized law and documents amending, supplementing and guiding the law	Comparison of similarities/differences	Assessment
1	Government organization	Clause 1, Article 9 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 30 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15	The Capital Law stipulates that the number of delegates of the Hanoi People's Council is 125 delegates, a figure higher than the maximum of 85 delegates as provided for in the Law on Organization of Local Government.	Such an increase in the number of delegates is to ensure that the People's Council has sufficient members to represent the entire population of the capital.
		Clause 2, Article 9 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Clause 2, Article 29 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH	The Capital Law stipulates the number of Vice Chairpersons of the People's Council as 3 persons, whereas for provinces and cities, this number ranges from 2 to 4 persons depending on whether that province or city is subject to merger or not.	Such a regulation on the number is to ensure the specialized capacity and the ability to handle a large volume of work in the capital.

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1	Government organization		Article 3 of Resolution No. 106/2025/UBTVQH15 stipulates the number of Vice Chairmen of People's Councils at all levels.		
		Clause 3, Article 9 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Clause 3, Article 29 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15. Article 4 of Resolution No. 106/2025/UBTVQH15 stipulates the number of Vice Chairmen of People's Councils at all levels.	- The Capital Law stipulates that the maximum number of Committees is 6, this number for provinces and cities is from 03-05 committees depending on whether the province or city has many ethnic minorities (if so, an additional Ethnic Committee can be established). - The Capital Law stipulates that the maximum number of Deputy Heads of the Board is 02 people, this number for provinces and cities is from 02-04 people, this number also depends on the type of Board as well as whether the province or city is merged or not.	- The regulation of the number of Committees is to ensure specialized capacity and ability to handle the large amount of work of the capital, as well as other arising work according to the characteristics of the capital. - The regulation of the number of Deputy Heads of Departments is to ensure specialized capacity and the ability to handle the large amount of work of the capital for the

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					amount of work of each department.
		Clause 4, Article 9 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 (amended, supplemented and abolished by Point a, d, Clause 2, Article 52 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15)	Articles 15 and 18 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15. Article 4 of Decree No. 158/2018/ND-CP stipulates the establishment, reorganization and dissolution of administrative organizations.	- Point a, Clause 4, Article 9 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 stipulates the exclusive right of the capital to decide on the number of delegates and the number, names, and scope of areas of responsibility of the Committees. - Point c, Clause 4, Article 9 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 stipulates the principles for establishing, reorganizing, and dissolving specialized agencies and administrative organizations differently (more progressive and specific in number) than Point c, Clause 2, Article 15 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15, Article 4 of Decree 158/2018/ND-CP.	- The regulation of the capital's exclusive autonomy is both to be consistent with the provisions stated in Clauses 1, 2, 3, Article 9 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15, and to reaffirm the capital's privileges. - The regulations on the principles of establishment, reorganization, and dissolution of specialized agencies and administrative organizations in the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 allow flexibility and initiative in deciding on organizational

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				- Point d, Clause 4, Article 9 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 stipulates that the tasks and powers of the People's Council of the Capital are determined, planned, and the total number of staff is proposed to be submitted to the competent authority for decision (the City is the proposer). Meanwhile, Point a, Clause 2, Article 15 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15 stipulates the right to decide and allocate staff within the framework of assigned targets (provinces and cities are the implementers).	issues, especially when there are differences or there are no regulations from superiors. - The regulation stipulating the tasks and powers of the Capital People's Council aims to empower the Capital to proactively assess needs, analyze specific factors, budget balancing ability, and political characteristics to develop proposals, instead of just waiting for targets from superiors.
		Clause 5, Article 9 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 (amended, supplemented and abolished	Clause 14, Article 31 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15	Clause 5, Article 9 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 refers to expenditures that have been estimated and approved according to the annual plan by the People's Council, while Clause 14, Article 31 refers to the decision to spend in	Allowing the Capital to spend specific amounts according to pre-calculated plans helps agencies and units to be proactive in implementing support programs and

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		by Point c, Clause 6, Article 102 of the Law on Public Investment No. 58/2024/QH15)		unexpected and urgent cases, not included in the annual plan, decided by the Standing Committee of the People's Council.	projects because the capital source and maximum support level are clearly identified instead of having to wait for approval from competent authorities for special cases that only appear in the Capital.
		Article 10 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Articles 16 and 19 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15	- Clause 2, Article 10 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 stipulates the arrangement and adjustment of personnel within the existing administrative apparatus, while Clause 7, Article 16 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15 only stipulates the overall management and control of the number of staff, civil servants and public employees paid from the state budget at all levels of local government and public service units.	- Allowing the Capital to decide on its own on adjusting job positions and the structure of civil servant and public employee ranks helps the Capital to be more proactive in adjusting the personnel structure of the Capital's apparatus, meeting timely needs and addressing shortages if any. - Allowing the Capital to decide on the

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				- Clause 3, Article 10 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 focuses on the establishment of new public service units (PSUs) under the management of the City People's Committee (PC), along with regulations on procedures of the City People's Council, while Clause 6, Article 16 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15 provides more general provisions, including various powers (establishment, reorganization, dissolution, ...) for PSUs under the People's Committee at their level and applied according to general legal provisions.	establishment of new public service units according to the People's Council's own regulations creates a proactive mechanism in building the capital's public career but still has to ensure the general orientation of the whole country.
		Article 14 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 (amended and supplemented by Article 52 of	Articles 13 and 14 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15	- Point a, Clause 1, Article 14 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 only provides general and general provisions on decentralization and delegation of powers, while Articles 13 and 14 of the Law on Organization of Local Government	Basically, the decentralization and authorization of the Capital will still have to be implemented specifically according to the procedures in Articles 13

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		the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15)		No. 72/2025/QH15 stipulate more specific, detailed, comprehensive and systematic decentralization, with specific provisions on responsibilities, powers, conditions, processes, and procedural adjustment mechanisms related to decentralization and delegation of powers. - Point b Clause 1 Article 14 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 allows the City People's Committee to issue documents regulating the adjustment of procedures, processes, and authority of relevant agencies in the process of handling work in accordance with decentralization and authorization, while Articles 13 and 14 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15 do not regulate this content.	and 14 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15. However, the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 grants the right to adjust the order, procedures, and authority of the implementing agencies during the decentralization and authorization process.

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		Article 17 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (amended and supplemented by the Law on Urban and Rural Planning No. 47/2024/QH15)	Articles 7 and 48 of the Law on Urban and Rural Planning No. 47/2024/QH15 (amended and supplemented by Decree 145/2025/ND-CP)	- Clauses 1 and 2, Article 17 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 stipulate specific principles for the construction and development of the Capital according to the Capital Planning, while Article 7 of the Urban and Rural Planning Law No. 47/2024/QH15 stipulates general principles in urban and rural planning activities nationwide. - Clause 3, Article 17 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 allows the People's Committee of the City to decide on local adjustments to the general urban planning, general planning of functional areas, and specialized planning of technical infrastructure of the City and to self-regulate the order and procedures for adjusting the determination of environmental zoning and local adjustments to the planning, while Clause 2, Article 48 of the Law on	- The provisions in Clauses 1 and 2, Article 17 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 show that the future planning orientation for the Capital is culture, civilization, modernity, sustainable development, clean living environment, water security with the Red River as the green axis, central landscape, harmonious urban development on both sides of the Red River and Duong River. - Clause 3, Article 17 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 expands the authority allowing the City People's Committee to decide on its own and prescribes procedures for adjusting more planning

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				Urban and Rural Planning No. 47/2024/QH15 only gives the People's Committee of the province the right to localize the planning according to the order and procedures prescribed by the Prime Minister .	contents, creating strong decentralization and authorization for the Capital government, increasing flexibility and initiative in planning management and adjustment.
2	Planning	Article 19 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 34 of the Law on Urban and Rural Planning No. 47/2024/QH15	Article 34 of the Law on Urban and Rural Planning No. 47/2024/QH15 stipulates how to make detailed plans for underground spaces, while Article 19 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 stipulates how to apply and manage construction activities and use of such underground spaces according to approved plans.	The provisions of Article 19 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 show that the exploitation and use of underground space in the future will receive increasing attention with the collection of fees for using underground space.
		Clause 5, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Point b, c, Clause 1, Point b, Clause 3, Article 29 of Investment Law No. 61/2020/QH14 (amended by Article	Clause 5, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 stipulates that in the case where there is only 01 investor meeting the conditions for inviting interest... and in the case where there are 02 or more	The provisions of Clause 5, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 still apply the principle of bidding to select investors to implement the project

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			250 of Land Law No. 31/2024/QH15)	investors interested... conducting bidding to select investors is a specific application of the provisions in Points b and c, Clause 1, Point b, Clause 3, Article 29 of the Investment Law No. 61/2020/QH14 (amended by Article 250 of the Land Law No. 31/2024/QH15)	similar to the provisions of the Investment Law to create consistency between specialized laws, and at the same time stipulate a threshold rate of majority consensus (75%) in urban renovation and beautification work, which both ensures the right to decide of the majority of people and creates the initiative of the Capital government.
		Clause 6, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Clause 27, Article 79, Clauses 1 and 2, Article 91 of Land Law No. 31/2024/QH15 (amended by Decree 151/2025/ND-CP)	- Clause 6, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 stipulates land recovery, compensation, support, resettlement and auction of land use rights in urgent cases of urban renovation and beautification without selecting an investor, which is consistent with the case of land recovery for socio-economic development for national	Clause 6, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 still relies on the provisions on land recovery of the Land Law to ensure consistency between specialized laws, but for the content on compensation, there is more detail and clarity

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				and public interests in Clause 27, Article 79. - Regarding the content of compensation, support and resettlement, there have been more specific supplements compared to Clause 2, Article 91 of Land Law No. 31/2024/QH15 (amended by Decree 151/2025/ND-CP) on handling the remaining land auction amount after recovery and compensation work, but still ensuring the compensation principle in Clause 1, Article 91 of Land Law No. 31/2024/QH15.	with the determination of the amount of money collected from the auction of land use rights. If it is greater than the amount spent on compensation, it will continue to be divided and paid to the homeowners and land users whose land has been recovered. This is a separate new provision of the Capital Law on compensation when the Capital authority recovers land from the people.
		Clause 7, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Clause 2, Article 60 of the Housing Law No. 27/2023/QH15 (amended and supplemented by the Law on Urban and Rural Planning No. 47/2024/QH15)	Clause 7, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 and Clause 2, Article 60 of the Housing Law No. 27/2023/QH15 both affirm the basic principle that the renovation and reconstruction of old apartment buildings must comply with urban planning and	The provisions in Clause 7, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 create consistency with the provisions of the Housing Law in the renovation and reconstruction of old

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				must be closely linked to the requirements for urban renovation and beautification of the entire area. However, the content of the Housing Law provides more detailed and comprehensive regulations that do not only stop at compliance with urban planning but also expand the requirement to comply with many other types of planning and plans such as land use planning, provincial housing development programs and approved renovation plans.	apartment buildings. Although not as comprehensive as the Housing Law, the Capital Law has more specific and detailed provisions on land use planning and housing development programs for the Capital as stipulated in other provisions of the law.
		Clause 8, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Point b, Clause 1, Article 164 of Construction Law No. 50/2014/QH13	Both of these regulations demonstrate the People's Committee's responsibility for state management of construction works in the area, including ensuring and supporting the quality of construction works. The main difference is that Clause 8, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 focuses on the	Clause 8, Article 20 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 allows the City People's Committee to self-arrange funding to support construction quality inspection, support individuals and organizations to carry out urban renovation and

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				financial support policy (from the state budget) for inspection, renovation and embellishment of special types such as valuable architectural works with many owners, with the purpose of encouragement and preservation. Meanwhile, Point b, Clause 1, Article 164 of the Construction Law No. 50/2014/QH13 emphasizes the responsibility for management, inspection, supervision and responsibility for the quality of all construction investment projects under its management, demonstrating the mandatory administrative and professional management role of the People's Committee.	beautification, creating proactive, timely and urgent measures for the renovation of seriously degraded works in the Capital.
		Clause 1, Article 22 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 4 of Education Law No. 43/2019/QH14	Both contents agree on the importance of high-quality education, modernization and the need to link education with the needs of socio-economic	Clause 1, Article 22 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 shows the orientation to help strengthen the

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				development, science and technology. However, the Education Law is a national framework principle, emphasizing the role and balance in the occupational structure. Meanwhile, the Capital Law stipulates specific goals for the Capital, focusing on achieving the position of a major center, represented by strongly adapting to modern trends such as digital transformation, innovation and international integration.	international position of the Capital and attract investment in the education and training sector in the Capital.
3	Education and training	Clause 2, Article 22 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 97 of Education Law No. 43/2019/QH14	The two contents have in common the emphasis on the State's responsibility in prioritizing financial and land investment to build and develop public educational facilities. However, the Capital Law focuses specifically on the quality requirements and pedagogical environment of schools. Meanwhile, the Education Law is more macro-management,	Clause 2, Article 22 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 aims to transform the public education system from only meeting basic needs to aiming for high quality, safety and comprehensiveness, prioritizing students'

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				clearly stating the responsibilities of the authorities at all levels.	health and ideal learning environment.
		Clause 3, Article 22 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 108 of Education Law No. 43/2019/QH14	Both contents are similar in referring to the form of educational cooperation with foreign countries and both assign the Government the responsibility to specify the details of implementation. However, the two contents have a big difference in scope because the Law on Education is a principled, general provision that applies to many forms of cooperation and foreign investment (such as cooperation, establishment of offices, educational institutions) and sets out general requirements on respecting culture and personality education. Meanwhile, the Capital Law stipulates more specifically, only applying to the form of educational cooperation at public preschools and general	Clause 3, Article 22 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 aims at the future goal of expanding access to high-quality international (integrated) education programs for public school students in the Capital, contributing to improving the quality of education, foreign language proficiency and capacity of the Capital's teaching staff.

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				schools in the City, clearly defining the subjects allowed to implement.	
		Clause 4, Article 22 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Clause 6, Article 99 of Education Law No. 43/2019/QH14	Both of the above contents refer to the role and authority of state management agencies in regulating educational financial issues, specifically tuition fees and service fees. The main difference is in the scope of regulation. The Education Law stipulates a general nationwide decentralization mechanism for collecting and managing tuition fees, in which the government sets out the overall mechanism and the Provincial People's Council decides on specific levels for public schools. Meanwhile, the Capital Law stipulates specific financial issues and separate tuition support policies of the Capital People's Council for types of educational institutions (including public and	Clause 4, Article 22 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 demonstrates the proactive and extensive intervention of the City People's Council in shaping educational financial policies, the most prominent impact of which is tuition support for students regardless of public, private or non-public schools, which significantly reduces the financial burden on parents. At the same time, the regulation of a specific financial mechanism for high-quality public institutions also allows these schools to be more

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				private) and vocational training in the area.	flexible in mobilizing resources to improve training quality, meeting the key educational needs of the city.
		Point a, c, Clause 5, Article 22 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 31 of Education Law No. 43/2019/QH14	The Law on Education stipulates a unified, compulsory national General Education Program for the whole country, issued by the Minister of Education and Training after being assessed by the National Council. In contrast, the Law on the Capital empowers the City People's Committee to prescribe criteria and make adjustments and supplements to the program (limited to some subjects and supplementary activities) to create a difference for high-quality local public educational institutions, aiming at regional and international standards.	Point a, c, Clause 5, Article 22 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 creates an important specific mechanism to make a breakthrough in the quality of education in the Capital towards integration and high quality.

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		Clause 1, Article 23 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW on breakthroughs in science and technology development, innovation and national digital transformation . Decision No. 569/QD-TTg promulgating the strategy for science, technology and innovation development to 2030 .	- The Capital Law concretizes the general spirit in the Central Resolution and the Government's decision, applied to the context of the Capital to form a focal point for development of science, technology and innovation at the national and regional levels, while the Central Resolution and the Government's decision are the general strategic framework for the development of the innovation system and digital transformation nationwide. - The key areas of the Capital are absolutely consistent with the list of key technologies and priority tasks identified by the National Strategy in Decision No. 569/QD-TTg.	Clause 1, Article 23 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 orients the development of science and technology, innovation and digital transformation of the Capital and at the same time allows the Capital to self-determine key science and technology tasks in accordance with the development situation of the Capital.
4	Science, technology, innovation and digital transformation	Clause 2, 3, Article 23 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Clause 2, Article 6 of the Law on Science, Technology and Innovation No. 93/2025/QH15	The Law on the Capital stipulates specific and specific policies for the key science and technology tasks of the Capital, including management and financial mechanisms (such as	Clauses 2 and 3 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 stipulate policies to increase the mobilization of socialized

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				funding allocation, income not subject to personal income tax) and local support, while the Law on Science, Technology and Innovation stipulates national-level macro-strategic policies, focusing on developing a synchronous innovation system, attracting talent, expanding international integration and balanced development between regions, demonstrating a comprehensive vision across the country.	resources by granting incentives similar to high-tech enterprises to the host units, thereby strongly promoting the application and transfer of research results into the socio-economic practices of the Capital.
		Clause 1, Article 24 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (amended and supplemented by the Law on Digital Technology	Article 4 of Decree No. 10/2024/ND-CP regulating high-tech zones (amended and supplemented by Decree 178/2025/ND-CP guiding the Law on Urban and Rural Planning 2025)	Both of these regulations regulate the construction and development of high-tech zones, but focus on different stages and aspects because the Capital Law is of an enforcement and management nature, clearly defining the authority of the City People's Committee in establishing, adjusting, promulgating operating	Clause 1, Article 24 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 strongly decentralizes power to the City People's Committee, allowing the Capital government to proactively decide on the establishment, adjustment of boundaries and

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		Industry No. 71/2025/QH15)		regulations, decentralizing land management and committing to apply the highest incentive mechanisms and policies for projects in high-tech zones, while Decree 10/2024/ND-CP is only of a planning and planning nature, detailing the High-tech Zone Development Plan as part of the Provincial Planning, including the objectives, list and strict conditions that must be met (regarding location, infrastructure, ability to attract investment, etc.) to be approved, creating a legal basis for the establishment and construction of high-tech zones in general.	promulgation of operating regulations of high-tech zones. At the same time, the commitment to apply the highest incentive mechanisms and policies will promote more investment in this field.
		Clause 3, Article 24 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 (amended and supplemented by the Law on	Article 47 of Decree No. 10/2024/ND-CP	Both regulations allow the High-Tech Park Management Board to directly perform state management functions through licensing and approval in core areas such as construction planning, investment, land, and foreign labor. However,	Clause 3, Article 24 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 defines the High-Tech Park Management Board as an administrative organization and

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		Urban and Rural Planning No. 47/2024/QH15)		the content of Decree 10/2024/ND-CP has a much wider scope and detail, expanding its authority beyond mere administrative licensing activities to include financial and budget management, performing the tasks of investors in infrastructure projects, comprehensively managing issues of science and technology, environmental protection, safety, security and order, and acting as an investment registration and business registration agency, demonstrating a comprehensive legal framework on the organization and operation of the High-Tech Park Management Board higher than the Capital Law.	prescribes specific powers and tasks for an administrative organization, but still within the scope of general powers and tasks of the High-Tech Park Management Board as prescribed in Article 47 of Decree No. 10/2024/ND-CP.
		Article 25 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Articles 21, 22, 23 of Law on Science, Technology and Innovation No. 93/2025/QH15	Both establish a Controlled Testing mechanism, allowing organizations and enterprises to test new and innovative technologies, products, services or business models for a	Article 25 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 allows new ideas and business models (priority high technology) to

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				maximum period of 03 years (can be extended once for no more than 03 years) and within a limited scope to assess risks and serve as a basis for perfecting the law, ensuring the principles of publicity, transparency, equality and a mechanism for exemption and exclusion of liability (except in cases of intentional omission of known risks) for both management agencies and enterprises, along with requirements for protecting the rights and providing full information for participants. However, the Capital Law specifies the authority of the People's Committee and the People's Council of the City in deciding on testing, the scope of legal exemptions and priorities for implementation areas, while the Law on Science, Technology and Innovation is general in principle	overcome current legal barriers to be tested in real conditions, thereby liberating creative resources. In terms of management, this regulation helps the Capital government proactively control risks, collect practical data and serve as a basis for completing and issuing separate legal documents for the capital in a timely manner and close to the actual situation in the capital.

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				with a wider scope and clarifies the responsibility of enterprises to compensate for damages to other organizations and individuals during the testing process.	
		Clause 1, Article 26 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 4 of Law on Medical Examination and Treatment No. 15/2023/QH15	Both contents have the same general orientation of developing a modern, comprehensive health system, ensuring the improvement of the quality of medical examination and treatment, strengthening primary health care, developing family medicine and the out-of-hospital emergency system and encouraging the application of science and technology, digital transformation and mobilizing social resources to better meet the people's health care needs. However, the Capital Law 2024 has a clear local character when focusing on building an advanced health system in the capital, suitable for the population size and	Compared to Article 4 of the 2023 Law on Medical Examination and Treatment, the provisions in Clause 1, Article 26 of the 2024 Law on the Capital City represent a higher level of development in urban health management thinking, reflecting Hanoi's special role in the national health system. The Law on the Capital City aims for breakthroughs and leadership - giving Hanoi the right to proactively build models, mobilize resources and apply

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				locality, and at the same time setting the goal of Hanoi becoming a major health center of the country and the region. Meanwhile, the Law on Medical Examination and Treatment 2023 has a national scope, focusing on social equity, giving priority to the disadvantaged and disadvantaged areas, demonstrating the leading role of the State in managing and coordinating the general health system.	technology at the international level. Thanks to that, the Law on the Capital City not only concretizes the spirit of the Law on Medical Examination and Treatment but also expands the scope of action, creating a more flexible mechanism for Hanoi to become a focal point for research, training, emergency care and transfer of medical technology nationwide.
5	Social policy, social security, social welfare	Clause 1, Article 26 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Clause 6, Article 110 of the Law on Medical Examination and Treatment No. 15/2023/QH15 Clause 9, Article 119 of Decree 96/2023/ND-CP	Clause 2, Article 26 of the 2024 Law on the Capital City has given the City People's Council (PC) the power to create specific financial instruments to implement those principles. Specifically, while the Law on Health Insurance (HI) limits the scope of payment, the	This regulation is highly groundbreaking because it turns the Hanoi City budget into a "Special Health Support and Development Fund", allowing the Capital to autonomously solve three

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			dated December 30, 2023 detailing a number of articles of the Law on Medical Examination and Treatment	Law on the Capital City allows the PC to use the City budget to "fill" the gap by supporting the payment of some family medicine and out-of-hospital emergency services that are not yet covered by the HI (Clause 2a, 2b). In particular, the PC is empowered to proactively regulate the prices for these new specialized medical services (Clause 2c), a pricing authority that goes beyond the framework of general law. In addition, instead of just general encouragement, the Capital Law allows the City to directly support funding for overseas training and education and transfer of modern technology to public health (Clause 2d), improving the quality of high-level expertise, which specialized laws only mention at the principle level.	core problems: Overload at the upper level, Quality of primary health care and High professional capacity. The decentralization of pricing and the right to use the budget to support health services not covered by health insurance is an unprecedented mechanism, helping Hanoi to be the leader in the country in forming and developing an effective family medicine model.
		Clause 2, 4, Article 27 of the	Point a, Clause 7, Article 15 of the Law	Both contents affirm the authority of the City People's Council in	Clause 2, Article 27 of the Capital Law No.

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		Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15	deciding policies to ensure social security and development in the locality. However, the Capital Law goes into specific details of social policies related to budget allocation to support poverty reduction, job creation, loans to buy social housing, and support for career transition for target groups such as workers and poor ethnic minority households. Meanwhile, the Law on Organization of Local Government is only more general and comprehensive, providing general regulations on the authority to decide on policies and comprehensive measures of local guidelines according to the provisions of law.	39/2024/QH15 aims to rebalance the lives of people in the Capital by creating many policies to eliminate hunger, reduce poverty, and provide social security to reduce the gap between rich and poor, creating jobs, jobs, and housing for many people living in the Capital.
		Point a, Clause 3, Article 27 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Clause 1, Article 5 of Decree 159/2025/ND-CP guiding the Law on Social Insurance on	Both contents stipulate the State policy of supporting voluntary social insurance contributions for participants, classifying subjects according to the status of poor	Point a, Clause 3, Article 27 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 will increase the participation rate of low-income people,

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			voluntary social insurance	households, near-poor households and other subjects. However, the Capital Law proposes or applies a very high and broader support level (100% for poor households, at least 60% for near-poor households). In contrast, Decree 159/2025/ND-CP stipulates a lower and more specific support level (50% for poor households, 40% for near-poor households) and expands priority subjects such as ethnic minorities, and clearly defines the principle of support at the highest level when participants belong to many groups of subjects.	ensuring social security in the Capital.
		Point b, c Clause 3 Article 27 Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15	Clause 6, Article 6 of Decree No. 188/2025/ND-CP guiding the Law on Health Insurance. Sub-section 4 Section III Resolution 72-NQ/TW on a number	- Both contents show an important social security policy of supporting the cost of paying health insurance for vulnerable subjects, with the most obvious similarity being the support for people in near-poor households. However, the Capital Law is only a supplementary	Point b Clause 3 Article 27 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 will increase the rate of medical examination and treatment for disadvantaged groups in the Capital, ensuring the

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			of breakthrough solutions to strengthen the protection, care and improvement of people's health.	regulation, increasing the level of support (mainly 100%) and expanding the subjects (such as the elderly aged 70 and over, people with disabilities) in the Capital compared to the general regulations of the superior level. Meanwhile, Decree 118/2025/ND-CP is a detailed legal regulation on the level of support from the state budget, determining specific minimum support levels (from 30% to 100%) and closely linked to the provisions of the Law on Health Insurance with clear conditions and support periods for each specific group of subjects. - In addition, the Capital Law also stipulates support for implementing the annual free health check-up program for the elderly in the capital in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 72-NQ/TW.	basic rights of people in the Capital.

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		Clause 1, Article 28 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 4, Article 5 of Environmental Protection Law No. 72/2020/QH14	Both documents take sustainable development as the highest principle, considering environmental protection as a prerequisite for socio-economic development. At the same time, they affirm the role of the circular economy as an important orientation and focus on protecting natural elements and biodiversity . Clause 1, Article 28 emphasizes the maintenance of these elements in the capital, while Clause 3, Article 5 of the Law on Environmental Protection emphasizes the importance of biodiversity conservation and environmental protection of natural heritage nationwide. However, the Law on Environmental Protection 2020 only provides general regulations on urban environmental protection without specifically mentioning the "green space ratio" at the principle	Clause 1, Article 28 of the Capital Law incorporates Clause 1, Article 28 of the Capital Law into "Capital", specifically emphasizing "maintaining the natural elements, biodiversity, culture, and history of the Capital" and "ensuring the green space ratio according to the planning". Putting "green space ratio according to the planning" right in the environmental protection principle shows that the Capital Law prioritizes solving the specific problems of a large metropolis, where green space is a valuable asset and needs to be tightly controlled. Putting "green space ratio according to the planning" right in the

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				level. While this is a specific, mandatory indicator to solve the problem of lack of green space typical of large cities.	environmental protection principle shows that the Capital Law prioritizes solving the specific problems of a large metropolis, where green space is a valuable asset and needs to be tightly controlled.
6	Environment	Clause 2, Article 28 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 10, Article 65, Article 66 of the Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14	The concept of "low emission zones" and the authority to issue policies to support vehicle conversion entirely decided by the City People's Council are breakthroughs of the Capital Law, allowing Hanoi to proactively address the problem of urban air pollution beyond specialized laws.	Clause 2, Article 28 of the 2024 Capital Law demonstrates a strong decentralization of authority from the Government to the City People's Council. It allows the Capital to go beyond the general provisions of the 2020 Environmental Protection Law to develop its own breakthrough management tools, especially in the fields of traffic and urban waste

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					management, to achieve the goal of environmental protection with higher standards than the whole country based on the principles and orientations stipulated in the 2020 Environmental Protection Law and its implementing guidelines.
		Clause 2, Article 28 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 Clause 1, Article 29 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 88 of the Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14; Article 35 of Decree 08/2022/ND-CP guiding the Law on Environmental Protection	The Capital Law allows the City People's Council to proactively issue measures to support the relocation of production facilities in residential areas and production facilities in industries and occupations that are not encouraged to develop in rural craft villages, as specifically stipulated in Article 56 of the 2020 Law on Environmental Protection and Article 35 of Decree 08/2022/ND-CP to speed up the	Clause 2, Article 28 of the 2024 Capital Law demonstrates a strong decentralization of authority from the Government to the City People's Council. It allows the Capital to go beyond the general provisions of the 2020 Environmental Protection Law to develop its own breakthrough management tools,

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				complicated relocation process in urban areas.	especially in the fields of traffic and urban waste management, to achieve the goal of environmental protection with higher standards than the whole country based on the principles and orientations stipulated in the 2020 Environmental Protection Law and its implementing guidelines. Clause 1, Article 29 of the Capital Law uses the principles of the Housing Law 2023, but adds priority factors, emphasizing the modernity and independence of housing projects, especially social housing. The development of independent, modern and synchronous social
			Clause 6, Article 73 of the Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14	The Capital Law empowers the City People's Council to strengthen mandatory measures to reduce plastic waste and decide on incentive mechanisms for high-quality recycling technology in the area, proactively implementing and orienting specific policies at the large urban level, while the Law on Environmental Protection focuses on orientation, organization and propaganda at the provincial level nationwide.	
			Article 26, Article 32, Article 38, Article 39 of the 2023 Housing Law	In terms of planning law, both laws require housing development programs to comply with higher-level planning. However, the Capital Law increases the importance by requiring the plan to be consistent	

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				with the Capital Planning and the Capital Master Plan. Regarding development policy, if the Housing Law 2023 provides general regulations on social housing development and requires synchronous infrastructure, the Capital Law creates a specific priority to invest in the construction of "independent social housing areas".	housing with technical and social infrastructure will help improve the quality of life for low-income people, solving the problem of social security in a more fundamental and humane way, in accordance with the position of the Capital.
7	Housing	Clause 3, Article 29 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 66, Article 67 of the 2023 Housing Law	While the Housing Law 2023 focuses on creating conditions for private investors to participate. When no investor can be selected, the Capital Law allows the State (City People's Committee) to directly intervene in the decision-making role of land recovery (according to a special mechanism). The Capital Law supplements the regulation that the City People's Committee decides to auction land	The most breakthrough point of Clause 3, Article 29 of the Capital Law is the regulation on auctioning land use rights after reclamation and using the difference (if any) to supplement for the people. This not only ensures the financial rights of apartment owners but also solves the core cause of project stagnation:

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				use rights after recovery and use the difference (if any) to supplement for the people, however, the condition is that two-thirds or more of the total number of homeowners and land users within the project boundary agree.	inadequate compensation and support levels. In addition, the Capital Law sets a threshold of 2/3 of the total number of owners agreeing to activate the State land auction mechanism, a lower and more direct threshold than the regulation requiring at least 75% of the participants to agree in Article 66 of the Housing Law 2023. This allows Hanoi to overcome the long delay from a small group of uncooperative people, speeding up the urban renovation progress for the common good.
		Article 30 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 4 of the 2024 Road Law	While Article 4 of the Road Law sets out the development orientation and principles (State policy);	Article 30 of the Capital Law 2024 is the concretization, upgrading

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				applicable to the whole country and all types of roads, Article 30 of the Capital Law empowers the City People's Council to issue specific, superior policies (local policies); focusing on large urban areas, preventing congestion. The People's Council regulates investment policies and mobilizes resources for construction, development, maintenance... (Clause 1), including public underground works - more detailed regulations than the Road Law. In addition, the Capital Law allows the People's Council to regulate policies to limit personal vehicles and apply fees to reduce traffic congestion (Clause 2) - an unprecedented economic mechanism to control traffic demand in general law. At the same time, it emphasizes the development of urban railways,	and supplementing of tools for the Road Law in Hanoi, giving the City People's Council the authority to: - Use of specific budget and resources: Self-determine the mechanism for attracting capital, not only for roads but also for the entire urban technical infrastructure, especially underground works. - Apply strong restrictive measures: Allow Hanoi to proactively use economic tools such as congestion charges to regulate people's behavior, a measure considered advanced and effective in the world, beyond the capabilities of other

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				stations, bus stations, car parks (Clause 2) and logistics centers to connect with provinces and cities in the region while Point a, Clause 1, Article 8 of the Road Law only provides general regulations on synchronous connection between roads and other modes of transport.	localities and the common legal framework. In short, if the Road Law is the "Guiding Principle", then Article 30 of the Capital Law is the "Special Implementation Tool" so that Hanoi can implement those principles more flexibly, strongly and effectively.
8	Infrastructure, urban transport	Article 31 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (amended and supplemented by the Law on Urban and Rural Planning No. 47/2024/QH15; Railway Law No. 95/2025/QH15)	Clause 6, 7 Article 3, Point e Clause 3 Article 24, Article 25, Article 26, Point c Clause 1, Clause 3 Article 29, Clause 3 Article 57 Railway Law No. 95/2025/QH15	- The Transit Oriented Urban Development (TOD) model in both contents is defined as a solution for urban planning and development that concentrates population and commercial services around mass public transport connections (mainly railways), aiming to optimize land use and reduce personal vehicles. Both contents give the People's Committees of provinces and cities broad authority in adjusting planning,	Article 31 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (amended and supplemented by the Law on Urban and Rural Planning No. 47/2024/QH15; Railway Law No. 95/2025/QH15) shows the trend of taking public transport as the center to guide the planning of infrastructure

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				applying technical indicators different from national standards, and have an investment mechanism for railway projects according to the TOD model similar to group A projects. - However, the Capital Law stipulates a special mechanism, focusing on urban railways in the Capital (keeping 100% of all types of revenue from land value growth) with higher autonomy, while the Railway Law applies to national and local railways at the provincial and city levels, with a division of revenue sources (50/50 for national railways) and requires the consensus of the Ministry of Construction when choosing technical standards for local railways.	construction in the future of the Capital.
		Clause 1, 2, Article 32 of the	Decision No. 150/QĐ-TTg on sustainable	Both the Capital Law and Decision 150/QĐ-TTg have deep similarities in the orientation of agricultural	Clause 1 and 2, Article 32 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 allow the

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		Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	agricultural and rural development strategy	development towards ecology and sustainability, emphasizing quality, food safety, high-tech application, and value chain development along with environmental protection. However, the Capital Law is unique and superior in that it only applies to the Capital, allowing the City People's Council to issue support policies higher than the general regulations, while specifying flexible mechanisms on multi-purpose land use (for eco-tourism, experiential education) and prioritizing support for innovative start-up sectors in agriculture, in order to maximize the advantages of a large urban area.	City People's Council to prescribe higher and more flexible support levels, creating conditions to attract investment in high-tech agriculture and priority areas such as seeds and processing.
9	Agriculture, rural areas	Clause 3, 4, Article 32 of the Law on the Capital No. 39/2024/QH15 (Amended and	Clause 5, Article 15 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15	Both regulations demonstrate the management authority of the People's Council and the People's Committee of the city over land, resources and agriculture. The Capital Law focuses on detailed	Clause 3, 4, Article 32 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (Amended and supplemented by the Law on Urban and Rural Planning No.

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		supplemented by the Law on Urban and Rural Planning No. 47/2024/QH15)		regulations and administrative licensing for the use of special agricultural land (river banks, concentrated production areas) with specific activities such as construction of works serving production, tourism and experiential education. Meanwhile, the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15 stipulates broader policy authority, including deciding on overall policies on land and agricultural management.	47/2024/QH15) creates a model of using agricultural land in a multi-purpose direction such as ecological agriculture, experiential tourism and product processing, thereby increasing land value and promoting the rural economy.
		Clause 1, Article 33 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	- Article 24 of the Law on Handling of Administrative Violations 2012, amended and supplemented in 2020 - Article 5 of Decree 38/2021/ND-CP regulating sanctions for administrative	While Article 24 of the Law on Handling of Administrative Violations stipulates specific fines for each violation applicable to all areas of administrative violations, guided by Decrees for each area, Clause 1, Article 33 of the Law on the Capital City stipulates that the City People's Council shall prescribe fines higher than but not	The aim of this mechanism is to create a higher deterrent against administrative violations in the capital. Violations in sensitive areas such as urban order, illegal advertising, fire prevention and fighting or food safety violations,

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			violations in the field of culture and advertising, amended by Decree 128/2022/ND-CP - Article 5 of Decree 123/2024/ND-CP regulating administrative sanctions for violations in the land sector - Article 4 of Decree 16/2022/ND-CP regulating administrative sanctions for violations in construction - Article 4 of Decree 144/2021/ND-CP stipulates sanctions for administrative violations in the fields	more than twice the general fine prescribed by the Government, but must still ensure that they do not exceed the maximum fine prescribed by law on handling of administrative violations for a number of corresponding administrative violations in 08 key areas of the Capital City: Culture, advertising, land, construction, fire prevention and fighting, food safety, road traffic, environmental protection, security, order and social safety.	which can have more serious consequences in a crowded urban area, require stronger penalties.

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			of security, order, and social safety; prevention and control of social evils; fire prevention and fighting; rescue; prevention and control of domestic violence - Article 3 of Decree 115/2018/ND-CP regulating administrative sanctions for violations of food safety amended by Decree 124/2021/ND-CP - Article 3 of Decree 100/2019/ND-CP regulating administrative sanctions for violations in the field		

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			of road and railway traffic, amended by Decree 123/2021/ND-CP and Decree 168/2024/ND-CP - Article 6 of Decree 45/2022/ND-CP regulating administrative sanctions for violations in the field of environmental protection		
10	Social order and security	Clause 2, Clause 3, Clause 4, Article 33 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15, amended and supplemented by the Law on Fire Prevention, Fire Fighting	- Clause 4, Article 4 of Decree 16/2022/ND-CP stipulates administrative sanctions for violations in construction. - Clause 3, Article 3 of Decree 144/2021/ND-CP stipulates sanctions for	While the Decrees on administrative sanctions for violations of construction, security, order, social safety; prevention and control of social evils; fire prevention and fighting; rescue and relief only stipulate remedial measures, the Law on the Capital expands coercive measures to public service tools: Requesting to stop providing electricity and	This is a measure to ensure security, order and social safety (higher than simply handling administrative violations), allowing flexible and quick application in cases of real necessity to prevent risks and force immediate termination of violations, especially violations of fire

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		and Rescue 2024	administrative violations in the fields of security, order, and social safety; prevention and control of social evils; fire prevention and fighting; rescue; prevention and control of domestic violence	water services to construction works, production and business establishments specified in Clause 2, Article 33 and gives authority to the Chairman of the People's Committee at all levels (including the commune/ward level) to apply and the People's Council of the City has the authority to specify in detail the cases of application, authority to apply and implementation of this measure. this measure.	prevention and control and illegal construction that endanger the community. In addition, the fact that the Capital Law allows the Chairman of the People's Committee at all levels to apply measures to stop the supply of electricity and water without having to comply with the usual procedure for handling administrative violations demonstrates the strong, superior and almost absolute delegation of executive power to the Hanoi government.
		Clause 1, Article 34 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Point a, Clause 3, Article 61 of State Budget Law No. 89/2025/QH15	These two regulations both show the mechanism of rewarding the local budget for exceeding the central budget revenue estimate, in order to encourage increased	Clause 1, Article 34 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 will promote the capital's

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				revenue and both stipulate a ceiling not exceeding the actual revenue increase compared to the previous year. However, the Capital Law stipulates a special mechanism for the Capital with a fixed and higher bonus of 30% and only requires the condition of increased revenue, while the State Budget Law generally stipulates for localities a lower maximum bonus of 20% and is accompanied by the binding condition that the central budget does not have a revenue shortfall compared to the estimate.	efforts to increase revenue in the future.
11	Finance, budget and resource mobilization for capital development	Clause 4, Article 34 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Point e, Clause 9, Article 31 of State Budget Law No. 89/2025/QH15	These two regulations empower the People's Council to decide on collecting fees and charges outside the List prescribed by law, with the general requirements being that they must be consistent with the local development capacity, create a favorable business environment for enterprises, and ensure market	Clause 4, Article 34 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 increases initiative and financial resources, creating a mechanism to increase revenue for the Capital.

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				unity, without hindering the circulation of goods. However, the Capital Law demonstrates broader authority when it allows for adjusting the collection levels for fees and charges already in the List (except for some cases), while also setting out more detailed and strict requirements such as having a roadmap, prioritizing small and medium-sized enterprises, and ensuring publicity, transparency, and not causing negativity, showing the specificity and higher management requirements for City-level administrative units.	
		Clause 6, Article 34 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Clause 5, 6, Article 7 of State Budget Law No. 89/2025/QH15	Both of these provisions regulate the mobilization of loans by provincial-level local authorities, with the core similarity being the limitation of the maximum outstanding loan balance as a percentage of the budget revenue enjoyed according to	Clause 6, Article 34 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 helps the Capital have proactive capital sources to implement a number of large and urgent projects

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				decentralization (the highest ceiling is 120%) and any case of mobilization exceeding the ceiling must be submitted to the National Assembly for decision. However, the Capital Law stipulates specifically for a Capital with a uniform outstanding debt level of 120% and the annual borrowing process is strictly controlled by the National Assembly/Prime Minister, while the State Budget is a general regulation applied to all provincial-level localities, clearly classifying the outstanding debt ceiling into 120% for self-balancing localities and 80% for localities receiving additional balance, and at the same time providing more detailed regulations on local budget deficits.	exceeding the budget estimate.
		Clause 7, Article 34 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Point g Clause 2 Article 36 State Budget Law No. 89/2025/QH15	These two regulations are related to the division of revenue from land use fees and land rent between the Central and Local Governments.	Clause 7, Article 34 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 helps increase resources and

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				However, the Capital Law describes a special mechanism, giving priority to the City, allowing the City to retain the entire budget with the purpose of focusing on creating resources to support the relocation of agencies, units, facilities and implementing key projects of the Capital, while the State Budget Law stipulates a general division ratio (Central Government enjoys 15% or 20%; Local Government enjoys 80% or 85%) applicable to localities, without a special retention mechanism or specific usage constraints.	financial autonomy in relocating agencies and units out of the inner city.
		Article 35 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Articles 31, 32, 35 of State Budget Law No. 89/2025/QH15	The State Budget Law prescribes general budgetary tasks and powers for People's Councils and People's Committees at all levels nationwide, focusing on the establishment, allocation and settlement of the general budget, while the Capital Law prescribes	Article 35 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 demonstrates the enhancement of proactive and flexible capabilities in managing and using the budget to promote the

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				specific and expanded provisions on the use of financial resources and budgets specifically for the Capital, allowing the City People's Council to have more superior powers to perform specific tasks (such as supporting relocation, supporting central agencies, supporting other localities) and to be more flexible in financial management (deciding on higher spending levels, using remaining salary reform funds for investment, using regular funds for upgrading/new construction projects) to promote the development of the Capital.	development of the Capital.
		Article 36 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Article 40 of Law on Science, Technology and Innovation No. 71/2025/QH15	These two regulations both establish a legal framework for the establishment of a Venture Capital Fund using the State budget to support creative startups and technological innovation, operating according to market principles,	Article 36 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 helps innovative and high-tech start-up enterprises have secure investment capital to develop high-tech projects.

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				transparency and controlled risk acceptance, and allowing the mobilization of other legal sources of capital. However, the Capital Law is a pilot regulation, specifically for the Capital, focusing on high-tech and science and technology enterprises, with the decision-making authority belonging to the People's Council and the People's Committee of the City. Meanwhile, the Law on Science, Technology and Innovation is a general regulation applicable to the National Fund and Local Fund, with a broader scope and details on the exemption of civil/administrative liability for fund managers when losses occur due to objective risks, with a detailed management mechanism prescribed by the Government.	
12	Invest	Article 37 of the Capital Law No.	Clause 6, Article 17 of the Law on Public	- Clauses 2 and 3 of the Capital Law still stipulate that the People's	In addition to regulating investment policy

S/N	Field	Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (latest amended and supplemented)	General law, specialized law and documents amending, supplementing and guiding the law	Comparison of similarities/differences	Assessment
		39/2024/QH15 (amended and supplemented by the Railway Law No. 95/2025/QH15; Public Investment Law No. 58/2024/QH15)	Investment No. 39/2019/QH14. Point d, Clause 3, Article 15 of the Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15 Clause 4, Article 12 of the Law on Investment under the Public-Private Partnership Form No. 64/2020/QH14 (amended by the Law amending the Law on Planning, the Law on Investment, the Law on Investment under the Public-Private Partnership Form, the Law on Bidding No. 57/2024/QH15)	Council of the Capital has the authority to decide on investment policies for projects under its authority according to the provisions of the law on public investment, the law on investment under the public-private partnership method along with a number of other special projects prescribed in the Capital Law. - Clause 4 of the Capital Law still stipulates that the People's Committee of the Capital has the authority to approve investment policies for projects under its authority according to the provisions of the Law on Investment, the Law on High Technology, and a number of other special projects prescribed in the Capital Law. - Besides,	authorities similar to other specialized laws on investment, Article 37 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (amended and supplemented by the Railway Law No. 95/2025/QH15; Public Investment Law No. 58/2024/QH15) also grants the right to approve investment policies for large urban areas and industrial parks and flexibility in applying technical standards and regulations.
		Clause 1, Article 38 of the Capital	Point b, Clause 2, Article 6 of the Law on	Point b, Clause 2, Article 6 of the 2024 Law on Public Investment	Article 38 of the 2024 Capital Law on separating

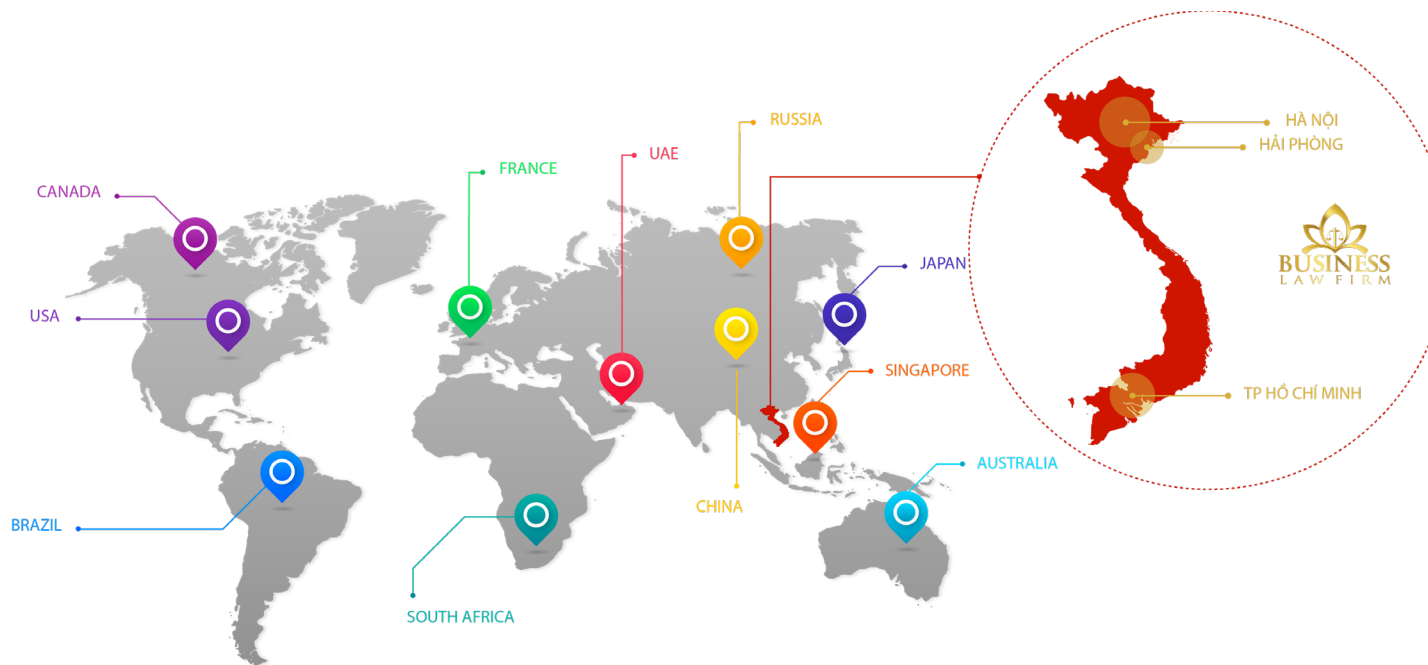
S/N	Field	Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (latest amended and supplemented)	General law, specialized law and documents amending, supplementing and guiding the law	Comparison of similarities/differences	Assessment
		Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Public Investment 2024 Article 93 of the 2024 Land Law	stipulates that competent authorities, when approving investment policies for important national projects, group A, group B, and group C projects, have the right to decide whether or not to separate the compensation, support, resettlement, and site clearance contents into independent component projects and only stipulate that the implementation time of independent component projects is calculated in the total time of capital arrangement for project implementation as prescribed in Article 57 of the Law on Public Investment. Meanwhile, the Law on the Capital stipulates that the competent state agency of the City, when deciding on the investment policy of the project specified in Clause 2 and Clause 3, Article 37 of this Law, the	compensation, support and resettlement into independent projects is a mechanism to break down strategic procedural barriers. Although the 2019 Public Investment Law and the 2024 Land Law have laid the foundation for separating independent land acquisition and resettlement projects, Article 38 has transferred the authority to decide on the objectives, capital and scale of land acquisition and resettlement from the Central Government to the City government. More importantly, Article 38 affirms that the decision to invest in an independent land acquisition and

S/N	Field	Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (latest amended and supplemented)	General law, specialized law and documents amending, supplementing and guiding the law	Comparison of similarities/differences	Assessment
				overall project with the scale of group B, group C projects according to the provisions of the law on public investment, has the right to decide to separate the compensation, support, and resettlement content into an independent project and decide on the objectives, scale, total investment, capital structure, and investment location of the compensation, support, and resettlement project. At the same time, it stipulates that the Decision on independent project investment is the basis for allocating annual public investment plan capital and is the basis for issuing notices/decisions on land recovery (Clause 2). In addition, the Regulation clearly stipulates a simpler adjustment mechanism in case of adjustment of BT, HT, and TDC projects that arise factors	resettlement project is a solid legal basis for allocating annual public investment capital and making decisions on land recovery. This disconnects the dependence between the progress of land acquisition and resettlement and the progress of overall project approval, helping to ensure timely allocation of financial resources and significantly shortening project implementation time, thereby solving the biggest bottleneck hindering the development of infrastructure and urban economy in the Capital.

S/N	Field	Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (latest amended and supplemented)	General law, specialized law and documents amending, supplementing and guiding the law	Comparison of similarities/differences	Assessment
				requiring adjustment of the overall project investment policy, the competent agency of the City shall make adjustments to the overall project investment policy.	
		Article 43 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15	Articles 15, 16, 17 of the Investment Law No. 61/2020/QH14 are amended and supplemented by the Law amending the Law on Bidding; Law on Investment under the Public-Private Partnership method; Customs Law; Law on Value Added Tax; Law on Export Tax and Import Tax; Investment Law; Law on Public Investment; Law on Management and Use of Public	The Law on the Capital stipulates many specific investment incentives for the Capital, which are attractive and highly specific in nature to attract investment according to the Capital's own development orientation. The notable difference in incentives compared to the Investment Law is the higher level of incentives and the expansion of incentive subjects to specific fields of the Capital. As for the Investment Law, it only stipulates the general legal framework of the country, identifying key industries and difficult areas that enjoy incentives nationwide.	Article 38 of the Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 will create great attraction for many domestic and foreign investors due to superior incentives when investing in the Capital.

HIGHLIGHT

S/N	Field	Capital Law No. 39/2024/QH15 (latest amended and supplemented)	General law, specialized law and documents amending, supplementing and guiding the law	Comparison of similarities/differences	Assessment
			Assets 2025; Law on Water Resources 2023		



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