THE GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM ---	THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM Independence – Freedom – Happiness ---
No. 37/2026/ND-CP	*Hanoi, January 23, 2026*

DECREE

ELABORATING CERTAIN ARTICLES AND MEASURES FOR ORGANIZING AND GUIDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW ON PRODUCT AND GOODS QUALITY

Pursuant to the Law on Government Organization No. 63/2025/QH15;

Pursuant to Law on Organization of Local Government No. 72/2025/QH15;

Pursuant to Law on Law on Standards and Technical regulations No. 68/2006/QH11; Law on amendments to a number of articles of the Law on Standards and Technical regulations No. 70/2025/QH15;

Pursuant to Law on Quality of Product and Goods No. 05/2007/QH12; Law on amendments to the Law on Quality of Product and Goods No. 78/2025/QH15;

Pursuant to Law on Commerce No. 36/2005/QH11;

Pursuant to Law on Protection of Consumer rights No. 19/2023/QH15;

At the request of the Minister of Science and Technology;

The Government promulgates the Decree elaborating certain articles and measures for organizing and guiding the implementation of the Law on Products and Goods Quality.

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Scope

This Decree elaborates Articles 5, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 23b, 34, 34a, 45, 46, 48, 49, and 72 of the Law on Product and Goods Quality No. 05/2007/QH12, amended and supplemented by Law No. 78/2025/QH15 (hereinafter referred to as the Law) and provides guidelines for the implementation of the Law on origin tracing of products and goods, numbers, barcodes, financial mechanism for testing, certification of standard conformity, certification of regulation conformity in support programs, procedures for inspection, exemption, reduction of inspection, and handling of quality violations during inspection of imported goods with medium or high risk

level, procedures for inspection and handling of violations against regulations on quality of products on the market.

Article 2. Regulated entities

1. This Decree applies to product and goods manufacturers and providers; organizations and individuals with operations related to product and goods quality, numbers, barcodes, goods labels, digital product passport (DPP), origin tracing of products and goods, conformity assessment, and National Quality Awards of Vietnam.

2. Exporters must ensure that their exports conform to the importing country's regulations, contracts, or international treaties on which Vietnam is a member, and agreements on mutual recognition of conformity assessment results with the relevant countries or territories and are not required to comply with conditions for products to be put into circulation on the Vietnamese market specified in this Decree, except for obligations specified in Clause 2 Article 50 and Clause 2 Article 87.

Article 3. Interpretation of terms

1. *Labeling of goods* refers to the presentation of essential information about goods on its labels to enable consumers to identify them as the basis for selection and use; enable manufacturers and sellers to advertise their goods; and facilitate inspections and supervision by competent authorities.

2. *Goods labels* mean writings, prints, drawings or photos of texts, pictures or images, which are stuck, printed, affixed, molded, carved or engraved directly on goods or their commercial packing which are attached to the goods or their packing.

3. *Physical labels* are product labels in physical form, including writings, prints, drawings or photos of texts, pictures or images, which are stuck, printed, affixed, molded, carved directly on goods or their commercial packing or other materials which are attached to the goods or their packing.

4. *Electronic labels* are product labels in electronic form using data carriers, which are stuck, printed, affixed, molded, carved or engraved directly on goods or their commercial packing which are attached to the goods or their packing.

5. *Data carrier* refers to any medium encoding information or encoding links to product data (barcode, QR code, Datamatrix, RFID, NFC, and other methods)

6. *Original label of goods* refers to the initial label that is attached to goods or their commercial packing by the manufacturer.

7. *Supplementary label of goods* includes mandatory content translated from the original label of goods into Vietnamese and additional contents in Vietnamese as prescribed in Vietnamese laws.

8. *Commercial packaging* refers to the packaging containing and to be circulated accompany with the goods; commercial packaging includes the following types: Primary packaging and secondary packaging:

a) *Primary packaging* means the layer of packaging containing or in direct contact with the goods, forming the shape of goods, or tightly covering goods by their shape;

b) *Secondary packaging* means the layer of packaging used to cover one or a number of units of the goods in primary packaging;

c) The following types of packaging are not considered commercial packaging: Containers for storing, transporting, preserving goods which were labeled; bags used for purchased items, containers for bulk goods or retailed goods.

For types of packaging specified in point c Clause 8 of this Article, the product labeling is not required, but it is encouraged to include some content for consumers to identify, such as: Name, manufacturing date, expiry date, origin of the products, instructions for use, storage, and warnings.

9. *Circulation* refers to all activities of bringing products or goods to market, including buying and selling on digital platforms for electronic transactions, such as display, promotion, transportation, storage, preservation, purchasing products, and goods; excluding the transportation of imported goods from the border gate to the first storage warehouse and storage at this warehouse or the transportation of exported goods from the border gate to the storage warehouse.

10. *Transit goods* are goods imported from a foreign country into the transit area, then exported directly from this transit area to another foreign country.

11. *Quantity of goods* refers to the amount of goods expressed in measurement units or countable items.

12. *Manufacturing date* refers to the specific date when the manufacturing process of product or batch of goods is completed.

13. *Expiry date* refers to the specific date after which the goods no longer maintain their original quality.

14. Best-before date refers to the specific date indicated on the label when the product is expected to retain its peak quality as declared by the manufacturer.

After this date, the quality of the product may decrease, but it does not necessarily mean the product has become unsafe. The circulation and use of products must comply with the safety and quality requirements as prescribed by laws.

15. *Ingredients of goods* refer to materials including additives used to manufacture products and goods in the finished product, even in cases where the form of the raw material has been altered.

16. *Content* means the specific amount (in terms of quantity, weight, volume or percentage) of specific ingredients, including additives, used in the manufacture of the goods to provide information to consumers about the proportion of ingredients in the goods.

17. *Instructions for use, instructions for storage* refer to information relating to the usage and necessary conditions for goods use or storage; hazardous warning; and responses to hazardous incidents (if any or necessary); Instructions for use, instructions for storage shall be reviewed and adjusted to ensure compliance with technical regulations.

18. *Warning* means such information provided to assure the safety for user's health, goods, assets, and environment during the process of transport, storage, preservation, and use.

19. *Specifications* include technical criteria specified in technical standards or regulations of the product and/or goods to ensure the value of use or safety, user's health and environment.

20. *Origin tracing* refers to the activity of monitoring, supervising, and identifying a type, batch, or a unit of product/goods over time and location of each stage of the supply chain.

21. *Origin tracing data* refers to the data from different departments and processes within the scope of origin tracing that have been identified. Origin tracing data includes data on quality, safety, and basic information of a type, batch, or a unit of product/goods.

22. *Origin tracing system* refers to the system that includes functions such as identifying a type, batch, or a unit of product/goods, collecting, storing, and sharing information about products and goods over time and location to manage information about the quality and safety of products and goods.

23. *Product tracing code* is a sequence of numbers or numbers and letters used for the identification of products in stages of production and trading during the origin tracing process.

24. *Location tracing code* is a sequence of numbers or numbers and letters used to identify the location of the product at various stages of production or business in the process of origin tracing.

25. *Origin tracing code* is the final identification code in each stage of the origin tracing process (including a sequence of numbers or numbers and letters composed of item origin tracing code, location origin tracing code, batch/lot number or serial number).

26. *Code* is a sequence of numbers or letters used to identify products, services, locations, organizations, individuals.

27. *Barcode* is a method of storing and transmitting information of a code through: linear barcode symbols (or 1D barcodes); point sets (Data Matrix, QR code, PDF417 and other 2D barcodes); radio frequency identification chips (RFID) and other identification technologies.

28. *GS1* is the abbreviation of the International Barcode Organization, which is used for: developing and issuing international standards for codes and barcodes, providing procedures for managing, using, and providing related services. GS1 has representatives in each country; its representative in Vietnam is GS1 Vietnam.

29. *The country code prefix of Vietnam* ("893") is issued by GS1 to GS1 Vietnam.

30. *Company code prefix* refers to a sequence of numbers consisting of the country code prefix and the enterprise identification number/personal identification number of the enterprise/individual registered for the code/barcode.

31. *Global Trade Item Number – GTIN* refers to a sequence of numbers consisting of the barcode enterprise code and the item identification number according to GS1 standards.

32. *Electronic form* refers to electronic forms used for administrative procedures.

33. *Electronic copy* refers to an electronic photocopy or computer file of a physical document that fully contains the exact contents written in the master register or the physical document.

34. *Manufacture* refers to the performance of any, some, or all of the activities of manufacturing, processing, extracting, recycling, assembling, mixing, blending, dividing, transferring, packaging, and other activities to produce products or goods.

Article 4. Principles and methods for determining risk levels of products and goods

1. Principles for determining the risk level of a product or goods are as follows:

a) Scientific evidence and data applied in practice;

b) Management capacity of the regulatory agencies in each period;

c) Transparency, objectivity; inheritance of the principles of quality management of products/goods;

d) Proportionality between state management requirements and the level of risk.

dd) Prioritization of prevention principles in cases of serious risks to human health, life, environment, or national security without sufficient scientific evidence.

2. Risk classification:

Products and goods are classified into three risk levels:

a) High-risk group: Products/goods possessing a high level of risk or potential for risk, which may cause serious or particularly serious consequences if appropriate management measures are not taken;

b) Medium-risk group: Products/goods possessing a moderate risk level or potential for risk, which may cause significant impact if appropriate management measures are not taken;

c) Low-risk group: Products/goods possessing a low level of risk or potential for risk, which hardly cause a significant impact under controlled or normal use conditions.

3. Methods for determining quantitative risk levels:

Methods for determining quantitative risk levels shall comply with Appendix VI of this Decree. In cases where it is necessary to have regulations on specific characteristics of the products and goods under their management, based on the quantitative risk assessment methods stipulated in this Decree, the supervisory ministries shall prescribe specific requirements for quantitative risk assessment methods applicable to the products and goods under their management.

Article 5. Procedures and applications for determining risk levels of product or goods

1. Within 06 months from the effective date of this Decree, the quality management of products and goods shall continue to comply with the national technical regulations that have been issued, applicable laws and lists of products and goods.

2. Based on the principles, methods, and procedures for determining risk levels as stipulated in this Decree, supervisory ministries shall review and assess the risk levels of products and goods within their jurisdiction; issue lists of medium-risk/high-risk products and goods and HS codes thereof according to lists of exports and imported goods of Vietnam, which shall come into force from July 1, 2026. Supervisory ministries shall issue or amend national technical regulations for the listed products and goods, ensuring consistency and convenience for users.

3. When determining medium-risk or high-risk products and goods, supervisory ministries shall:

a) Cooperate, supervise, and unify risk management in accordance with laws on standards and technical regulations;

b) Conduct a risk assessment for each hazard and select the hazard with the highest risk score to use as the basis for evaluating the overall risk of each type of product or goods.

4. Applications for issuing a list of medium-risk and high-risk products and goods include:

a) Written explanation for including the product or good in the management list, stating scientific, practical, and international experience-based grounds;

b) A risk assessment report, including: Description of the product or good and its use scope; opinions from relevant organizations, individuals, industry associations, and scientific and

technological organizations; Analysis of hazards, impacts, impact coefficients, and determination of the product or good's risk level; Warning information from competent authorities and international organizations; Risk classification and recommended management measures.

5. National technical regulations for medium-risk and high-risk products and goods shall be developed in accordance with laws on standards and technical regulations. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall lead and cooperate in the determination and management of risks, ensuring consistency and avoiding overlaps between supervisory ministries.

6. Based on actual conditions and requirements of management (including new products, technologies, or domestic and international warnings about product risks), supervisory ministries shall review, update, and supplement the list of medium-risk and high-risk products and goods within their jurisdiction, ensuring transparency and in compliance with legal regulations.

Article 6. Mechanisms of cooperation and data sharing between supervisory ministries

1. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall serve as the focal agency for developing, managing, and operating the National Database on Standards, Measurement, and Quality in accordance with laws on standards and technical regulations.

2. Supervisory ministries shall:

a) Update and share information and data on medium-risk and high-risk products and goods (including inspection, supervision, post-clearance inspection, and violation warnings) to the National Database on Standards, Measurement, and Quality, provided that infrastructure and technical conditions are met. Supervisory ministries shall update by 25th of the last month of the quarter (if changes occur) and separately in cases of emergency warnings;

b) Utilize unified data when developing the list of medium-risk and high-risk products and goods, for market surveillance and inspections;

c) Products and goods containing state secrets shall not have the results of post-clearance inspection and inspections updated or reported on the database.

Chapter II

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Article 7. Assessment of the efficiency of the national quality infrastructure

The Ministry of Science and Technology shall cooperate with relevant ministries and central authorities to develop an assessment index system for the national quality infrastructure as the basis for assessing the efficiency of the national quality infrastructure; improving Vietnam's ranking in the Global Quality Infrastructure Index; guiding mechanisms for data connection, sharing, information among members within the national quality infrastructure to improve the

efficiency of state management, business assistance, personal data protection, and information security.

Article 8. Development of a digital platform for managing the national quality infrastructure

1. The Government shall designate the Ministry of Science and Technology to develop, operate, and maintain a unified digital platform for the management of state, enterprises, consumers and the management of the national quality infrastructure, including:

a) Development of standards and technical regulations; database on standards and technical regulations;

b) Registration, designation, and management of conformity assessment bodies and accreditation bodies; conformity assessment activities; accreditation activities; declaration of conformity with standards and regulations;

c) Registration, designation, management of registries, calibration bodies, testing of measuring instruments, measurement standards;

d) Management of human resources in quality measurement standards, including quality control inspectors, consulting experts, evaluation experts, testing experts, appraisal experts, measurement inspectors;

dd) Management of product codes, barcodes, electronic labels, origin tracing, digital passports of products, goods, quality awards for products, goods'

e) Management of international inspection, supervision, warning;

g) National product and goods quality supervision system.

2. The digital platform must ensure the connectivity, sharing, statistical, periodical/ad-hoc reporting; ensure the complete, timely, accurate information to serve inspection, warning, and quality management nationwide.

3. The funds for establishment, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of the national quality infrastructure shall be allocated from the state budget for scientific, technological, innovative, and digital transformation.

Article 9. National product and goods quality supervision system

1. The National product and goods quality supervision system is a component of the digital platform for managing the national quality infrastructure based on the following information:

a) Standards, technical regulations; inspection, calibration results; conformity assessment, quality inspection results; warnings.

b) Feedback, complaints from consumers, social organizations participating in consumer rights protection, professional social organizations, organizations, and enterprises;

c) Data on product codes, barcodes, origin tracing, electronic labels, and digital product passports.

2. Relevant parties (enterprises, individuals, managing agencies) shall access information and provide feedback on the national product and goods quality supervision system, contribute to the transparency and prevention of quality violations for products.

3. The operation mechanism of the national product and goods quality supervision system is required to meet the data quality, automatic data connection, and real-time updates to serve the early warnings and supporting quality inspections of products.

4. Warnings are based on big data analysis, integrating warnings from domestic and international sources, and application of artificial intelligence (AI) to detect signs of violations or quality risks.

5. Regulatory bodies establish a system, which is directly connected to the national product and goods quality supervision system, for receiving electronic feedback, complaints, and reports.

6. Feedback and warnings are verified and processed in transparent procedures, with public feedback on results to the organizations/individuals that provided the information.

Article 10. Development, connection, and share of data within the national quality infrastructure system

1. Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, local authorities are responsible for quarter or ad-hoc updates of data in the following cases:

a) Providing information and warnings about violating products;

b) Updating inspection/supervision results, conformity assessment results.

c) Reporting progress in developing and implementing components of the national quality infrastructure.

2. Data sharing between components within the national quality infrastructure must be synchronized, unified, timely, accurate, and secure; and serve the effective management of standards, measurements, and quality nationwide.

3. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall cooperate with the Ministry of Finance to specify the expenditure, allocation, management, and use of funds for the development and operation of the national database on standards, measurements, and quality.

Article 11. Investment of resources for the development of the national quality infrastructure

1. The state budget is allocated annually from the investment sources for development and concurrent expenses in the fields of science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation to invest in the development of the national quality infrastructure.

The national quality infrastructure covered by the state budget in this Clause includes:

a) Development, maintenance, operation, and upgrading of the digital platform, the national product and goods quality supervision system;

b) Development, maintenance, operation, and upgrading of national database on standards, measurements, and quality

c) Other components of the national quality infrastructure, including: Support provision for improving capacity of public conformity assessment organizations, public conformity accreditation organizations as stipulated in Clause 1 Article 6b of the Law on Law on Quality of Product and Goods, as amended and supplemented in Clause 1 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15, Article 50 of Law on Standards and Technical, as amended and supplemented by the Law No. 70/2025/QH15.

2. The management and use of state budget for investing in the development of the national quality infrastructure must ensure efficiency, transparency, avoiding duplication and waste, and in line with the Strategy for science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation.

3. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall issue or request the competent authority to issue regulations, standards, budget allocations for science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation for the development of the national quality infrastructure as stipulated in Clause 1 of this Article; guide, consolidate, and propose state budget estimates for the development of the national quality infrastructure (including investment in development and concurrent expenses) of ministries, ministerial-level authorities, governmental authorities, other central authorities and local authorities stipulated in Law on State Budget, Law on Public Investment, Law on Science, Technology, and Innovation, and laws on standards and technical regulations, laws on measurement, in line with the CPV's guidelines and the State’s laws

4. The Ministry of Finance shall balance the state budget allocated annually for science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation in accordance with laws on state budget, public investment, and laws on specific sectors and fields; consolidate and submit it to the competent authority for review and decision based on proposals of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

5. The mobilization of social resources for development of national quality infrastructure shall perform through the following mechanisms:

a) Public-private partnerships (PPP) in development and operation of testing facilities, inspection facilities, calibration/origin tracing systems, digital platforms, and other components of the national quality infrastructure;

b) Use of the Science and Technology Development Fund of enterprises stipulated in laws on science, technology, and innovation.

c) Use of support funding sources from international programs/projects, official development assistance (ODA), and other legitimate funding sources;

d) Policies on taxes, fees, and charges relevant to operations in standards, measurements, and quality fields in accordance with laws on taxes, fees, and charges.

Article 12. Assistance in improvement of product/goods productivity and quality for enterprises

1. Assistance for organizations and enterprises that receive the National Quality Award:

a) The Ministry of Science and Technology consolidate the list of organizations and enterprises that receive awards annually as a basis for assistance provision;

b) Financial assistance shall be provided through programs, tasks in science, technology, and innovation relevant to productivity and quality;

c) Contents and levels of financial assistance, forms of promotion operation, international cooperation, and brand development shall comply with guidelines of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and the Ministry of Science and Technology.

2. Assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) according to the National Program for Productivity and Quality Improvement stipulated in Clause 4 Article 6c of Law on Quality of Product and Goods, supplemented by Clause 1 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15, may be provided at the maximum rate of 80% of the contract value; the priority shall be given to enterprises in processing, manufacturing, agriculture, and high-tech fields.

3. Lump-sum assistance for testing and certification costs for manufacturers for key exports in accordance with Clause 5 Article 6c of Law on Quality of Product and Goods, supplemented by Clause 1 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15, may be provided at the maximum rate of 30% of the testing contract and certification costs, provided that:

a) Products in the process of researching and developing are key products;

b) Testing organizations must be internationally accredited or designated as prescribed by laws on quality of product and goods.

Assistance methods shall comply with Decree No. 268/2025/ND-CP dated October 14, 2025 elaborating and providing guidance on implementation of the Law on science, technology, and innovation regarding innovation; encouragement of scientific, technological, and innovation activities in enterprises; accreditation of innovation centers and startup support centers; accreditation of startup founder and startup enterprises; startup ecosystem, infrastructure, and networks.

The Ministry of Science and Technology shall provide guidance on implementing this Clause.

4. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall disclose and update the list of international standards, regional standards on the National database on standards, measurements, and quality.

5. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall cooperate with the Ministry of Finance and relevant ministries and agencies to specify the expenditure, allocation, management, and use of funds for the tasks specified in this Article.

Article 13. Inspection and supervision activities

1. Risk management in inspection and supervision shall comply with the following principles:

a) Develop and implement risk management in inspection and supervision activities relevant to standards, measurements, quality, and labeling**;**

b) Intensify inspection and supervision for:

Conformity assessment, evaluation, inspection, calibration, testing of measuring instruments, and measurement standards

Enterprises applying management systems upon detecting violation signs;

Products with warning information about violation signs from WTO members, international organizations, or in public media.

2. Information receipt, processing, and disclosure:

a) Establish and operate channels for receiving information about products of inadequate quality imported or circulated on the market, ensuring data connection and sharing with the National product and goods quality supervision system;

b) Organize the handling of violations according to legal regulations; at the same time, disclose on the national database on standards, measurements, and quality and public media the list of violators for warning and protecting consumer rights.

Information to be disclosed shall includes: Name of violator, address, name of violating product/goods; violation act, measures taken, and penalties imposed; time and authority for penalty imposition.

Information disclosure must ensure honesty, objectivity, timely updates, and non-infringement on the rights and legitimate interests of relevant parties.

3. Policies to encourage, commend, and protect denouncers include:

a) State’s policies to timely encourage and commend information providers/denouncers on violations against laws on standards, measurements, and quality; contributing to protecting consumer rights and public interests;

b) Denouncers shall have their personal information, life, and property kept confidential; and shall be protected from retaliation and oppression in accordance with laws.

4. Conditions for ensuring inspection and supervision work include:

a) Allocating and ensuring the necessary human resources and equipment to serve inspections on standards, measurements, and quality at central authorities and local authorities;

b) Researching, manufacturing, investing in specialized equipment, such as: mobile inspection vehicles, automobiles equipped with testing equipment; rapid measurement and inspection instruments, and other technical equipment to meet inspection and supervision requirements.

5. The State shall organize training/retraining courses to improve the capacity of persons working in standards, measurements, and quality fields, including:

a) Techniques of measurement and inspection, calibration, testing of measuring instruments;

b) Skills for quality control inspector, product/goods quality control, conformity assessment;

c) Specialized inspections in standards, measurements, quality, and labeling.

Article 14. Authorities inspecting product/goods quality

1. Central authorities inspecting product/goods quality are Quality Control Committees/Departments implementing the state management function on product/goods quality, or other agencies affiliated to supervisory ministries that are designated to carry out the task of product/goods quality inspection.

2. The Ministry of Public Security shall designate its affiliated units to perform the function of product/goods quality inspection within its scope.

3. Local authorities inspecting product/goods quality include People's Committees at all levels, specialized agencies under the People's Committees of provinces, Sub-departments, and equivalent agencies affiliated to the specialized agencies of the People's Committees of provinces that implement the state management function on product/goods quality inspection in within their managed areas as per laws.

4. Based on specific requirements, supervisory ministries, People's Committees of provinces shall stipulate the function, tasks, authority, and organizational structure of quality control inspectorate; and cooperate with the Ministry of Home Affairs to decide on the personnel of quality control inspectorate as specified in Clause 1 and Clause 3 of this Article.

5. Authorities inspecting product/goods quality shall:

a) Conduct product/goods quality control inspections/supervision according to their function and tasks; ensuring objectivity, transparency, without setting up barrier against business and manufacture;

b) Collect, update, share inspection information and data with the national database on standards, measurements, quality; cooperate with relevant agencies in handling violations;

c) Be held accountable for inspection results, conclusions, and handling decisions.

Article 15. Assignment of responsibilities for product/goods quality inspection

1. The agency inspecting product/goods quality shall organize inspections for products/goods in manufacture, export, import, and circulation on the market within the designated fields; ensure implementation based on risk management, objectivity, transparency, without setting up barrier against business and manufacture/

2. The agency inspecting product/goods quality shall decide and organize periodic/ad-hoc inspections be held accountable under the law and to the supervisory ministries for inspection results, conclusions, and handling decisions.

3. The cooperation in product/goods quality inspections between inspection authorities may be conducted in cases where there is an overlap in the state management functions of supervisory ministries regarding products/goods or upon detection of large-scale or complex violations in product/goods quality; inspection results and warnings must be updated and shared in the national database on standards, measurements, and quality and other relevant specialized systems.

4. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall take charge and cooperate with supervisory ministries, local authorities to develop a Regulation on cooperation between authorities in product/goods quality, and submit it to the Prime Minister of Vietnam for issuance.

Article 16. Quality control inspectors

1. Quality control inspectors are civil servants, public employees, or officers in the People's Armed Forces who are appointed, arranged in positions or have their positions changed and ranked as "quality control inspectors" corresponding to the inspection authority for product/goods quality control as regulated by law

2. Quality control inspectors shall perform tasks such as inspections, supervision, sampling, cooperation in handling administrative violations, and other specialized tasks relevant to product/goods quality management stipulated in this Decree and relevant laws.

3. Quality control inspectors shall operate according to principles of transparency, objectivity, and compliance with the law; they are not allowed to abuse their position or authority for

personal gain or to set up barrier against business and manufacture of organizations or individuals.

4. Code, professional standards, expertise, and professional titles for civil servants, public employees, and specialized quality control inspectors for product/goods quality control shall comply with regulations issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology, in cooperation with relevant ministries, agencies, and the Government Cipher Committee. The code, professional standards, expertise, and professional titles for officers specializing in quality control inspectors for product/goods quality control in the People's Armed Forces shall be issued by the Minister of Public Security, Minister of National Defense after obtaining the consensus of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

5. Quality control inspectors shall be provided with separate uniforms, identification badges, cards of quality control inspectors as prescribed in regulations of the Ministry of Science and Technology, except for those working at the Ministry of National Defense or Ministry of Public Security.

Article 17. Funding sources for product/goods quality inspection

1. Funding sources for product/goods quality inspection includes:

a) State budget allocated annually for supervisory ministries, People's Committees of provinces;

b) Costs for sampling, conformity assessment to serve quality surveys, quality inspections and resolution of complaints/reports on product/goods quality, which are paid from the funding for science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation;

c) Other legitimate funding sources.

2. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall cooperate with the Ministry of Finance to specify the expenditure, allocation, management, and use of funds for the tasks specified in this Article.

3. Sampling and testing stipulated in Clause 7 Article 45 of Law on Product Quality, amended and supplemented in Clause 20 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15 are quality inspection activities serving state management, comply with decisions and plans or requests from competent authorities.

Sampling and testing activities do not include routine surveys, scientific research, market research, or voluntary sampling activities of organizations or individuals, which do not serve inspections, violation handling, or application of state quality management measures for products and goods.

Chapter III

APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY TO PRODUCT AND GOODS QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Section 1. DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY TO PRODUCT AND GOODS QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Article 18. Application of digital technology to data collection, storage, and sharing

1. Organizations and individuals engaged in production and business are encouraged to use codes and barcodes, including one-dimensional and two-dimensional encoding such as QR codes, two-dimensional matrix data codes (Datamatrix), radio frequency identification (RFID) technology, near-field communication (NFC) technology, and other suitable technologies. Priority should be given to integrating artificial intelligence (AI), big data, and the Internet of Things (IoT) to collect, store, and share data related to product and goods quality throughout the entire supply chain

2. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall issue guidelines on providing information regarding product and goods quality to enable data collection, storage, and sharing among ministries, ministerial-level agencies, local authorities, enterprises, organizations, and individuals, in line with the requirements of digital economy development, circular economy, and international integration.

Article 19. Data security assurance, protection of rights and benefits of organizations and consumers

1. Organizations operating data systems on product and goods quality shall ensure information safety and data confidentiality in accordance with laws on cybersecurity and personal data protection.

2. The collection, processing, and sharing of data shall comply with principles of transparency, purposefulness, limited scope, accuracy, and only used to serve quality management, risk warnings, and consumer protection.

3. Consumers have the right to access and verify information related to the quality of products and goods; and to report violations or incorrect data through digital systems or competent regulatory bodies.

4. Competent regulatory bodies shall receive, verify, address complaints regarding data inaccuracies; strictly handle acts of intentionally providing false information or infringement of consumer rights.

Article 20. Policy assessment and adjustment

1. Ministries and central authorities shall take charge in organizing assessment of the implementation of technology applications in product and goods quality management once every

two years. The process of assessment and adjustment of policies shall be carried out based on comprehensive consultation with enterprises, industry associations, and consumers.

2. Based on the assessment result, competent authorities shall propose amendments and supplements to policies and laws to align with technology trends and practical requirements.

Section 2. APPLICATION OF CODE, BARCODE TECHNOLOGY IN QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCT ORIGIN TRACING

Article 21. Application of code and barcode technology in quality management and product origin tracing

1. Organizations and individuals engaged in manufacture and business are encouraged to apply codes and barcodes for quality management and origin tracing of products and goods. Organizations and individuals engaged in manufacture, business, and services may decide to apply codes and barcodes using technology platforms such as blockchain, the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and other technologies that meet their needs.

2. Organizations and individuals engaged in manufacture, business, and services shall apply for use of codes and barcodes in accordance with relevant provisions of this Decree.

Article 22. Principles of origin tracing

1. For products and goods possessing a high level of risk, the origin tracing is required in accordance with this Decree.

2. Based on the risk level of products and goods as specified in Articles 4 and 5 of this Decree, supervisory ministries shall issue a list of high-risk products and goods and roadmap for origin tracing.

3. Criteria for determining the list and developing the roadmap include: levels of impact on health, environment, safety, and consumer rights; domestic and international warning information; traceability and supply chain transparency; readiness of technical infrastructure and the compliance capacity of enterprises.

4. The list and roadmap for compulsory origin tracing shall be solicited opinions from the Ministry of Science and Technology disclosed on websites of the supervisory ministries; and connected and shared with the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods.

5. Organizations and individuals engaged in manufacture and business which are not subject to the provisions of Clause 1 of this Article may implement origin tracing in accordance with this Decree.

6. If organizations and individuals engaged in manufacture, business, and services wish to connect with the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods, they shall comply with this Decree.

7. Competent authorities shall ensure implementing regulations on information security and cybersecurity during the implementation of product and goods origin tracing, connection and sharing of data with the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods.

8. For products and goods in the fields of national defense and security that require confidentiality regarding origin, the provisions on origin tracing shall not apply.

Article 23. Regulations on product and goods origin trading systems ensuring data connection and sharing

1. The product and goods origin trading systems shall comply with the following principles:

a) “Data Sharing” principle: Data shall be shared between parties according to any of the following models: One step forward - one step back, centralized, cumulative, network-based, or distributed;

b) “Master data element availability” principle: Essential data elements must be collected, stored, and updated promptly in detailed reports on critical events during the manufacture process and supply chain;

c) “Transparency” principle: The origin tracing system must meet minimum transparency requirements by using static data about customers, suppliers, products, and production conditions.

d) “Adequate participation of tracing parties” principle: The system must involve full participation from all parties.

2. Organizations and individuals implementing product and goods origin tracing shall use the product tracing codes and location tracing codes in accordance with the National standards TCVN 13274 on Origin Tracing - Guidelines for the formatting of codes used in origin tracing.

3. Organizations and individuals implementing product and goods origin tracing shall use data carriers that comply with National standards TCVN 13275 on Origin Tracing - Data carrier formatting.

4. The origin tracing systems used by organizations and individuals must ensure:

a) A complete origin tracing process required by national standards, international standards, regional standards, foreign standards, or internal standards that complies with laws on standards and technical regulations.

b) Compliance with conformity declaration requirements according to laws on standards and technical regulations.

In cases where National technical regulations for Product and goods origin trading systems are applicable, organizations and individuals shall comply with conformity declaration requirements in accordance with the laws on standards and technical regulations.

5. Origin tracing data for products and goods in the origin tracing system must include the following information:

a) Name of the product or goods;

b) Images of the product or goods;

c) Name of the manufacturer or business entity;

d) Address of the manufacturer or business entity;

dd) Origin of the product or goods;

e) Events under supervision and their timelines in the supply chain as per national standard TCVN 12850 or the GS1 Global Traceability Standard;

g) Brand, trademark, batch/lot number, or serial number of the product (if applicable)

h) Expiry date of the product or goods (if applicable);

i) Applicable national standards, national technical regulations, international standards, regional standards, or internal standards.

6. Product and goods origin trading systems connected to the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods must include at least the information specified in Clause 5 of this Article.

7. Origin tracing data for products and goods, serving consumers to access and search on the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods, must include at least the following information:

a) Name of the product or goods;

b) Images of the product or goods;

c) Name of the manufacturer or business entity;

d) Address of the manufacturer or business entity;

dd) Origin of the product or goods;

e) Brand, trademark, batch/lot number, or serial number of the product (if applicable);

g) Expiry date of the product or goods (if applicable);

8. Origin tracing data shall be connected and shared with the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods in the following cases:

a) Products and goods with a high level of risk, which are listed and have their compulsory origin tracing roadmap stipulated by supervisory ministries;

b) Organizations and individuals that voluntarily apply to connect with the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods.

9. The minimum storage period for origin tracing data for each type of product or goods shall be determined by the corresponding supervisory ministry.

10. Products involved in critical events under supervision shall be identified with origin tracing codes for information retrieval.

11. Data carriers used for origin tracing must comply with Clause 3 of this Article. The decoded information must include at least the information specified in Clause 5 of this Article. The minimum storage period for origin tracing data for each type of product or goods shall comply with the requirements of the corresponding supervisory ministry.

Article 24. State management of codes and barcodes

1. The Government designates the Ministry of Science and Technology to perform state management of codes, barcodes, and code/barcode-based technologies. To be specific:

a) Develop strategies, programs, schemes, projects, standards, technical regulations, and legislative documents on codes, barcodes;

b) Provide guidelines for ministries, central authorities, People's Committees of provinces, organizations, and individuals in implementing code/barcode applications.

2. The Commission for the Standards, Metrology and Quality of Vietnam (STAMEQ) serves as the standing body, assists the Ministry of Science and Technology in state management of codes, barcodes, and has the following responsibilities:

a) Guide the application of codes, barcodes and organize dissemination and implementation of codes, barcodes in accordance with the GS1 standards.

b) Issue and manage various types of codes and barcodes as per commitments with GS1; manage and implement services authorized by GS1;

c) Develop, operate, maintain, upgrade, and use the national database on codes and barcodes as part of the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods;

d) Act as the sole representative of Vietnam in GS1 and conduct international cooperation activities related to codes and barcodes;

dd) Organize the collection, management, and use of fees for issuance of codes and barcodes as per laws;

e) Research and develop applications, provide services and solutions for codes and barcodes and other related technologies;

d) Take charge in inspections, resolve complaints and disputes related to codes and barcodes.

3. Supervisory ministries, People's Committees of provinces shall cooperate with the Ministry of Science and Technology to implement code/barcode applications within their designated scope and managing areas.

4. The Ministry of Finance shall lead and cooperate with the Ministry of Science and Technology and relevant agencies to develop regulations and guidelines on the collection, management, and use of fees for issuance of codes and barcodes.

Article 25. State management of product and goods origin tracing

1. The Government designates the Ministry of Science and Technology to perform state management of product and goods origin tracing. To be specific:

a) Develop regulations for origin trading systems to ensure data connection and sharing; develop and disclose national standards and national technical regulations on codes, barcodes and origin tracing;

b) Provide guidance to improve technical capacity for product and goods origin tracing, provide assistance in development of key products and goods to promote socioeconomic growth in sectors/fields managed by ministries and local authorities;

c) Operate, maintain, upgrade, and manage the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods; utilize the national platform for identification, authentication, and origin tracing for quality management, risk warnings, and post-clearance inspection;

d) Manage the use of origin tracing codes, tracking codes, and data carriers;

dd) Manage implementation of products and goods origin tracing within their management scope and responsibilities;

e) Lead and cooperate with supervisory ministries, local authorities to conduct inspections, handle violations, and resolve complaints and disputes related to product and goods origin tracing within their management scope.

2. Supervisory ministries shall lead and cooperate with the Ministry of Science and Technology to manage and implement origin tracing for products and goods within their management scope and responsibilities, ensuring connectivity with the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods. They shall manage the digital records of products within their functions, duties, and authorities; conduct inspections, handle violations, and resolve complaints and disputes related to product and goods origin tracing within the scope of their functions, duties, and powers.

3. People's Committees of provinces shall lead and cooperate with supervisory ministries to conduct inspections of product and goods origin tracing within their provinces.

4. The Ministry of Public Security shall lead and cooperate with the Ministry of Science and Technology and supervisory ministries in developing, operating, maintaining, and upgrading the national platform for identification, authentication, and origin tracing of products and goods.

5. The National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods and the national platform for identification, authentication, and origin tracing of products and goods shall be connected and share data in accordance with proper purposes, scope, state management authority, and data protection.

Article 26. Responsibilities of organizations and individuals in implementing product/goods origin tracing

1. Organizations and individuals that implement product/goods origin tracing must comply with regulations on product origin tracing in this Decree.

2. For products and goods with high risk levels subject to compulsory origin tracing, organizations and individuals must connect and share data with the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods.

3. They shall be held accountable for origin tracing information of products/goods specified in this Decree.

4. They shall be subject to inspection and supervision of competent regulatory bodies on product origin tracing as prescribed by law.

5. In case of connecting information to the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods, the data on product/goods origin tracing specified in this Decree must be updated promptly based on critical events under supervision on the Portal; organizations and individuals must implement and ensure the maintenance of data on the Portal.

Article 27. Responsibilities of providers of services/solutions for product/goods origin tracing

1. Providers of services/solutions for product and goods origin tracing shall must connect and share data with the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods to ensure state management of product/goods origin tracing.

2. They shall be held accountable for services and solutions of product and goods origin tracing provided to organizations and individuals. In cases where providers of services/solutions for product/goods origin tracing wish to connect with the National Product/Goods Traceability Information Portal, they shall cooperate with operating units to implement and maintain data on the Portal.

3. They shall be subject to inspection and supervision of competent regulatory bodies on product origin tracing as prescribed by law.

Article 28. Responsibilities of code/barcode users

1. In cases where organizations and individuals use codes/barcodes including country code prefix in accordance with GS1 standards, they shall be responsible for:

a) Registering the use of codes/barcodes with the competent authorities on the National Public Service Portal;

b) Generating and attaching codes/barcodes to objects under their ownership as required;

c) Declaring, updating, and providing relevant information about code/barcode users and objects using codes/barcodes to competent authorities or on the GS1's database before putting products into circulation;

d) Being held accountable for the uniqueness of codes/barcodes; not selling products that fail to meet the standards of quality of codes/barcodes as prescribed by law;

dd) Not selling or transferring the right to use codes/barcodes to other organizations or individuals engaged in manufacture, business, or services;

e) Authorizing in writing or through a contract and declaring, updating, providing information into the code/barcode database when delegating the use of codes/barcodes to a partner;

g) Paying fees for issuance of code/barcode and instructions for use of codes/barcodes, maintenance fees for use of codes/barcodes as prescribed by laws;

h) Notifying in writing and returning the right to use codes/barcodes to competent authorities when there is no need to use codes/barcodes or upon shutdown.

2. After the issuance of GS1 codes/barcodes including country code prefix of Vietnam, manufacturers, business entities, or service providers shall declare, update, and provide relevant information about the code/barcode users to the database managed by STAMEQ at the website: http://vnpc.gs1.gov.vn, including:

a) GTIN;

b) Product name, brand;

c) Product description;

d) Product group (similar types of products);

dd) Enterprise name;

e) Target market;

g) Product image.

3. For organizations operating in Vietnam using foreign country codes in accordance with GS1 standards, organizations and individuals shall declare, update, provide information, and ensure that the foreign country codes are issued by competent authorities of the foreign country or authorized by the code/barcode owners.

4. In cases where organizations and individuals use codes/barcodes other than those prescribed in GS1 standards, they shall be responsible for:

a) Complying with standards, technical regulations on the type of codes/barcodes;

b) When introducing objects using barcodes to the market or outside the organization, they must ensure that such codes/barcodes are not duplicated or pose a risk of confusion with GS1 codes/barcodes; providing warning measures or distinguishing instructions, or removing such codes/barcodes before introducing objects to the market.

5. Organizations and individuals distributing, circulating, and selling products and goods are responsible for:

a) Inspecting and controlling the quality and legitimacy of codes/barcodes on products/goods before distributing, circulating, and selling products and goods on the platform provided by the competent authorities;

b) Using location tracking codes for points of distribution, circulation, and sale of goods to manage products and goods in the chain;

c) Not distributing, circulating, and selling products or goods or any objects using codes/barcodes that fail to comply with regulations.

6. Developers and providers of services, solutions, and applications based on code/barcode platforms shall be responsible for:

a) Ensuring the use of accurate data of code/barcode users, consistent with the data from the competent authorities or GS1 database;

b) Not disclosing misleading information about code/barcode owners or users that have complied with regulations;

c) Paying usage fees when using national code/barcode data.

Article 29. Application for the right to use codes/barcodes

1. The right to use codes/barcodes shall be granted to:

a) Manufacturers, business entities, and service providers that have not registered to use codes/barcodes;

b) Manufacturers, business entities, and service providers that have been granted the right to use codes/barcodes and fail under any of the following cases:

They have used all allocated barcode quotas;

They have their code/barcode usage rights revoked and meet the conditions for reissuance as per laws.

Their code/barcode usage rights have expired;

They have acquired or formed a new legal entity through joint venture or partnership.

c) Manufacturers, business entities, and service providers that have the valid right to use codes/barcodes and have their name or address changed:

d) Organizations and individuals that wish to reuse the revoked codes/barcodes must pay the outstanding fees up to the time of application for reuse.

2. Manufacturers, business entities, and service providers have been granted the right to use codes/barcodes other than the cases stipulated in point b Clause 1 of this Article may adjust their information upon request.

3. Applications for the right to use codes/barcodes shall be submit online, including the following documents:

a) Electronic declaration form containing the compulsory information made using Form No. 5 in Appendix VII of this Decree. The contents in the electronic form must comply with the compulsory information;

b) eID of manufacturers, business entities, and service providers shall be used for new issuance of codes/barcodes. In the case where the eID has not integrated necessary papers such as

establishment decision, enterprise/household business registration certificate, investment registration certificate or equivalent documents, the applicant shall provide an electronic copy issued from the original or certificated copy issued from the original.

Article 30. Application submission methods

The applicant shall prepare 01 set of application as prescribed in Article 29 of this Decree on the National Public Service Portal.

Article 31. Procedure for granting the right to use codes/barcodes

1. The procedure for granting the right to use codes/barcodes includes:

The applicant submits the application for company code prefix: 12 digits, 10 digits, 9 digits, 8 digits, 7 digits;

Validity period of the code/barcode usage right; payment of code/barcode issuance fees as prescribed:

a) In case where the application for the right to use codes/barcodes is unsatisfactory, within 1 working day from the date of receiving the application, the competent authority shall notify the applicant to make amendments or supplements through the National Public Service Portal. Within 03 working days from the date of receiving the notification, the applicant shall amend or supplement the application as required.

b) In case where the application for the right to use codes/barcodes is satisfactory and the applicant has paid the required fees, the competent authority shall grant the right to use codes/barcodes within 7 working days made using Form No. 6 in Appendix VII of this Decree.

2. The validity period of the right to use codes/barcodes is the period requested by the applicant; in cases where there are changes in the name or address, such validity period remains the same as the previous issuance.

3. An organization or individual shall have the right to use codes/barcodes revoked by the system in the following cases:

a) Request to terminate the right to use codes/barcodes;

b) Failure to renew the right to use codes/barcodes as required;

c) The organization or individual is no longer existing, dissolved, bankrupt, ceased operations, or transformed the organizational form without notifying the competent authority.

d) Misuse of codes/barcodes, including: Issuing, leasing, transferring codes/barcodes to other organizations or individuals; attaching barcodes to products and goods that are not registered; discrepancies in the application or product data;

dd) The organization or individual is concluded by the competent authority to have committed acts against regulations on standards, measurements, quality, codes/barcodes which are serious violations or repeated violations.

Section 3. APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY TO IMPLEMENT DIGITAL PASSPORTS OF PRODUCTS AND ELECTRONIC GOODS LABELS

Article 32. Digital passports of products and electronic goods labels

1. The digital passport of products must at least contain the following information:

a) Product name, Global Trade Item Number (GTIN);

b) Name, address, ID number of the manufacturer, business entity, or service provider;

c) Information on the product's origin or the location of the final stage to complete the goods;

d) Information on product/goods origin tracing;

dd) Certificates for conformity, certificates of compliance with regulations, quality certificates (if any);

e) Manufacture date; expiry date (if any);

g) Warnings (if any);

h) Other information for product quality management as required by regulatory bodies.

2. Requirements for product digital passports:

a) Each product digital passport must be established in electronic data format; each product must have a unique product identification number (hereinafter referred to as “product ID”);

b) Information must be declared truthfully and completely; and updated in a timely manner;

c) The ability to access and connect between the origin tracing database and the National Product/Goods Traceability Information Portal must be ensured.

3. Manufacturers and business entities have the right to decide whether to use electronic goods labels. The application of electronic goods labels shall comply with Chapter IV of this Decree.

4. Manufacturers and business entities may use the digital passport of products as an electronic goods label if the digital passport contains all the compulsory contents of an electronic goods label specified in this Decree.

Article 33. State management of digital product passports

1. Based on the requirements for product/goods quality management and international practices, the Ministry of Science and Technology shall lead and cooperate with supervisory ministries to submit roadmap for applying digital product passports to specific products to the Prime Minister for approval. Manufacturers and business entities are encouraged to use digital product passports.

2. Supervisory ministries shall manage digital passports of products within their management scope:

a) Provide guidance to relevant entities on implementing digital product passports as per laws;

b) Ensure that their database is integrated into the National Database on standards, measurements, and quality to serve management tasks and declaration of information in digital product passports of organizations and individuals;

c) Research and develop applications, provide services and solutions for digital product passports and other technologies to meet the needs of organizations and individuals.

3. People's Committees of provinces, within the scope of their duties and powers, shall conduct inspections regarding digital product passports in their provinces in accordance with the provisions of the law.

4. c) Develop, operate, maintain, upgrade, and use the National Database on Digital Passports of Products, which is a component of the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods.

Article 34. Responsibilities of manufacturers, importers, and business entities using digital passports of products

1. In cases where digital passports are applied to products and goods, manufacturers, importers, and business entities must establish and maintain digital passports for products as stipulated in Clauses 2 and 3 of this Article; promptly updates information upon changes related to the origin, quality, or technical standards and regulations of the products and goods, ensuring the accuracy, truthfulness, and confidentiality of the information in the digital passports of the products; and are held accountable before the law for the information published in the digital passports of the products.

2. Manufacturers, importers, and business entities must comply with regulations on goods labeling, regulations on digital passports of products, and provisions regarding inspection, examination, and handling of administrative violations; and shall be held accountable before the law for the information about goods displayed in the digital passports of products they manufacture, import, or trade.

3. Manufacturers, importers, and business entities shall provide the content displayed in the digital passports of the products to competent authorities upon request.

Chapter IV

GOODS LABELING

Section 1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES ON GOODS LABELING

Article 35. Scope of application and exclusions regarding goods labeling

1. Regulations on the content, labeling methods, and state management of labels for goods circulated in Vietnam, goods for export and import.

2. The following types of goods are not subject to goods labeling requirements under the provisions of this Decree:

a) Real estate;

b) Goods temporarily imported for re-export, goods undergoing merchanting trade or transit through Vietnam's territory, goods transferred, and goods imported into bonded warehouses for export to a third country;

c) Luggage of individuals exiting or entering Vietnam; movable assets;

d) Personal belongings as personal consumption, gifts, and donations within the duty-free import limits; goods imported under diplomatic privileges and immunities stipulated in international treaties to which Vietnam is a member;

dd) Confiscated goods for auction purpose;

e) Goods being fresh, raw food, processed food without packaging and sold directly to consumers;

g) Commodities being fuel, materials (agricultural products, aquatic products, minerals), scrap (in production and business), construction materials without packaging and sold directly to consumers;

h) Used goods;

i) Goods being radioactive substances, goods to be used for emergencies so as to solve problems of natural disaster, epidemic diseases; railway, waterway, airway vehicles.

3. Goods in loose form, liquids, or gases without commercial packaging, which are stored in containers, ship holds, or tankers without packaging; however, their accompanying documents and records must contain compulsory information in Vietnamese as prescribed in this Decree and other relevant regulations as a substitute for goods labels.

In cases where records and documents are in a language other than Vietnamese, a Vietnamese translation must be provided.

4. In cases where specialized laws or international treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a member contain provisions different from those in this Decree, the provisions of such specialized laws or international treaties shall apply.

Article 36. Position of goods labels

1. Goods labels must be displayed on goods or their commercial packaging in a position where the compulsory information can be easily and identified without having to remove any parts of the product.

Goods labels must be displayed on goods or their commercial packaging in a position where the compulsory information can be identified without having to remove any parts of the product. The compulsory information is considered as a part of the goods label.

For special goods, such as paintings, statues, artistic ceramics, or sculptures, where the goods label cannot be displayed in a legible and visible position on the goods or their commercial packaging, the label may be presented on a detachable tag accompanying the goods, or on the back or underside of the goods.

2. Goods with both primary packaging and secondary packaging shall comply with the following labeling principles:

a) For goods on the market with secondary packaging, where individual units with primary packaging are not sold separately, the label must be placed on the secondary packaging.

b) For goods on the market with secondary packaging, where individual units with primary packaging may be sold separately, the label must be placed on both the primary packaging and the secondary packaging.

If the primary packaging is not allowed to or should not be opened, the secondary packaging must have a label that includes the compulsory information.

If the labeling content of the product inside can be observed through transparent secondary packaging, the secondary packaging is not required to have a label.

Article 37. Size of goods labels; size of letters and numbers on labels

Organizations and individuals responsible for labeling goods shall determine the size of the goods label and the size of letters and numbers, provided that the following requirements are met:

1. The label must contain all compulsory information stipulated in Clauses 1 and 2, Article 42 of this Decree.

2. The size of letters and numbers must be sufficient to be legible with the naked eye. The size of letters and numbers representing measurement units must comply with the regulations on measurement.

3. For goods or packaging with small dimensions that cannot display all compulsory information, the contents specified in Points a, b, and c Clause 1 Article 42 of this Decree must be displayed on a physical label on the goods or packaging. The remaining contents may be provided in accompanying documents or electronic labels. Goods or packaging with small dimensions are defined as those that cannot display all compulsory information using a minimum font size of 0.9 mm.

4. For goods or packaging with small dimensions that cannot display all compulsory information using a minimum font size of 0.9 mm, the contents specified in Clause 2 Article 42 of this Decree must be displayed on a physical label on the goods or packaging.

Article 38. Colors of letters, symbols, and images on goods labels

Colors of letters, numbers, drawings, images, signs, and symbols on goods labels must be clear. For compulsory information as required by regulations, letters and numbers must have a color that contrasts with the background color of the goods label.

Article 39. Language used on goods labels

1. Compulsory information displayed on goods labels for goods circulated on the Vietnamese market must be written in Vietnamese, except for export goods which are not intended for domestic consumption and cases specified in Clause 4 of this Article.

Names of organizations, individuals, and locations displayed on goods labels for goods circulated on the Vietnamese market must not be abbreviated. Names of administrative units may be abbreviated.

The name of the country or territory where the goods are manufactured or where the final processing steps to complete the goods occurs must not be abbreviated on the goods label for circulation on the Vietnamese market.

2. For goods manufactured and circulated domestically, in addition to complying with Clause 1 of this Article, the content on the label may also include other languages. Content in other languages is not required to be translated into Vietnamese, which does not contradict or distort the Vietnamese content and cause misunderstandings about the nature, use, or origin of the goods. The font size of the other languages must not be larger than the font size of the Vietnamese text.

3. Imported goods into Vietnam, if the label fails to display or insufficiently displays compulsory information in Vietnamese, must include a supplementary label displaying compulsory information in Vietnamese and have the original label remained. The content in Vietnamese must correspond to the content on the original label.

4. The following contents may be displayed in other Latin-based languages:

a) International or scientific names in cases where there is no Vietnamese equivalent;

b) International or scientific names and chemical formulas, structural formulas of chemicals, pharmaceutical materials, excipients, or ingredients;

c) International or scientific names of ingredients, content of goods in cases where they cannot be translated into Vietnamese or when the Vietnamese equivalent has no meaning;

d) Names and addresses of foreign enterprises;

dd) International names of countries or territories that cannot be transliterated into Vietnamese or where transliteration has no meaning;

e) Names of cultural or artistic products, authors, or art groups.

Article 40. Supplementary labeling

1. Supplementary labels are used for exported goods stipulated in Clause 4 Article 42 and imported goods stipulated in Clause 2 Article 42 of this Decree.

2. Supplementary labels shall be attached to goods or their commercial packaging, ensuring that compulsory information on the original label is not obscured as prescribed by Vietnamese laws.

Supplementary labels may be presented as electronic labels in accordance with Chapter IV of this Decree, provided that the original label of the goods is preserved and clear instructions must be provided to consumers for identification purpose.

3. The supplementary label includes a Vietnamese translation of the compulsory information on the original label and other supplementary contents depending on the nature of the goods as stipulated in this Decree. Organizations and individuals responsible for labeling shall be held accountable for the accuracy and truthfulness of the content. The content displayed on the supplementary label and supplementary contents must accurately reflect the nature and origin of the goods without misleading the information on the original label.

4. The following goods are not subject to supplementary labeling:

a) Components imported for replacing damaged parts for warranty service provided by responsible organizations or individuals or authorized professional warranty service providers, provided they are not sold on the market;

b) Materials, food additives, food processing aids, spare parts to be imported for manufacture without being sold in the market;

c) Samples for testing, certification, inspection, research, or advertising; goods displayed at fairs and exhibitions; imported goods used only as reference samples and not used for market consumption;

d) Equipment used to support machinery for manufacture of organizations and enterprises, provided they are not introduced to the market.

Article 41. Responsibility for goods labeling

1. Organizations and individuals responsible for labeling goods, including supplementary labels, must ensure the truthfulness and accuracy of goods labels, reflect the nature and origin of the goods.

2. For goods manufactured for domestic circulation, the manufacturer shall be responsible for labeling the goods.

In cases where an organization or individual requests another organization or individual to perform the labeling, the latter remains accountable for the labels of its goods.

In cases where an organization or individual outsources the manufacture of goods according to its requirements and quality standards, such organization or individual remains accountable for the labels of its goods. The manufacturer performing processing services may label products according to the requirements of the ordering party and is not required to be held accountable for the labels of goods.

3. If goods are not eligible for export and are returned for circulation on the country, organizations and individuals shall, before putting such goods into circulation, label them in accordance with the provisions of this Decree.

4. Goods imported into Vietnam must comply with labeling regulations of this Decree.

5. Organizations or individuals operating on e-commerce platforms in Vietnam shall:

a) Publish information on goods labels, electronic labels (if applicable), except for product-specific information such as: manufacture date, expiry date; batch number, chassis number, and engine number on the e-commerce platform;

b) Accurately declare and update product information on the sales system in accordance with regulations on e-commerce and consumer protection;

c) Ensure that goods delivered to consumers have labels in compliance with regulations.

6. E-commerce platform operators shall:

a) Ensure that goods offered for sale on the platform are fully declared with labeling information; the goods labels (including electronic labels) must be published when products are listed for sale;

b) Provide and share minimum data to connect to the National Database on Standards, Measurement, and Quality, including: information about the business entities on the platform; goods label data; and consumer feedback regarding goods labels and quality of goods and products;

c) Completely, securely, and confidentially retain data related to goods labels and associated information during platform operations, including seller information, electronic contracts, invoices, records, documents proving the legitimacy of goods labels, documents proving the quality disclosure and certification, and transaction data. The minimum retention period is 5 years to facilitate inspections, investigations, violation handling, and dispute resolution in accordance with the law.

Section 2. CONTENT AND METHOD OF GOODS LABELING

Article 42. Compulsory information displayed on goods labels

1. Goods labels for goods circulating in Vietnam must display the following compulsory information in Vietnamese:

a) Name of the goods;

b) Name and address of the organization or individual responsible for the goods;

c) Origin of the goods;

d) Other compulsory information according to the nature of each type of goods stipulated in Appendix I attached hereto and other relevant laws.

In cases where goods have characteristics that fall under multiple groups specified in Appendix I attached hereto and are not addressed in other legislative documents, the organization or individual responsible for the goods shall classify the goods based on their primary function and record the information as prescribed in this point.

2. The original label of goods imported into Vietnam is required to be a physical label and contain the following information, either in a foreign language or in Vietnamese, during customs clearance:

a) Name of the goods;

b) Origin of the goods;

If the origin cannot be determined, the location where the manufacturing process of product or batch of goods is completed shall be indicated in accordance with Clause 3 Article 47 of this Decree.

The name of the country or territory of origin of goods may be abbreviated in accordance with TCVN 7217-1;

c) Full name or abbreviated name and address of the manufacturer or the organization/individual responsible for the goods abroad;

If the original label of the goods does not include the full name and address, such information must be included in accompanying documents or shipment documents;

For goods imported into Vietnam with original labels in foreign languages in accordance with point a, b, and c Clause 2 of this Article, the importer must supplement the labels with information in Vietnamese as specified in Clause 1 of this Article before the goods are put into circulation in Vietnamese market.

3. Goods labels for exported goods must comply with regulations of the importing country, contracts, and international treaties to which Vietnam is a signatory, and Clause 2 Article 50 of this Decree.

4. If goods are not eligible for export and are returned for circulation in Vietnam, the manufacturer shall, before putting such goods into circulation, label them as required for domestically circulated goods or provide supplementary labels in accordance with the provisions of this Decree.

Article 43. Name of the goods

1. The name of the goods must be displayed in a visible and legible position on the goods label. The text for the name of the goods must be in the largest font size compared to other compulsory information on the label.

2. The name of the goods displayed on the label shall be chosen by the organization or individual responsible for the product. The name must not misrepresent the nature, function, or composition of the goods.

3. If an ingredient name is used as the name or part of the name of the goods, the Content must be indicated, except in cases specified in Clause 4 Article 45 of this Decree.

Article 44. Name and address of the organization or individual responsible for the goods

1. For domestically manufactured goods, their labels must show the name and address of the manufacturer.

a) The manufacturer being a member of a company, general company, group, union, and another organization shall be entitled to bear name or name and address, and other information of such organization on the label with its consent;

b) In case of goods with same brand name to be manufactured in multiple manufacturers, the organization or individual responsible for the goods is entitled to label its name and address provided that the quality of goods is considered conformable with quality standards which has been declared or registered for circulation and the origin tracing is guaranteed.

c) In case of unique goods such as traditional, one-of-a-kind, high-value handicrafts and fine art, the name and address of the artisan and the craft village must be provided.

2. For goods imported for circulation in Vietnam, their labels must display the name and address of the manufacturer and the name and address of the importer.

For goods manufactured at multiple facilities under the same brand name, their labels must display the name and address of the brand owner or its representative in Vietnam with its consent, ensuring traceability of the manufacturer.

For medical devices manufactured domestically or imported for circulation in Vietnam, their labels must display the name and address of the owner of the medical device and the registration number holder. If the registration number of medical device is not issued, their labels must display the name and address of the owner of the medical device and the organization or individual on the import license.

3. In cases where an organization or individual places an order for manufacturing of products or goods according to their requirements and quality standards, the ordering organization or individual must have the name and address placed on the goods label and ensure the traceability of the goods.

4. For imported goods sold by an agent of a foreign trader in Vietnam, the name and address of the manufacturer and the agent must be placed on the goods label.

5. For goods franchised by an organization or individual regarding goods labeling, in addition to complying with Clauses 2, 3, and 4 of this Article, the label must include the name and address of the franchisor.

6. For goods fully assembled from multiple parts or components, where these parts or components are imported and/or manufactured at multiple facilities, the label must clearly display the name and address of the organization or individual responsible for the complete assembly.

7. For goods blended from multiple ingredients, where these ingredients are imported and/or produced at multiple facilities, the label must clearly display the name and address of the organization or individual responsible for the blending.

8. Goods may be repackaged or bottled with the written permission of the manufacturer, provided that the quality of goods remains as declared on the original label.

For goods that are repackaged or bottled, the label must display the name and address of the manufacturer and the organization or individual responsible for the repackaging or bottling.

Article 45. Goods quantities

1. For goods measured by a unit of measurement, the quantity must be displayed in accordance with legal regulations on measurement.

2. For goods quantities expressed as countable items, the quantity must be displayed as a natural number.

3. If a commercial package contains multiple units of goods, the quantity of each unit and the total quantity of all units must be displayed.

4. Additives used for color, flavor, or taste, where such attributes are indicated in the name of the goods, are not required to have their quantities displayed.

5. If the name of an extract or essence derived from natural ingredients is included in the name of the goods, the label must display the content of the extract or essence, or the equivalent weight of raw materials used to produce that quantity of extract or essence.

6. The method for displaying the quantity of goods is specified in Appendix II of this Decree.

Article 46. Manufacture date and expiry date of goods

1. Manufacture date, expiry date, or "Best before..." of goods must be written in the "dd-mm-yy(yy)" format (according to Gregorian calendar). If another order is used, it must be noted in Vietnamese.

Each number indicating the day, month, or year must consist of two digits; the year may be indicated in four digits. The day, month, and year of a given date must be displayed on the same line.

Month of manufacture, if required, shall be written in the “mm-yy(yy)” format (according to the Gregorian calendar).

Year of manufacture, if required, shall be written in the “yyyy” format (according to the Gregorian calendar year).

The phrases “ngày sản xuất” (“manufacture date”), “hạn sử dụng” (“expiry date”), or “hạn dùng” ("Best before...") on labels may be written in full or abbreviated in uppercase letters as: “NSX” (“MFD”), “HSD” (“EXP”) hoặc “HD” (“BBD”).

2. If the date of manufacture and expiry date must be presented as prescribed in Appendix I of this Decree while the date of manufacture has been displayed on the label as prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article, the permitted expiry date is the period of time beginning from the date of

manufacture; otherwise, if the expiry date has been displayed, the permitted date of manufacture is the period of time before the expiry date.

3. If the goods have been portioned, extracted, refilled, or repacked, the respective date must be displayed and the expiry date shall begin from the date of manufacture shown on the original label.

Goods that are portioned, extracted, refilled, or repacked must display the manufacture date and the expiry date in accordance with Appendix I attached hereto. To be specific:

a) Manufacture date

b) Date of portion, extract, refill, or repack (must not be abbreviated);

c) Manufacturer's expiry date;

d) New expiry date, if the portion, extract, refill, or repack process may change the expiry date of the goods based on the manufacturer's recommendations (if any).

4. For goods intended to circulate after the "Best before..." date, the organization or individual responsible for the goods shall evaluate and ensure the safety of the product after the date indicated in the product/goods quality declaration. Records and data proving the expiry date or quality of the product/goods must be retained during its circulation after the "Best before..." date indicated on the goods label. indicated on the goods label.

5. The method for displaying the manufacture date and expiry date shall comply with Section 1 of Appendix III attached hereto.

The goods that are presented in the manners other than those prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article shall comply with Section 2 Appendix III of this Decree..

Article 47. Origin

1. Manufacturers and importers shall self-identify and label the origin of goods truthfully, accurately, and in compliance with laws on origin of goods of Vietnam or agreements to which Vietnam is a signatory.

2. Labeling the goods with “Origin”; “Made in”; “Produced in”; “Product of” and the country’s name or region from which the goods is produced.

3. If the origin cannot be determined in accordance with Clause 1 of this Article, the location where the manufacturing process of products is completed shall be indicated; labeling the goods with: “Assembled in”, “Finished in”, or “Assembled by” and the country’s name or region where the manufacturing process of products is completed.

Article 48. Ingredients, content

1. Ingredients must include the names of materials, including additives, used in production and present in the finished product, even in cases where the form of the raw material has been altered, provided that

a) If an ingredient name is highlighted on the goods label to draw attention to the product, the Content must be indicated, except in cases specified in Clause 4 Article 45 of this Decree.

b) If the name of an ingredient is highlighted on the goods label to draw attention to the product, the Content must be indicated without specifying its position; it may be listed in other sections of the label;

c) If the goods label emphasizes the absence of one or more ingredients, the following conditions must be met:

The ingredient does not exist in the product or in the raw materials used to manufacture the product

The product does not contain ingredients of the same group with similar properties or functions, unless the nature of the substitution is explicitly stated.

d) If the international treaties or standards to which Vietnam is a member stipulate a threshold for the absence of a specific ingredient, those international regulations/standards shall apply.

2. Content shall be displayed both the name and the quantity of each ingredient. Depending on the nature and state of the goods, the content shall be indicated as the weight of the ingredient in a unit of the product or as one of the following ratios: weight-to-weight, weight-to-volume, volume-to-volume, percentage by weight, or percentage by volume.

If the content is measured, they must comply with regulations on measurement.

3. For certain types of goods, the labeling of ingredients and content must meet the following conditions:

a) For foodstuffs, their ingredients must be listed in descending order predominance by weight. For additives, the name of the category of additives and the name of the additive and International Numbering System - INS (if any) must be presented; for additives which are sweeteners or colorants, apart from the above-mentioned contents, whether such additives are “natural”, “nature-identical”, “synthetic”, or “artificial” must be listed; If the food additive is a flavoring, it must be labeled as "flavoring" and clarified whether such additives are “natural”, “nature-identical”, “synthetic”, or “artificial”. Where the national additive code matches the INS, the national code may be used instead of the INS;

b) For drugs for human use, vaccines, medical bio-products, biologicals, veterinary drugs and pesticides, insecticides, and disinfectants used in household and medical fields, the active ingredients and their quantities must be listed.

4. The labeling of ingredients and content other than those provided in Clause 3 of this Article must comply with Appendix IV of this Decree.

Article 49. Technical specifications and warnings

1. Technical specifications and tolerance thereof (if any), warnings must comply with relevant regulations. If there are no specific regulations, organizations or individuals responsible for labeling goods must self-determine the specifications, tolerances, and warning information. Warning information may be written, illustrated, or presented using internationally recognized symbols and relevant regulations.

Tolerance values displayed on labels must comply with relevant applicable regulations and standards. If a specific value is displayed, it must not be presented in a way that creates an advantage for the product.

2. Electrical or electronic appliances, machinery and equipment must be presented with essential specifications

3. Drugs for human use, vaccines, medical bio-products, biologicals must be presented with:

a) Indications, uses and contraindications (if any) of drugs;

b) Marketing authorization number, import permit, manufacture lot batch, preparation form and packing specifications;

c) Signs which should be taken into account for each kind of drug according to applicable regulations.

4. Veterinary drugs and pesticides shall be presented with:

a) Indications, uses and contraindications (if any) of drugs;

b) Registration number, manufacture lot batch, preparation form and packing specifications;

c) Signs which should be taken into account for each kind of drug according to applicable regulations.

5. For foodstuff to be presented with nutritional value, the values must comply with declaration standards and relevant laws.

Nutritional values should represent the average results of weighted analyses from representative product samples or be calculated based on accurately determined nutritional contents of the ingredients

6. For ingredients or substances in compound ingredients of goods of special categories which contain preservatives with prescribed dosage and included on the list of those which may be

allergic or harmful to humans, animals and the environment, the names of preservatives accompanying these ingredients must be shown.

7. For goods or goods ingredients which have been irradiated or genetically modified, their labels shall be presented in accordance with regulations of law and treaties to which Vietnam is a member.

8. Specifications; warnings of the goods to be presented in a manner other than those prescribed in this Article shall comply with Appendix V of this Decree and relevant laws.

Article 50. Other information to be presented

1. The entity responsible for the goods may label codes, bar codes, standard marks, regulation marks, data carriers and other information (if any). Such additional information must not contravene the laws and must be truthful, precise and true to the substance of goods, not conceal or mislead the mandatory information on the label.

2. A label may not represent any picture or information relating to sovereignty dispute and other sensitive information which may affect security, politics, economy, society, diplomatic relations, and find tradition of Vietnam.

Article 51. Compulsory information regarding goods to be packaged simply

For goods to be packaged simply, goods in bulk which are food additives, chemicals, without commercial containers to be sold directly to consumers, sellers shall make public the following information: Name of goods; expiry date; safety warning (if any); name and address of entity responsible for the goods; instructions for use.

Section 3. ELECTRONIC LABELING

Article 52. Principles of electronic labeling

1. Organizations or individuals responsible for goods labeling may use electronic labels to display part or entire of the compulsory content, except as stipulated in Clause 2 Article 42 and where specific laws require physical labels. The use of electronic labels must ensure accessibility, data storage, and transparency of information as stipulated in this Chapter.

2. Organizations or individuals responsible for goods labeling shall create electronic labels using one of the following methods: Information declaration on the national electronic labeling system as specified in Article 54 of this Decree, or information self-declaration, provided that that the information is connected and synchronized with the National Electronic Labeling Database to serve state management purposes.

3. The language and format of compulsory contents on electronic labels must comply with Article 39 and Section 2 Chapter IV of this Decree. The content presented on electronic labels must be accurate, truthful, complete, accessible, and must not mislead consumers.

4. The establishment, provision, and use of electronic labels must comply with laws on personal data protection and cybersecurity.

5. Electronic labels must be attached to goods or their commercial packaging in a visible and unobstructed position and clearly display the compulsory contents allowed to be presented in electronic form.

6. Organizations or individuals responsible for goods labeling must ensure the accessibility of electronic labels, providing consumers with all compulsory information for goods selection. The connection and synchronization of goods label information with the National Electronic Labeling Database, as prescribed in Clause 2 of this Article, must ensure the consistency and in compliance with regulations on electronic labeling as stipulated in Article 53 of this Decree.

7. If a product is recalled under a decision of a competent authority, the electronic label must display a warning.

8. The use of unique ID for product types, product batches, or product units may be applied upon requirements for managing specific product and goods labeling.

Article 53. Content on electronic labels

1. For goods with low risk levels, organizations or individuals responsible for goods labeling may use electronic labels to display all compulsory content stipulated in Clause 1 Article 42 of this Decree.

2. For goods with medium or high risk levels, the following content must be displayed on physical labels:

a) Name of the goods;

b) Name and address of the organization or individual responsible for the goods;

c) Origin of the goods;

If the origin cannot be determined, the location when the manufacturing process of product or batch of goods is completed shall be indicated in accordance with Clause 3 Article 47 of this Decree.

d) Warning information;

e) Other compulsory content may be displayed on electronic labels.

3. Organizations or individuals using electronic labels must retain all electronic label content which has been disclosed for at least 12 months from the expiry date of the product. The retention period of content on electronic label of goods without an expiry date must be determined by the organization or individual responsible for the electronic labels. The retained

information must ensure the tracking of any changes (if applicable) and provision to competent authorities upon request. If the system is inaccessible or the information is incorrect, the organization or individual shall be held accountable under the law.

Article 54. Guidelines for electronic label declaration on the National Electronic Labeling System

1. In cases where organizations or individuals declare electronic labels on the National Electronic Labeling System, they shall follow the procedure:

a) Step 1: The organization or individual accesses the National Electronic Labeling System (https://elabel.gov.vn) to register an account;

b) Step 2: The organization or individual logs in and declares the electronic label on the National Electronic Labeling System.

The organization or individual must complete and supplement the required information in accordance with this Decree and other relevant regulations;

c) Step 3: Manage the electronic label

After the organization or individual has declared and submitted the information, the system shall generate a data carrier to such organization or individual.

The organization or individual responsible for goods labeling may update and supplement the content of electronic label on the National Electronic Labeling System.

2. The electronic label remains valid throughout the lifecycle of the product/goods.

Article 55. Technical guidelines for electronic labels

1. Electronic labels must be created and presented in an encoded form via a data carrier that can be scanned and accessed using common consumer devices. The content of the electronic label must meet the following requirements:

a) It is consistent with the content on the physical label and relevant documents;

b) Clearly display all compulsory content as specified in Article 42 of this Decree;

c) Support updates, traceability, and retention of change history (if any).

2. The format, interface, and data structure of the electronic label must comply with ISO/IEC 18975 standards or equivalent national or international standards that are accepted.

3. The electronic label shall be attached to the goods or packaging in a visible and unobstructed position, resistant to peeling or scratching under normal circulation conditions; clear instructions must be provided for consumers to access the information.

4. In cases where organizations or individuals apply an origin tracing system, origin tracing information is encouraged to be integrated into the electronic label, provided:

a) The integrity and transparency of the information chain;

b) Interoperability with the National Electronic Labeling Database.

5. In cases where organizations or individuals apply blockchain technology or an independent authentication system, the information integrated into the electronic label must ensure independent, transparent, and objective verification.

Chapter V

NATIONAL QUALITY AWARDS

Article 56. Purposes

1. The National Quality Award is a national recognition conferred by the Prime Minister to exemplary products/goods of organizations and enterprises that have achieved outstanding results in quality promotion of products and goods.

2. The National Quality Award is considered awarding annually.

3. The Prime Minister designates the Ministry of Science and Technology to review and decide on the list of organizations and enterprises to be awarded the National Quality Award.

Article 57. Award criteria

1. Products or goods of organizations and enterprises participating in the National Quality Award shall be considered based on the following criteria:

a) Effectiveness of the management model of the organization or enterprise (in terms of Leadership, Strategy, Customer, Measurement, Analysis and Knowledge Management, Workforce, Operations, Results);

b) Quality, reliability, excellence, or uniqueness of the product or goods.

2. The maximum total score for these criteria is 1,000 points.

3. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall provide guidelines for detailed content and methods for assessing and scoring for each criterion, scoring for each specific content of each criterion.

Article 58. Award forms

1. National quality awards shall be presented to products and goods, classified by sectors and fields, and announced annually by the Ministry of Science and Technology, including:

a) Vietnam Excellence Award;

b) Vietnam Best Quality Award.

2. The Vietnam Best Quality Award is presented to products or goods whose score is at least 600 points. There is no limit to the number of products or goods to be awarded the Vietnam Best Quality Award.

3. The Vietnam Excellence Award is presented to the best products or goods in each sector/field whose score is at least 800 points.

4. Organizations and enterprises receiving the award will be presented with a trophy, certificate of title, and other forms of commendation as stipulated.

Article 59. Eligibility for National Quality Awards

1. An organization/enterprise eligible to participate in National Quality Award must be legally established and has been operated in Vietnam for at least 36 months at the registration time; products or goods eligible to participate in National Quality Award must have been put into market for at least 12 months at the registration time.

2. They must comply with Vietnamese laws on production and business operations of organizations and enterprises.

3. There is no restriction on the number of times and the duration of participation for organizations and enterprises that have received the Vietnam Best Quality Award; organizations and enterprises that have received the Vietnam Excellence Award may participate after two years from the year of receiving the award.

4. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall provide detailed guidelines on the design of the trophy, emblem, and certificate for National Quality Awards.

Article 60. Award consideration principles

1. There shall be no discrimination between types, scales, and no limitation on the number of participants.

2. The award consideration process must ensure transparency, objectivity, and fairness based on the criteria stipulated in Article 57 of this Decree.

Article 61. Agencies managing and operating Awards

1. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall assist the Government in state management of National Quality Awards and perform the following tasks and powers:

a) Organize the implementation of National Quality Awards;

b) Cooperate with supervisory ministries, People's Committees of provinces to organize the implementation of National Quality Awards, link the awards with other national programs to provide assistance for participants and award winners;

c) Establish a National Council for National Quality Awards to conduct reviews and consideration participants;

d) Solicit opinions on participants and products or goods eligible for the National Quality Awards of People's Committees of provinces;

dd) The Minister of Science and Technology decides on the list of participants whose products and goods have received the annual National Quality Awards; issue certificates to the winners;

e) Report to the Prime Minister on the organization and implementation of annual National Quality Awards;

g) Revoke the National Quality Award upon serious violations against laws during the consideration and award process or after receiving the award;

h) Ensure the funding for organizing and implementing the National Quality Awards annually from the budget for scientific, technological, innovative, and digital transformation activities;

i) Take charge in international cooperation on quality awards; act as representative of Vietnam in regional and international organizations on quality awards;

k) Take charge and cooperate with Vietnam Television, Voice of Vietnam, Vietnam News Agency, Government Portal, Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and media agencies at central and local levels to promote, disseminate, and report on the National Quality Awards;

l) Perform other tasks and powers relevant to the National Quality Awards as prescribed in laws.

2. The Standing body for National Quality Awards, which is STAMEQ, shall:

a) Propose domestic/international programs, projects, cooperation activities regarding the National Quality Awards to the Ministry of Science and Technology;

b) Take charge and cooperate with relevant agencies and organizations in implementing activities of National Quality Awards;

c) Develop the detailed content of each criterion, the scoring system, and the evaluation method for each content of each criterion in accordance with Article 57 of this Decree; develop and guide the implementation of professional documents and materials on National Quality Awards;

d) Provide assistance to organizations and enterprises in developing and improving their production and business models to meet the criteria system of the National Quality Awards;

dd) Prepare a list of members of the National Council and propose it to the Minister of Science and Technology for decision;

e) Formulate, develop, and maintain the expert team for consideration for National Quality Awards;

g) Cooperate with the National Council in consideration for awarding National Quality Awards; solicit opinions on awarding National Quality Awards from the People's Committees of provinces;

h) Develop and maintain an information system and database on the National Quality Awards;

i) Organize professional training and retraining, ensure the capacity of experts and members of the National Council for National Quality Awards; provide training and guidelines for participants in National Quality Awards;

k) Perform information and communication activities about National Quality Awards;

l) Organize ceremonies for winning organizations or enterprises;

m) Cooperate internationally on the quality award; act as a representative of Vietnam to participate in regional and international organizations on quality award as prescribed by competent authorities; nominate organizations or enterprises winning the Vietnam Best Quality Award to participate in regional and international quality awards;

n) Resolve complaints or denunciations related to National Quality Awards; report to and request the Minister of Science and Technology to impose penalties for violations against regulations on National quality awards committed by organizations, enterprises and other relevant individuals.

3. Ministries, central authorities, associations, and organizations shall:

a) Cooperate in implementation of National Quality Awards according to the plan of the Ministry of Science and Technology;

b) Disseminate and provide guidelines for organizations and businesses whose products and goods participate in National Quality Awards under their management scope.

4. People's Committees of provinces shall lead and implement activities of National Quality Award in their provinces and perform the following tasks and powers:

a) Cooperate with the Ministry of Science and Technology in organizing and implementing activities of National Quality Awards in their provinces;

b) Ensure the annual funding for organizing and implementing National Quality Award activities, which is allocated from the annual state budget for scientific, technological, innovative activities and other activities of People's Committees of provinces;

c) Propose tasks, plans, and programs for National Quality Awards of provinces and submit annual reports to the Ministry of Science and Technology;

d) Disseminate and guide the participants of the National Quality Awards of provinces;

dd) Provide opinions on organizations and enterprises whose products or goods are nominated for the National Quality Awards, as requested by the Standing body of the National Quality Awards.

Article 62. Procedures for assessing for the award

1. The National Quality Awards shall be granted through the National Council. The composition, structure, functions, and duties of the National Council are guided by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

2. The procedures for assessing for National Quality Awards include:

a) Apply for participation;

b) Conduct the consideration, assessment, and appraisal of Expert team and the National Council

c) Solicit opinions from the People's Committees of provinces regarding organizations and businesses whose products and goods are eligible;

d) Announce award assessment results;

dd) Organize the National Quality Award Ceremony.

3. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall elaborate the award assessment process, application forms, and report forms.

Article 63. Operating budget

1. The funding for organizing the National Quality Awards annually is allocated from the State budget for scientific, technological, innovative, and digital transformation activities; Domestic/ international organizations, enterprises, and individuals are encouraged to provide assistance and sponsor the National Quality Award activities.

2. The management and use of funds for the National Quality Award activities shall comply with Law on State Budget and other guiding documents on financial management.

3. The funding for organizing the National Quality Awards annually is allocated from the budget for scientific, technological, innovative, and digital transformation activities, including: activities of the Awards Council; review and evaluation of applications and on-site evaluation of organizations and enterprises with products or goods participating in the National Quality Awards by the Awards Council and experts; press conferences announcing the award results; award ceremony; information dissemination; training and retraining for participants, award council members, and experts; development and maintenance of information systems and databases; and other activities relevant to the implementation of the National Quality Award activities.

4. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall cooperate with the Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies to stipulate financial management for National Quality Award activities.

Article 64. Benefits of award winners

1. Organizations and enterprises with products or goods winning the National Quality Award may announce, disclose, advertise on various media or other forms of introduction about them, and use the emblem of the National Quality Award on their products and publications.

2. Organizations and enterprises with products or goods winning the Vietnam Best Quality Award shall be nominated by the Ministry of Science and Technology to participate in regional and international quality awards.

3. Organizations and enterprises with products or goods winning the award shall be given priority from the National Foundation for Science and Technology Development (NAFOSTED), National Technology Innovation Foundation (NATIF), and other foundations for science and technology development under ministries, central authorities, local authorities and other foundations as stipulated by law.

4. Organizations and enterprises winning the award shall receive assistance stipulated in Clause 1 Article 12 of this Decree.

5. Organizations and enterprises winning the award shall receive commendation from ministries, central authorities, and local authorities as stipulated.

Article 65. Revocation, cancellation of the awarded results of National Quality Awards

1. Within 03 years from the date of receipt of the national quality award, if the winning organization or organization is found to falsify its application for national quality award or commit any violations against regulations of law resulting in adverse influence on the prestige of the national quality award, the Standing body in charge of the national quality award shall, depending on the severity of the violation, consider and request the revocation of award, invalidation of award consideration results and termination of all relevant rights and benefits.

2. Such revocation of the presented award, invalidation of award consideration results must be published on the mass media.

3. Administrative penalties for violations shall comply with law on administrative penalties against regulations on standards, measurement, and product and goods quality.

Chapter VI

STATE MANAGEMENT ON PRODUCT AND GOODS QUALITY

Section 1. PRODUCT AND GOODS QUALITY ASSURANCE

Article 66. Product quality assurance in manufacture before launching in Vietnam

1. Manufacturers shall comply with the quality management requirements stipulated in Article 28 of Law on Product and Goods Quality, amended and supplemented in Clause 17 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15 before circulating the product in the market; at the same time, they shall:

a) Ensure the product safety for organizations, individuals, animals, plants, properties and environment;

b) Self-identify and display warnings about the product's risk level;

c) The use of codes, barcodes, and electronic labels on products or product packaging shall comply with Article 28 and Chapter IV of this Decree.

2. Manufacturers must declare conformity of medium-risk or high-risk products according to the corresponding technical standards:

a) For medium-risk products, the conformity declaration shall comply with corresponding technical standards based on one of the following results:

Results of conformity certification by a certification organization accredited in accordance with regulations;

Self-assessment results by such organization/individual based on testing results by a testing organization accredited or designated in accordance with regulations.

b) For high-risk products, the conformity declaration shall be elaborated in the corresponding technical standards based on results of conformity certification by a certification organization accredited in accordance with regulations;

In cases where the product is subject to point a of this Clause, if the quality fails to meet the declared standards, affecting the health of humans, animals, plants, properties, and environment

or when there are complaints or reports on manufacture, the product shall comply with point b of this Clause.

For medium-risk or high-risk products that have specific requirements for the manufacturing process, the supervisory ministries shall elaborate National technical regulations on products. Manufacturers must apply national technical regulations on manufacturing process and must be issued with conformity certificates by certification organizations accredited as prescribed by laws.

3. For medium-risk or high-risk products with new characteristics or products to be put into Vietnamese market stipulated in Article 68 of this Decree, manufacturers must demonstrate the safety of such products for humans, animals, plants, property, and the environment in accordance with Article 67 of this Decree.

Article 67. Safety assessment for new products or goods to be put into Vietnamese market

1. In the cases where a medium-risk or high-risk product/goods has new characteristics that has not covered by corresponding technical regulations, or a product/goods to be put into the Vietnamese market posing potential safety risks, it must be assessed and proven to ensure safety for humans, animals, plants, property, and the environment before being circulated on the market.

2. A safety assessment application must include:

a) A technical description of the product, including its new characteristics, features, structure, and scope of use;

b) A risk analysis and risk assessment conducted according to the methods prescribed in this Decree;

c) Safety testing results for relevant indicators, performed by a designated or accredited testing organization;

d) Documents proving compliance with national standards, international standards, or local technical regulations (if applicable);

dd) Documents on manufacture process and quality control measures;

e) Documents on warnings, incidents, and evaluation results from foreign markets (if applicable);

g) Other documents as required by the supervisory ministries.

3. Supervisory ministries shall receive and assess applications, conduct additional inspections or tests (if necessary), and issue a conclusion on the product's safety.

4. Products or goods specified in Clause 1 may only be circulated on the Vietnamese market after receiving written approval from the supervisory ministry.

5. The procedures, formats, processing time limits, and technical requirements of applications shall be elaborated by the supervisory ministry:

a) They comply with laws on product and goods quality and relevant specialized laws;

b) They are transparent, consistent, and not hinder manufacture or business activities;

c) They ensure the safety of humans, animals, plants, property, and the environment.

Article 68. Ensuring the quality of imported goods before they are put into the market

Importers shall comply with the quality management requirements stipulated in Article 34 of Law on Product and Goods Quality, amended and supplemented in Clause 19 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15 before circulating the product in the market.

If medium-risk or high-risk imported goods have new characteristics posing potential safety risks during transportation, storage, preservation, reasonable use, and for which these new characteristics are not covered by the corresponding national technical standards; or goods are imported for the first time posing potential safety risks, The importers must is responsible for proving the safety of the product for humans, animals, plants, property, and the environment as required by supervisory ministries. These types of goods may be put into the market after approval by supervisory ministries.

Article 69. Ensuring the quality of goods circulating in the market

1. Goods circulating in the market must comply with conditions of Article 34a of Law on Product and Goods Quality, supplemented in Clause 19 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15 before being circulated on the market.

2. Traders shall:

a) Ensure that the quality of the goods they provide meets the applicable standards and corresponding technical regulations;

b) Establish and operate an internal control system to maintain the quality of goods;

c) Provide documents, materials, and information related to the quality of goods upon request by the competent authority;

d) Retain documents and materials related to the quality of goods for at least 03 years from the time the goods are circulated on the market; If the goods have a shelf life longer than 3 years, documents and materials must be retained at least until their expiry date.

dd) Cooperate with quality inspection authorities, market surveillance authorities in inspecting, tracing, handling violations against regulations on quality of goods circulating in the market.

3. Quality inspection of goods circulating in the market shall be conducted as follows:

a) Goods circulating in the market subject to quality inspection according to the risk management principles stipulated in Article 45 of Law on Product and Goods Quality, amended and supplemented in Clause 20 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15.

b) Inspection methods include:

On-site inspections at business premises, warehouses, distribution points;

Indirect inspection through electronic data systems, origin tracing information, codes, barcodes, conformity certificates.

c) In case goods fail to meet the applicable standards, technical regulations, the inspection authority shall apply measures to suspend circulation, recall, and handle violations as per laws.

Article 70. Ensuring the quality of goods traded on e-commerce platforms

Sellers and operators of e-commerce platforms shall comply with the management requirements stipulated in Article 34b of the Law on Product and Goods Quality, supplemented in Clause 19 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15 before being circulated on the market.

Section 2. CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT FOR STATE MANAGEMENT

Article 71. Designation of conformity assessment bodies and accreditation of conformity assessment results

1. Conformity assessment bodies that are registered and designated by the competent authorities in accordance with this Decree may participate in conformity assessment for high-risk products and goods under the management of supervisory ministries as prescribed in this Decree. The designation of conformity assessment bodies shall apply in cases specified in national technical standards or specialized laws.

2. Supervisory ministries shall designate conformity assessment bodies to conduct testing, inspection, certification, verification, and confirmation in accordance with Clause 1 of this Article for high-risk products within their management scope as specified in national technical standards or specialized laws, ensuring that the designated bodies meet the requirements as per laws.

3. Supervisory ministries, People's Committees of provinces shall disclose and periodically update the following information by 25th of each month on their database, connect it to the National Database on Standards, Measurement, and Quality, and ensure transparency for relevant agencies, organizations, individuals to use:

a) List of designated conformity assessment bodies;

b) List of unilaterally conformity assessment bodies that have been accredited in accordance with laws on standards and technical regulations.

4. Principles for priority provision, review, and use of assessment results of other bodies:

a) If a supervisory ministry has assessed the actual capacity and designated a conformity assessment body, other supervisory ministries shall consider using these assessment results within their management scope.

b) The assessment results shall be given priority, reviewed, and used in compliance with laws; avoiding overlap, administrative procedures and ensuring compliance with the specialized field.

c) In case of disagreement, the Ministry of Science and Technology shall lead and cooperate with relevant ministries to propose a unified resolution;

d) In case of differing opinions, the Ministry of Science and Technology shall report them to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision.

5. The designated conformity assessment body shall maintain capabilities, perform tasks within the scope, apply methods and comply with technical requirements as per national technical regulations or specialized laws; such body shall be subject to inspection and supervision by the competent authority.

6. People's Committees of provinces shall review and designate certification organizations according to the procedures specified in this Decree for their local technical standards and disclose the list of designated conformity assessment bodies.

Article 72. Conditions for designation of conformity assessment bodies

1. For a testing body:

a) It has been issued a certificate of registration for testing as per laws on standards and technical regulations, including the designated testing field;

b) It has been accredited by a accreditation body that it has been registered in accordance with laws on standards and technical regulations; its designated management sector serves the state management requirements of the sector and the managing ministry (if any) within its designated scope.

c) It has proficient participation or inter-laboratory comparison results meeting the requirements for the testing method of the product;

d) It has at least 06 testing analysts (civil servants or employees under employment contracts with a term of at least 12 months or indefinite-term employment contracts), with at least 02 years of experience working in the testing field.

2. For a certification body, verification body, or body for validation of use value:

a) It has been issued with a certificate of registration for certification, verification, or validation of use value in accordance with laws on standards and technical regulations; it has been accredited within the designated scope.

b) A certification body shall

Have at least 06 evaluators (civil servants or employees under employment contracts with a term of at least 12 months or indefinite-term employment contracts);

Have at least 20 working days of evaluation experience for the designated product or goods.

For new management system certification programs, experts must have at least 20 working days of evaluation experience for other management system certification programs with the same nature, logic, or within the same field; or at least 05 days of evaluation experience for registration certification programs. To be specific: For new product certification programs, or products applying for supplementary certification, experts must have at least 5 working days of evaluation experience for the same type of products (products with similar uses or the same classification group according to HS code/VCPA or prescribed in the same national technical standard), the same technology (products with similar manufacture processes, materials, technical structure, or operating principles).

If an expert uses experience in assessing certification programs for other management systems as a substitute, those management systems must be identified as having the same nature, logic, or under the same domain, and meet any of the following criteria:

The management system is formulated using the standard structure issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO);

The management system has the same specialized field and scope of management as the quality management system group, the environmental management system group, the food safety management system group, the occupational health and safety management system group, and the cyberinformation security management system group;

The management system has similar management objectives, which are internationally recognized according to guidelines of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF), the International Laboratory Accreditation Organization (ILAC), or other regional or international accreditation cooperation organizations.

c) A verification body, or body for validation of use value shall:

Have at least 06 evaluators (civil servants or employees under employment contracts with a term of at least 12 months or indefinite-term employment contracts);

Have at least 10 working days of evaluation experience in verification and validation of use value of designated registrations.

3. For an inspection body:

a) It must have been issued a certificate of registration for inspection as per laws on standards and technical regulations, including the designated inspection field;

b) It must be recognized by an accreditation body that it has been registered its scope of the designated inspection in accordance with laws on standards and technical regulations;

c) It has at least 06 inspectors (civil servants or employees under employment contracts with a term of at least 12 months or indefinite-term employment contracts) and meets the following conditions: It has at least 2 years of direct experience in conducting inspections in compliance with standards and technical regulations, including at least 20 working days of inspection confirmed by the inspection body.

Article 73. Applications for designation

1. For the first-time designation, the application includes:

a) Application for designation of conformation assessment as prescribed in Form No. 4 in Appendix VII attached hereto;

b) Copy of the Certificate of Registration for testing, inspection, certification, verification, and validation of use value;

c) Copy of the accreditation certificate for the corresponding designated scope issued by accreditation bodies;

d) List of testers, evaluators, inspectors as prescribed in Form No. 7 in Appendix VII attached hereto, with copies of professional training certificates;

dd) List of technical materials, standards and procedures for testing, inspection, certification, verification, and validation of use value corresponding to the designated scope as prescribed in Form No. 8 in Appendix VII attached hereto; copies of the corresponding procedures for testing, inspection, certification, verification, and validation of use value for registered products, goods, processes, and environment;

e) List of testing equipment for the designated field (for testing bodies) as prescribed in Form No. 9 in Appendix VII attached hereto, copies of unexpired certificates of inspection/calibration, documents proving ownership or long-term rental of testing equipment;

g) Copy of proficient test results or inter-laboratory comparisons for the testing method of designated product/goods with at least 02 other designated or accredited testing bodies according to National Standards ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO/IEC 17025 (for testing bodies).

2. For temporary testing designation

The supervisory ministry shall decide designating a testing body temporarily to serve the testing needs of new criteria and shall be held accountable for their temporary designation decision. The temporary designation decision is valid for 06 months from the date of signing. The application includes:

a) Application for designation of conformation assessment as prescribed in Form No. 4 in Appendix VII attached hereto;

b) Copy of the temporary designation decision that has been issued;

c) Documents on testing methods, validation of use value of testing methods, and standard substance to control the quality of testing.

3. In case of any changes, supplements, or removal of the designated scope, the application includes:

a) Application for changes, supplements, or removal of the designated scope; expansion of facilities and locations for conformation assessment made using Form No. 11 in Appendix VII attached hereto;

b) Copy of the Certificate of Registration for testing, inspection, certification, verification, and validation of use value; copy of designation decision for conformity assessment bodies;

c) List of testers, evaluators, inspectors for the scope/field to be changed or supplemented as prescribed in Form No. 7 in Appendix VII attached hereto; copies of professional training certificates;

dd) List of technical materials, standards and procedures for testing, inspection, certification, verification, and validation of use value corresponding to the designated scope/filed to be changed or supplemented as prescribed in Form No. 8 in Appendix VII attached hereto; copies of the corresponding procedures for testing, inspection, certification, verification, and validation of use value for registered products, goods, processes, and environment;

dd) List of testing equipment for the designated scope/field to be changed or supplemented (for testing bodies) as prescribed in Form No. 9 in Appendix VII attached hereto, copies of unexpired certificates of inspection, calibration or testing; documents proving ownership or long-term rental of testing equipment;

e) Copy of Certificate of accreditation of testing, inspection, certification, verification, and validation of use value issued by accreditation bodies for the scope/field to be changed or supplemented;

g) Copy of proficient test results or inter-laboratory comparisons for the testing method of product/goods to be changed or supplemented which have been designated or recognized according to National Standards ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO/IEC 17025 (for testing bodies).

4. In the case where an unexpired designation decision is lost, torn or damaged, or there are changes in the holder's name or address, the conformity assessment body shall apply for decision reissuance as follows:

a) In the case where there are changes in the holder's name or address, the holder shall submit supplementary documents proving the changes, including: An application form for decision re-issuance made using Form No. 12 in Appendix VII attached hereto; copy of legal documents proving name or address changes (enterprise registration certificate, investment registration certificate, or another valid documents as prescribed by law);

b) In case where a designation decision is lost, torn or damaged, the application includes: An application form for decision re-issuance made using Form No. 12 in Appendix VII attached hereto.

5. Before the designation decision expires, within 60 days, if necessary, the holder may prepare an application as for the first-time designation specified in clause 1 of this Article. The designated testing body must provide evidence of participation in the proficient test program or inter-laboratory comparison at least once for the designated testing field in such application.

Article 74. Application submission methods

A conformity assessment body that wishes to operate in testing, inspection, certification, verification, and validation of use value to serve state management in specific fields shall prepare an application for designation registration and submit it to the designating authority through the National Public Service Portal.

In case the National Public Service Portal has errors or this administrative procedure has not yet completed, the conformity assessment body shall submit an application in person or by post as prescribed in this Decree.

Article 75. Procedures for designation

1. For the first-time designation, temporary designation, changes, supplements, removal of the designated scope/file, and decision on designation expiration:

a) Within 03 working days from the date of receiving an unsatisfactory application, the designating authority shall request the applicant to amend and supplement the application;

b) Within 10 working days from the date of receiving a satisfactory application, the designating authority shall decide conducting an on-site capacity assessment of the applicant based on criteria related to personnel, technical infrastructure, quality management system, operational results, and legal compliance. Such on-site capacity assessment may be conducted by an expert or a newly established expert team. The actual assessment content shall comply with point c Clause 1 of this Article.

In cases where the applicant has its capacity assessed by another supervisory ministry and possessed a designation decision, the designating authority shall recognize the corresponding results. Assessment results shall be valid for 12 months from the date of the issuance of the latest evaluation results by the competent authority.

For temporary designation, changes, supplements, removal of the designated scope/file, if the application is satisfactory, the designating authority shall review the application without conducting a capacity assessment. If the application is satisfactory but contains inappropriate content, or there are requests from the competent authorities, or upon detection of any signs of violation, the designating authority shall conduct a capacity assessment.

An on-site capacity assessment shall be notified in writing to the applicant. The expert or at least 01 member of the expert team must be trained in the corresponding quality management system for each type of conformity assessment body. Within 05 days from the end of the assessment, the expert or the expert team must sign the on-site assessment report and send it to the designating authority.

If the conformity assessment body is required to rectify any issues as specified in the report, within 30 days, it must submit a report on results of corrective actions to the designating authority. If corrective actions need extra time, the conformity assessment body shall report to the designating authority in writing and clearly state the expected completion date for these actions, where the prescribed deadline must not exceed 06 months.

Within 05 days working days of receiving the report on results of corrective actions according to the on-site assessment report, if the conformity assessment body has met the requirements, the designating authority shall issue a designation decision using Form No. 10 in Appendix VII attached hereto. Based on the capacity of the conformity assessment body, the supervisory ministry shall decide the validity period of the designation decision; the maximum validity period is 05 years from the date of issuance. In case of refusal, the designating authority must provide a written explanation.

c) Content of on-site assessment:

Compliance with product and goods quality regulations, technical standards and regulations, relevant specialized regulations by the conformity assessment body, includes:

For the first-time designation: operational capacity, management systems, and compliance with legal documentation as prescribed by law; excluding compliance in conformity assessment activities if such activities have not yet commenced.

For bodies already in operation, applying for re-designation, or expanding the scope of designation: Compliance with legal regulations based on the following documents: reports on conformity assessment activities over the past three years or during the operational period if it is less than three years; records of violations (if applicable); supervision results from regulatory agencies and accreditation bodies (if applicable).

Verification of the accuracy, truthfulness, and completeness of the designation application provided by the conformity assessment body. Additionally, for testing bodies, verification includes the current state of facilities, testing personnel, testing equipment, and technical expertise for relevant testing methods.

The costs of expert or expert team activities shall be covered by the conformity assessment body applying for designation, ensuring the principles of transparency, openness, and compliance with financial regulations. The cost categories include travel expenses, accommodation expenses, expert fees (if any), on-site assessment costs, and other valid expenses as specified by the Ministry of Finance and specialized regulations. The determination of expense levels shall comply with the current financial spending regulations.

2. In cases of reissuance of the designation decision:

During the validity period of the designation decision, if the conformity assessment body wishes to apply for reissuance, it shall prepare an application for reissuance in accordance with Article 73 of this Decree and submit it through the National Public Service Portal. Within 05 working day from the date of receiving an adequate or legitimate application, the designating authority shall review and reissue the designation decision. If the requirements are not met, the designating authority shall provide an explanation.

A designation decision shall be reissue when the original copy is lost, torn, damaged, or contains errors but does not affect the competency or scope of activity of the conformity assessment body. The reissued designation decision has the same validity period with the issued decision.

3. In cases where the conformity assessment body requests to change information, supplement scope/field, the supervisory ministry shall review the corresponding competency to decide the validity period of the designation decision; the maximum validity period is 05 years from the date of issuance.

4. Within 60 days before the designation decision expires, if the conformity assessment body wishes to renew such decision, it shall follow the procedures for the first-time designation prescribed in this Decree.

5. If there are changes in competency related to technical personnel, equipment, processes, or quality management systems during operations, the conformity assessment body must send a written notification to the supervisory ministry. The written notification includes:

a) A document detailing the changes;

b) Documents proving post-change competency (personnel records, equipment documents, updated processes);

c) An internal assessment report on the impact of the changes;

d) Other documents as required by the supervisory ministry.

The supervisory ministry shall review and assess the post-change competency (including on-site assessment if necessary) and decide whether to approve the changes, adjust the scope of designation, or require corrective actions. The assessment and updates must comply with laws.

Article 76. Revocation of designation decisions for conformity assessment bodies

1. Supervisory ministries shall consider review and decide to revoke a designation decision if the conformity assessment body falls under any of the following cases:

a) It has committed 02 consecutive violations against regulations on conformity assessment according to laws on standards and technical regulations and this Decree;

b) It fails to fully fulfill responsibilities specified in Article 77 of this Decree for 02 consecutive years;

c) It fails to maintain any of the required conditions for designated conformity assessment bodies stipulated in this Decree;

d) It falsifies or provides false information in the application for designation or issues fraudulent conformity assessment results;

dd) It alters or modifies the content of the designation decision;

e) It fails to address violations as required by inspection or supervisory authorities;

g) It fails to operate conformity assessment activities within the designated scope; it is dissolved or voluntarily requests the revocation of the designation decision.

2. A conformity assessment organization whose designation decision has been revoked, at least 6 months after the date of issuance of notice of revocation, may be reconsidered for designation after addressing the violations.

3. The procedure for revoking a designation decision is as follows:

a) Within 3 working days, the competent authority issues a decision to revoke the designation decision, clearly stating the reasons for revocation;

b) The revocation decision must be sent to relevant organizations, disclosed on websites of the competent authority, and updated in the National Database on Standards, Measurement, and Quality.

4. If the decision is revoked due to administrative violation against regulations on Decree on administrative penalties in the field of standards, measurement, and quality of product and goods, the competent authority shall:

a) Issue a revocation decision;

b) Forward the application to the inspection authority for handling and imposing administrative penalties in accordance with the law on administrative violations.

5. If the reason for revocation is not an administrative violation (voluntary withdrawal, failure to maintain competency after assessment cycles, etc.), the competent authority shall only issue a revocation decision without applying administrative penalties.

Article 77. Responsibilities of designated conformity assessment bodies

1. Conformity assessment bodies must perform their rights and obligations in accordance with the laws on standards and technical regulations. In cases of violations against this Decree or laws on standards and technical regulations, they shall be reviewed and handled according to the nature and severity of the violation under laws.

For designated testing bodies, during the validity period of the designation decision, they must participate in at least one proficiency testing or inter-laboratory comparison program for the designated testing field and products or goods.

2. By the 25th of each quarter or upon request, designated conformity assessment bodies shall update the results of their designated conformity assessment activities made using Form No. 13 in Appendix VII attached hereto on the National Database on Standards, Measurement, and Quality.

3. Any changes affecting the competency of their designated conformity assessment activities must be reported to the designating authority within 15 days from the date of the change.

Section 3. STATE INSPECTION OF PRODUCT AND GOODS QUALITY AND SURVEYS ON THE QUALITY OF GOODS IN CIRCULATION

Article 78. Application of technology and use of National Database in product and goods quality inspection and surveys

1. Central and local authorities inspecting product/goods quality shall:

a) Encourage the use of advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) for data analysis and risk forecasting, and Internet of Things (IoT) and Blockchain technology for

automatic data collection and exchange to support post-clearance inspection automation and surveys on the quality of products and goods in circulation;

b) Use, update, and share inspection and survey data on product and goods quality with the National Database on Standards, Measurement, and Quality in accordance with guidelines of the Ministry of Science and Technology;

c) Intensify digital-based inspections to improve the efficiency of inspection and supervision of product and goods quality.

2. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall:

a) Develop, operate, manage, update, and ensure the connectivity and data sharing of the National Database on Standards, Measurement, and Quality with central and local product and goods quality inspection agencies;

b) Provide guidelines, training, and assistance for inspection authorities at all levels in applying technology and using the national database to serve product and goods quality inspection and surveys; provide training and retraining for inspecting and supervisory personnel to use the National product and goods quality supervision system.

Article 79. State inspection of product quality in manufacture

1. State inspection of the quality of products and goods in manufacture (hereinafter referred to as "product quality inspection in manufacture") shall be conducted by product and goods quality inspection authorities.

2. Inspection authorities shall develop and establish annual plans for product quality inspection in manufacture based on the risk level of products and goods, data from the National Database on Standards, Measurement, and Quality, and the following criteria:

a) Information about export goods that fail to comply with Article 32 of the Law on Product and Goods Quality, as amended and supplemented in Clause 18, Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15, leading to the importing countries imposing restrictions on goods from Vietnam;

b) Information about systemic non-conformity of goods in circulation with the corresponding standards and technical regulations;

c) Results of data analysis and processing from warning systems, surveys, consumer feedback, complaints, origin tracing data, and conformity assessment records;

d) Information and warnings from regulatory agencies, consumer protection organizations, professional associations, conformity assessment bodies and other social monitoring channels;

dd) Information about manufacturers applying advanced management system standards relevant to the manufacture and business of products and goods;

e) Management requirements of competent authorities.

3. Inspection contents:

a) Compliance with the requirements specified in corresponding standards, technical regulations, or quality assurance regulations related to manufacture process conditions and state management measures for product quality in manufacture;

b) Implementation of conformity assessment results, labeling, use of conformity marks and compliance marks, and other documents of the products to be inspected;

c) Sampling and testing at designated testing bodies as prescribed by laws to verify the conformity of products with the corresponding standards and technical regulations.

Upon detecting any signs of non-compliance with quality standards specified in points a and b of this Clause, the inspection stipulated in this point shall be conducted by designated conformity assessment body.

4. Inspection authorities may hire experts or representatives from conformity assessment bodies, provided that the independence, objectivity, and legal responsibility for the evaluation results are ensured.

Article 80. Establishment and operation of Inspectorates

1. The Inspectorate is established in writing by the inspection authority specified in Clause 3 Article 45 of Law on Product and Goods Quality, as amended and supplemented in Clause 20 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15 when conducting quality inspections of products and goods as prescribed.

2. The Inspectorate consists of:

a) The Chief of the Inspectorate is the person assigned to carry out product and goods quality inspections within the inspection authority specified in Clause 3 Article 45 of Law on Product and Goods Quality, as amended and supplemented in Clause 20 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15;

b) Members include: Quality control inspectors, cadres, civil servants, public employees, and technical experts (if necessary);

c) The secretary.

3. The Inspectorate is responsible for:

a) Conducting inspections on documents, materials, and data on products and goods; conducting on-site inspections;

b) Sampling and monitoring sample testing as prescribed;

c) Preparing inspection reports and proposing corrective measures;

d) Ensuring the accuracy and objectivity of the inspection results.

4. The operating funds of the Inspectorate shall be allocated from the state budget according to the delegation or from other legitimate funding sources as per laws.

5. Sampling and sample testing funding shall comply with Clause 2 Article 47 of the Law on Product and Goods Quality, as amended and supplemented in Clause 20 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15.

The settlement process shall comply with state budget laws, financial and accounting laws.

6. Regarding sampling

During inspections at manufacture, import, or circulation facilities, the sampling serving the product and goods quality testing shall be conducted as follows:

a) Sampling shall comply with standards/regulations on sampling methods in accordance with corresponding technical standards (if available) or regulations of relevant laws. In cases where there are no standards or regulations on sampling methods, depending on the nature of the product and goods, supervisory ministries shall stipulate the sampling procedures for products and goods under their management;

b) During inspections, if the goods are insufficient in quantity for sampling as prescribed in point a of this Clause or if the batch of products/goods cannot be identified, the Inspectorate shall conduct quality survey sampling as prescribed in point a Clause 2 Article 91 of this Decree;

c) Samples of product and goods must be sealed (using Form No. 14 in Appendix VII attached hereto); a sampling record must be made (using Form No. 15 in Appendix VII attached hereto) bearing the signatures of person taking the sample and the representative of the facility subject to sampling. The handover of samples to the testing body must be made in writing (using Form No. 16 in Appendix VII attached hereto); the testing body shall confirm the seal conditions before receiving the samples for testing;

d) In cases where there are no specific regulations, samples shall be sent within 05 working days from the date of sampling by the Inspectorate as prescribed by law for testing. The designated testing body shall give priority to samples received from the Inspectorate performing state management functions, ensuring sample testing time limits as per laws.

Article 81. Procedures and handling of violations during product and goods quality inspection in manufacture

Procedures and handling of violations during product and goods quality inspection in manufacture are as follows:

1. Disclose the inspection decision;

2. Collect, review, and assess information, records, and materials specified in Clause 3 Article 80 of this Decree;

3. Prepare inspection reports, administrative violation reports and handle inspection results in accordance with laws on specialized inspection and the law on handling administrative violations.

Article 82. State inspection of the quality of imported goods

1. For imported goods listed as medium-risk products and goods to be put into circulation on the market, the importer is not required to conduct quality inspection upon import, provided that conformity to the corresponding national technical regulations is declared, or quality management measures specified in other relevant laws are implemented in accordance with the principles stipulated in Clause 2 Article 48 of Law on Standards and Technical Regulations, as amended and supplemented in Clause 19 Article 1 of Law No. 70/2025/QH15. The conformity declaration must comply with laws on standards and technical regulations.

2. For imported goods listed as high-risk products and goods, the importer must register for quality inspection as stipulated in Article 83 of this Decree.

3. For products and goods listed as medium-risk or high-risk that that has been granted circulation permits or have undergone corresponding quality management measures listed in the specialized laws, the quality inspection for imported goods as stipulated in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article is not required; In this case, provisions of specialized laws shall be applicable.

Article 83. Procedures for quality inspection of high-risk imported goods

1. For imported goods with a Certificate of Conformity

a) Importers must register for state quality inspection of imported goods with the designated quality inspection body (hereinafter referred to as the “inspection authority"). The application includes:

An application for State quality inspection for imported goods made using Form No. 1 in Appendix VII attached hereto;

A Certificate of Conformity issued by a designated conformity assessment body, including relevant information about imported goods. If the Certificate of Conformity is issued for a shipment, it must include information related to the imported shipment (product name, brand, model, technical specifications, origin, manufacturer, quantity/volume, import declaration, and invoice);

Photos or a description of characteristics of goods, including information on the original label (for goods requiring labeling);

A supplementary label design sample (if the original label fails to fully meet the requirements) for goods requiring labeling.

If electronic labeling is used, it must comply with laws on goods labeling. Importers are responsible for the validity of the import application.

b) The inspection authority shall conduct the inspection and processes as follows:

Receive the application for quality inspection for imported goods made using Form No. 2 in Appendix VII attached hereto;

If the application is incomplete, the inspection authority shall identify the missing contents and confirm that the importer has registered for quality inspection on the application form; request the importer to supplement and complete the application within 7 working days from the date of receipt. If the applicant fails to supplement the application within the deadline, a written explanation must be submitted to the inspection authority specifying the reasons and the estimated time for completion.

The inspection process shall only be carried on after the applicant submits a complete application.

If the application is complete and satisfactory: Within 1 working day from the date of receiving the complete and satisfactory application, the inspection authority shall issue a Notification of satisfactory state quality inspection results for imported using Form No. 3 in Appendix VII attached hereto, and send it to the applicant for customs clearance procedures;

If the application is complete but the labeling requirements are not met: The inspection authority shall request the applicant to rectify the labeling within 5 working days. The inspection authority shall issue a Notification of Compliance for the shipment only upon receiving documents proving corrective actions. If the applicant fails to rectify the labeling, the authority shall issue a Notification of non-compliance with labeling requirements using Form No. 3 in Appendix VII.

If the application is complete but the Certificate of Conformity fails to meet the corresponding technical regulations or match the shipment documents: The inspection authority shall issue issues a Notification of non-compliance with quality requirements, specifying the non-compliance issues and send it to the applicant and customs authorities.

If the applicant fails to complete the application within the prescribed deadlines: Within 1 working day after the deadline for application supplementation, the inspection authority shall issue a Notification of State inspection results of quality of imported goods made using Form No. 3 in Appendix VII, indicating: “Lô hàng không hoàn thiện đầy đủ hồ sơ” (Shipment with inadequate documents), complete it to the applicant and customs authorities;

Upon detecting any signs of risks, frauds, or inconsistencies between the application and management data, the inspection authority shall issue a Notification of non-compliance with quality requirements using Form No. 3 in Appendix VII attached hereto.

2. For imported goods without a Certificate of Conformity

a) Importers must register for state quality inspection of imports with the designated quality inspection body (hereinafter referred to as the “inspection authority"). The application includes: An application form for State inspection for imported goods using Form No. 1 in Appendix VII attached hereto; photos or a description of goods’ characteristics, including information on the original label (for goods requiring labeling); a supplementary label design sample (if the original label fails to fully meet the requirements) for goods requiring labeling.

If electronic labeling is used, it must comply with laws on goods labeling. Importers are responsible for the validity of the import application.

b) The inspection authority shall conduct the inspection and processes as follows:

Receive the application for quality inspection for imports made using Form No. 2 in Appendix VII attached hereto;

If the application is incomplete, the inspection authority shall identify the missing contents and confirm that the importer has registered for quality inspection; request the importer to supplement and complete the application within 7 working days from the date of receipt.

If the applicant fails to supplement the application within the deadline, a written explanation must be submitted to the inspection authority specifying the reasons and the estimated time for completion.

The importer shall conduct customs procedures to transport imported goods the storage location as prescribed in laws on customs.

The importer shall request a designated certification body to assess conformity with the corresponding national technical regulations.

The inspection process shall only be carried on after the importer submits a complete application. The procedure follows the provisions in point b Clause 1 of this Article.

3. Principles for the transport of goods to storage locations

The permit to transport goods to storage locations prescribed in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article shall uniformly apply to cases where imported goods are subject to quality inspection and comply with customs laws, risk management principles without producing new administrative procedures.

4. The procedure for applying state quality inspection of imported goods shall be conducted through the Vietnam National Single-Window Portal or the National Public Service Portal.

In cases where there are any system errors or force majeure events that prevent electronic information exchange, the process shall comply with Article 17 of Decree No. 85/2019/ND-CP dated November 14, 2019 on handling of administrative procedures via National Single Window and ASEAN Single Window and specialized inspection for exports and imports.

5. High-risk imported goods shall be declared and circulated on the market upon the issuance of a Notification of satisfactory state quality inspection results, and are subject to quality inspection in accordance with Article 88 of this Decree.

6. Quality testing of imported high-risk goods shall be conducted at designated testing body in accordance with the law. The test results serve as the basis for conformity assessment with the corresponding national technical regulations

In cases where the testing method is not specified, standardized or there is no designated testing body, the Minister managing the sector/field shall determine a temporary testing method to apply until national technical regulations are issued or a testing body is designated.

Article 84. Increase of inspection frequency of quality for imported goods

1. Imported goods specified in Clause 4 Article 34 of the Law on Product and Goods Quality, as amended and supplemented in Clause 19 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15, shall be subject to measures of increasing frequency of inspection of if it falls under any of the following cases:

a) Goods previously eligible to exemption or reduction of quality inspection per Article 86 of this Decree but are found to be non-compliant with declared standards or corresponding national technical regulations during market circulation inspections.

b) Imported goods originating from countries or territories listed as high-risk in terms of quality, as disclosed by competent authorities.

c) Importers that commit repeated violations against regulations on product and goods quality as assessed by the inspection authority.

2. Increase in frequency of inspection for imported high-risk goods:

a) Inspection authorities affiliated to Supervisory ministries shall:

Monitor, consolidate, update, and publish a list of countries or territories as high-risk for the quality of imported products and goods on the Vietnam National Single-Window Portal or specialized information systems as prescribed;

Collect, manage, and update information on the compliance history of importers to serve risk classification in quality inspections;

Implementing measures of increasing frequency of inspection for imported goods in accordance with this Article and relevant regulations.

Consolidate the information in this Clause to identify, disclose, and update the list of organizations and individuals illegible for reduction of inspection procedures on the national product and goods quality supervision system

Ensure that any specialized information systems or the National Single Window Portal used by the supervisory ministries are connected and automatically share data with the national product and goods quality supervision system; ensure data consistency and avoid duplication.

b) Customs authorities shall conduct customs clearance based on information and data from the national product and goods quality supervision system regarding organizations and individuals illegible for reduction of inspection procedures;

c) The implementation of measures of increasing frequency of inspection must not procedure new administrative procedures or extend customs clearance times, except where handling measures must be taken as per laws.

Article 85. Handling violations during quality inspection of high-risk imports

1. If imported goods possessing a unexpired certificate of Conformity fail to meet requirements for goods labeling or conformity marks, the product and goods quality inspection authority shall request the importer to take corrective actions.

The Notification of satisfactory state quality inspection results shall only be issued after the importer provides sufficient evidence of corrective actions and the Certificate of Conformity for the shipment.

2. If the Certificate of Conformity fail to match the shipment documents or conform to corresponding technical regulations, the inspection authority shall handle the case in accordance with laws and cooperate with customs authorities for resolution as required.

3. For goods against regulations where the corrective measure is recycling:

a) Conformity assessment bodies shall perform conformity assessment for the shipment after recycling;

b) If the recycled shipment complies with corresponding technical regulations, the inspection authority shall issue a Notification of satisfactory state quality inspection results for imported goods. The importer is permitted to perform customs clearance procedures;

b) If the recycled shipment fails to comply with corresponding technical regulations, the inspection authority shall issue a Notification of non-compliance and send it to the importer and customs authorities for resolution as prescribed.

4. Importers shall submit document proving corrective actions to the inspection authority within 01 working day after completing corrective measures.

5. Imported goods, upon customs clearance, are allowed to circulate in the market and are subject to quality inspections as prescribed in Article 88 of this Decree.

Article 86: Exemption and reduction of quality inspection for high-risk imported goods; Exemption of re-declaration of conformity for medium-risk imported goods

1. High-risk imported goods are exempt from quality inspection in the following cases:

a) Luggage of incoming passengers and personal belongings of organizations and individuals within the specified duty-free allowance (excluding motor vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles and electric bicycles).

b) Goods of diplomatic organizations or individuals, or international organizations within the specified duty-free allowance (excluding motor vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles and electric bicycles);

c) Sample products for advertising purpose only, not being meant for consumption; sample products used in scientific and production-oriented researches; sample products used in tests carried out for the purpose of inspection or certification of conformity with the national technical regulations or inter-laboratory tests;

d) Goods temporarily imported for display or exhibition at trade fairs that are not sold after the exhibition or circulated on the market;

dd) Gifts or donations within the relevant within the specified duty-free allowance (excluding motor vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles and electric bicycles);

e) Goods exchanged between border residents that fall within the specified within the duty-free allowance;

g) Goods, supplies, machinery and equipment temporarily imported for re-export which are not consumed and used in Vietnam;

h) In-transit, merchanting and transshipment goods;

i) Raw materials, supplies and sample products provided by foreign traders for processing or manufacturing of exports or temporary import for re-export; Raw materials for manufacturing goods consumed domestically or circulated on the market, provided that the goods have already been quality-managed under the corresponding national technical regulations; imports in small quantities insufficient for sampling and testing as specified in national technical regulations;

k) Duty-free goods sold to outbound passengers (which will be managed as goods temporarily imported for re-export);

l) Goods re-imported for repair or recycling at the request of foreign partners;

m) Goods imported to serve emergency demands according to the Government's or Prime Minister's directives;

n) Goods imported for security purposes;

Goods imported via postal or express delivery services that are exempt from import duties as per tax laws;

p) Goods temporarily imported for sale in duty-free shops;

q) In-country import/export goods;

r) Specialized goods imported for use in premises of overseas diplomatic missions in Vietnam;

s) Goods re-imported into Vietnam by the same entity that exported them, either due to being returned or voluntarily recalled by the trader.

t) Chemicals on the list of banned pesticides in Vietnam, imported as reference standards or for research purposes as approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment or another competent authority under regulations on plant protection and quarantine;

u) Goods listed as prohibited imports as per foreign trade management laws.

2. Quality inspection exemption does not apply to imported goods in the following cases:

a) Goods with safety warnings issued by competent authorities of Vietnam or relevant international organizations;

b) Goods placed under the special control issued by supervisory ministries;

c) High-risk goods, as prescribed by other specialized laws, that are subject to compulsory inspection upon importation.

3. Reduction of state quality inspection for high-risk imported goods shall apply in the following cases:

a) High-risk imported goods are eligible for reduction of state quality inspection if they do not fall under the cases specified in Clause 2 of this Article and meet all the following conditions:

Goods that have the same name, usage, brand, type, technical specifications, manufacturer, and origin, and are imported by the same organization or individual;

There have been 3 consecutive imports with satisfactory state quality inspection results.

Enterprises are responsible for determining their eligibility for reduction of inspection and self-retention to serve post-clearance inspection purposes.

b) Application methods of reduction of state quality inspection for high-risk imported goods:

The reduction of state quality inspection for high-risk imported goods is applied based on risk management principles, using information sharing and data exchange between inspection authorities and customs authorities; it is not an administrative procedure.

Importers must accurately declare goods ID and corresponding information (including: HS code, code, barcode; model number, manufacturer, origin, and other identifiers) on customs declarations and shall be held accountable before laws for the accuracy of the declared information.

Inspection authorities be held accountable for determining, updating, and disclosing the list of importers eligible for reduction of inspection. The period for inspection reduction is 2 years, beginning from the time of the conformity assessment result of the third import; in case where the inspection reduction is suspense due to violations or signs of risks, it shall be recorded on the specialized management information system, the National Single-Window Portal as prescribed, and the national product and goods quality supervision system.

Customs authorities shall decide whether to grant customs clearance based on searching and using information and data on the list of importers eligible for reduction of inspection, which are provided and updated by the inspection authority.

The exchange, sharing, and interconnection of data between the electronic customs data processing system under the national single-window mechanism, the information systems of supervisory ministries, and the national product and goods quality supervision system shall comply with a roadmap consistent with the technical infrastructure conditions. During the period when the national product and goods quality supervision system is not yet fully operational, the application of reduction of inspection is carried out based on data and information managed, provided, and updated by the inspection authority as prescribed.

The application of reduction of quality inspection must not procedure new administrative procedures or extend customs clearance times, except where handling measures must be taken as per laws.

c) Management, supervision, and post-clearance inspection:

Enterprises must submit reports quarterly on the import status of goods eligible for reduction of inspection to facilitate post-clearance inspection and quality supervision;

Inspection authorities shall conduct post-clearance inspections according to plans or upon detecting violations, risk indicators, complaints, or requests from customs authorities;

Post-clearance inspections must not disrupt the customs clearance procedures.

d) Inspection authorities may cease applying inspection reduction to enterprises in the following cases:

Goods circulated on the market are found to be non-compliant with national technical regulations or declared standards;

Valid complaints or accusations regarding quality or conformity assessment results are verified;

The results of the conformity assessment are found to be unsatisfactory upon post-clearance inspection or ad hoc inspection;

The enterprise fails to fulfill reporting obligations or provide required information.

4. Responsibilities of inspection authorities and customs authorities:

a) Inspection authorities, according to their assigned management responsibilities for specific sectors and fields; the Government Cipher Committee, and specialized agencies under People's Committees of provinces are responsible for supervising and conducting post-clearance inspection of the quality of imported goods as per laws;

b) Inspection authorities shall maintain and update information on enterprises eligible for inspection reduction in the national product and goods quality supervision system; cooperate with customs authorities in data exchange to serve the risk management;

c) Inspection authorities shall compile information as a basis for applying the reduced inspection regime stipulated in Clause 2 of this Article, including list of eligible entities; update and share information and inspection results on the National product and goods quality supervision system;

d) Customs authorities access and use data from national product and goods quality supervision system for customs procedures; where data is updated via the National Single Window Portal or specialized information systems, customs authorities shall access it via the national product and goods quality supervision system without requiring organizations or individuals to resubmit information.

5. Exemption of re-declaration of conformity for medium-risk imported goods shall apply in the following cases:

a) Application principles

Medium-risk imported goods that have already undergone conformity declaration for previous shipments do not require re-declaration if subsequent shipments have the same name, usage, brand, type, technical specifications, manufacturer, and origin;

Enterprises must retain documents of conformity declarations and shall be held accountable for application of this non-redeclaration mechanism;

If there are any changes in national technical regulations, product characteristics, or any risk alerts issued by competent authorities, enterprises must re-declare conformity.

b) Supervision and post-clearance inspection

Enterprises must prepare internal records of goods exempt from re-declaration to facilitate post-clearance inspection;

Inspection authorities shall verify conformity declarations on the national database for standards, measurement, and quality; update them in the national product and goods quality supervision system within 3 working days of receiving information from enterprises;

Updated information serves as the basis for post- inspection and compliance assessment of enterprises.

Article 87. State inspection of the quality of exported goods and handling of violations

1. Goods that meet the requirements specified in Article 32 of the Law on Product and Goods Quality, as amended and supplemented under Clause 18 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15, shall be permitted for export without inspection by the inspection authority.

Goods intended solely for export must fully comply with regulations of the importing country and are not required to comply with domestic circulation requirements; In cases where goods are both exported and circulated domestically, they must comply with the regulations of both the importing country and Vietnam.

2. In cases where exported goods fail to meet quality standards, thereby affecting national interests and reputation, the inspection authority for product and goods quality shall inspect product quality during manufacture in accordance with Article 79 and take actions as stipulated in Article 81 of this Decree.

3. Exported goods, when circulated on the domestic market, must comply with the management requirements specified in Articles 88, 89, and 90 of this Decree.

Article 88. Ensuring the quality of goods circulating in the market

1. The basis for quality inspection of goods circulating in the market includes:

a) The product and goods quality inspection authority, based on the quality situation of goods in the market, shall develop its annual inspection plan, budget estimates, and goods subject to inspection;

b) Inspections shall be carried out based on approved or ad-hoc inspection plans or instructions from competent authorities;

c) Existing data on the risk levels of products and goods, information on origin tracing, codes, barcodes, conformity certifications, and compliance certifications;

d) Data from recognized quality management systems or systems connected with regulatory bodies, combined with warnings of quality violations concerning products and goods.

2. The product and goods quality inspection authority shall inspect the quality of goods circulated on the market with the following content:

a) Compliance with legal requirements on product and goods quality

b) After assessing compliance under Point a of this Clause, upon detecting any signs of non-compliance with quality standards, samples of the goods shall be taken and tested at conformity assessment bodies as per laws. Conformity assessment bodies must be independent, objective, and bear legal responsibility for their conformity assessment results;

c) For high-risk products and goods, in addition to the measures specified in Point b of this Clause, the product and goods quality inspection authority shall develop a plan to take samples periodically or ad hoc at suitable locations as required for increasing frequency of inspection in accordance with Clause 7, Article 45 of the Law on Product and Goods Quality, as amended and supplemented under Clause 20, Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15.

Article 89. Procedures and handling of violations during quality inspection of goods circulating in the market

The inspectorate shall conduct inspections following these procedures:

1. Disclose the inspection decision;

2. Collect, review, and assess information, records, materials, and data specified in Clause 2 Article 88 of this Decree;

3. Prepare inspection reports, administrative violation reports (in cases of administrative violations) and handle inspection results in accordance with laws on specialized inspection and the law on handling administrative violations.

Article 90. Responsibilities of manufacturers and business entities of product and goods circulating in the market

1. Products and goods circulating in the market must ensure they do not pose risks to organizations, individuals, animals, plants, property, or the environment.

2. If products and goods circulating in the market fail to conform to declared standards, corresponding technical regulations, or pose risks to organizations, individuals, animals, plants, property, or the environment, the manufacturer and business entity shall handle and recall such

products and goods must. They must also comply with the requirements of competent authorities upon request.

Article 91. Survey of product and goods quality

1. The survey of product and goods quality is an activity carried out independently or integrated into management tasks. It is not an inspection, administrative violation processing, or administrative penalty. The purpose is to collect and analyze actual information on the quality of products and goods circulating in the market.

The results of surveys shall be used for risk warnings, risk-based management, and serve as a basis for competent authorities to conduct targeted inspections and post-clearance inspections to collect and analyze actual information on product and goods quality in the market; issue risk warnings and determine the basis for targeted inspections and post-clearance inspections.

Surveys shall not replace inspections and shall not have authority to impose administrative penalties.

2. The content of product and goods quality surveys includes:

a) Randomly sampling products and goods for testing and conformity assessment for reference and risk analysis purposes, not serving as a direct basis for penalties but as a basis for requesting competent authorities to conduct inspections and post-clearance inspections under this Decree.

b) Checking and cross-referencing information on product labels, conformity marks, compliance marks, codes, barcodes, and origin tracing;

c) Comparing and cross-referencing declared information with the actual state of products and goods circulating in the market.

3. If survey results indicate that products and goods fail to meet declared standards, corresponding technical regulations, pose risks, or violate regulations, the survey authority shall forward all records and results to the product and goods quality inspection authority. The inspection authority will decide on inspections and post-clearance inspections in accordance with this Decree.

4. Supervisory ministries shall:

a) Organize periodic or ad-hoc surveys of the quality of products and goods under their management scope;

b) Analyze and evaluate survey results to issue risk warnings, prevent violations, and improve quality management policies;

c) Share survey data with product and goods quality inspection authorities and other relevant regulatory bodies via the National Database on Standards, Metrology, and Quality.

5. People's Committees of provinces shall:

a) Organize product and goods quality surveys for goods circulating in their provinces;

b) Promptly provide warnings to consumers, relevant agencies, and functional forces upon detection of risks or violations.

c) Share survey data with product and goods quality inspection authorities and other relevant regulatory bodies via the National Database on Standards, Metrology, and Quality for risk management and violation prevention.

6. For high-risk products and goods, the inspection authority shall conduct periodic or ad-hoc sampling via survey teams at manufacture facilities, warehouses, retail points, or other relevant locations to intensify inspections in accordance with regulations.

Article 92. Survey Team

1. A survey team shall be established by decision of the product and goods quality inspection authority for conducting quality surveys of products and goods as stipulated.

2. The survey team consists of:

a) The Chief of the survey team is the person assigned to carry out product and goods quality inspections within the inspection authority specified in Clause 3 Article 45 of Law on Product and Goods Quality, as amended and supplemented in Clause 20 Article 1 of Law No. 78/2025/QH15;

b) Members include: Quality control inspectors, cadres, civil servants, public employees, and technical experts (if necessary);

3. The survey team shall conduct the survey activities stipulated in Clause 2 Article 91 and prepare a report on the survey results, including handling proposals.

4. The operating funds of the survey team shall be allocated from the state budget according to the delegation or from other legitimate funding sources as per laws.

5. Surveys are conducted according to annual plans or based on practical needs upon detection of any signs of non-compliance with quality standards, risks, or at the request of regulatory bodies.

Chapter VII

STATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES ON PRODUCT AND GOODS QUALITY

Article 93. State management responsibilities of the Ministry of Science and Technology

The Ministry of Science and Technology shall:

1. Develop, promulgate, or submit to the Government for promulgation, and organize the implementation of policies, strategies, plans, and legislative documents on product and goods quality, labeling, national quality infrastructure, and the development of specific products in Vietnam; lead and cooperate with other supervisory ministries to draft a cooperation regulation between inspection authorities and submit it to the Prime Minister for approval; establish, manage, operate, and maintain the national product and goods quality supervision system, the National Database on Standards, Metrology, and Quality, and the National Electronic Label Database.

2. Take charge in developing, managing, operating, and maintaining the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods; cooperate with the Ministry of Public Security to develop a national platform for identity, authentication, and origin tracing of products and goods.

3. Lead and cooperate with supervisory ministries, People's Committees of provinces to draft a national program to improve productivity, quality, and competitiveness of products and goods and submit it to the Prime Minister for approval; implement the plan; and disclose evaluation indicators according to international practices.

4. Perform state management over the quality of products during manufacture, import, export, and under circulation on market in accordance with Article 94 of this Decree.

5. Lead and cooperate with supervisory ministries to develop and implement:

a) State management measures for product and goods quality, labeling, product passports, and the application of technology in quality management; management, inspection, violation handling, and resolution of complaints and denunciations regarding goods labeling.

Research and development of applications, provision of services and solutions for electronic labeling and related technologies to meet the needs of organizations and individuals; assurance of unified state management of goods labeling and electronic labeling;

b) Management of accreditation bodies, designation of conformity assessment bodies for products and goods within the assigned scope of management; revocation of accreditation registration certificates or designation decisions for conformity assessment organizations in cases of violations;

c) Lead and cooperate with relevant organizations and individuals to conduct surveys on product and goods quality;

d) Management of activities related to issuing professional training certificates on conformity assessment for assessors, testers, inspectors, and other experts from conformity assessment bodies; management of training activities for quality productivity experts and quality control inspectors;

dd) International cooperation on product and goods quality; review and recognize conformity assessment results from foreign conformity assessment bodies for products and goods under its management.

6. Lead the assessment and propose forms of national commendation and awards, for products, goods, consultant facilities, training facilities, and administrative agencies; establish conditions and procedures for granting awards to organizations and individuals for product and goods quality.

7. Supervise, collect statistics, and summarize the nationwide management of product and goods quality; disseminate laws, provide training, share knowledge and information on product and goods quality and quality management.

8. Inspect compliance with laws on product and goods quality; resolve complaints and denunciations; and address legal violations related to product and goods quality under their management scope.

9. Inspect the development and issuance of lists of medium-risk and high-risk products and goods and management requirements thereof; designation and management of conformity assessment bodies serving state management requirements for product and goods quality.

10. Lead and cooperate with supervisory ministries to develop annual inter-sectoral inspection plans focusing on key and specialized topics related to product and goods quality; organize implementation.

11. Lead and propose budget estimates for science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation of ministries, central authorities and local authorities (including funding for implementing laws on product and goods quality), submit it to the Ministry of Finance for consolidation and submission to competent authorities for approval.

Article 94. State management responsibilities of supervisory ministries

1. The assignment of responsibilities for managing product and goods quality shall comply with the following principles:

a) A product or good shall be assigned to a Ministry for management based on its nature and technical characteristics;

b) For products with multiple purposes, the assignment shall be determined based on their technical characteristics, not their intended use;

c) In cases where products or goods have technical characteristics related to multiple fields or specified in multiple specialized laws, making it difficult to determine the supervisory ministry, the Ministry of Science and Technology shall take the lead and cooperate with relevant ministries to agree on a plan for assignment; if no agreement is reached, the Ministry of Science and Technology shall report to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision.

2. Supervisory ministries shall perform state management of product and goods quality within their assigned fields and have the following responsibilities:

a) Develop, promulgate, and implement legislative documents on product and goods quality in accordance with the specific requirements and tasks of ministries and central authorities; develop and promulgate lists of medium-risk and high-risk products and goods;

b) Perform state management over the quality of products and goods during manufacture, export, import, and circulation on the market as stipulated in Clause 3 of this Article; lead and cooperate with the Ministry of Science and Technology in managing and implementing origin tracing for products and goods within their assigned scope and field;

c) Designate and manage the operations of conformity assessment bodies to serve the state management requirements for high-risk products and goods within their assigned scope; revoke designation decisions for conformity assessment bodies under their management in cases of violations; prioritize and consider the use of designated assessment results from other supervisory ministries as stipulated by laws; recognize conformity assessment results from foreign organizations through unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral agreements in accordance with laws on standards and technical regulations;

d) Inspect compliance with laws on product and goods quality; resolve complaints and denunciations; and address legal violations related to product and goods quality under their management scope as prescribed by laws;

dd) Monitor, compile statistics, and consolidate the situation of product and goods quality management; disseminate laws and provide guidelines on laws; provide assistance to manufacturers and business entities in accessing information about product and goods quality;

e) Cooperate with the Ministry of Science and Technology in developing and implementing annual interdisciplinary inspection plans, focusing on key and specialized topics related to product and goods quality; implement international treaties and agreements on mutual recognition of conformity assessment results;

g) For goods traded on e-commerce platforms, the Ministry of Industry and Trade shall be held accountable for managing intermediary digital platforms; request these platforms to display complete information about product quality as required by law and establish mechanisms to screen and remove violating products. Supervisory ministries shall lead and cooperate with the Ministry of Industry and Trade in conducting post-clearance inspections and addressing violations related to the quality of goods within their management scope.

3. Supervisory ministries shall perform state management of product and goods quality stipulated by law within the scope assigned by the Government.

Article 95. Responsibilities of People's Committees of provinces

People's Committees of provinces, within their assigned duties and powers, shall have the following responsibilities:

1. Issue measures, mechanisms, and policies to support, encourage, and facilitate enterprises in their jurisdiction to improve the quality and competitiveness of their products and goods. Direct local authorities to develop and implement programs to improve the productivity, quality, and competitiveness of local products and goods.

2. Implement regulations issued by the Government, ministries, and central authorities regarding product and goods quality management within the assigned scope.

3. Organize and direct the operations of product and goods quality inspection bodies of provinces.

4. Disseminate and provide guidance on implementation of laws; provide information about product and goods quality to manufacturers, business entities, and consumers.

5. Inspect compliance with laws on product and goods quality; resolve complaints and denunciations; and address legal violations related to product and goods quality under their management scope.

6. Designate and revoke the designation of local conformity assessment bodies for technical regulations in accordance with laws.

7. Assign specialized agencies to manage product and goods origin tracing within the province:

a) Lead and cooperate with the Ministry of Science and Technology, supervisory ministries, and local authorities to guide the application, dissemination, training, implementation, and management of origin tracing in provinces; cooperate with the Ministry of Science and Technology to utilize, provide, and access information on the National Portal on Trading the Origin of Product and Goods for state management purposes;

b) Lead and cooperate with the Ministry of Science and Technology, supervisory ministries, and relevant agencies in managing, inspecting, and addressing violations related to product and goods origin tracing in provinces;

c) Based on conditions of provinces, develop annual, medium-term, and long-term plans and allocate resource for implementing product and goods origin tracing activities in provinces;

d) Develop appropriate plans to encourage, attract, and support enterprises to develop a product and goods origin trading systems using their resources and other resources.

Article 96. Responsibilities of product and goods quality inspection authorities of provinces

Product and goods quality inspection bodies shall:

1. Develop inspection plans for product and goods quality based on sectors, fields, and areas assigned for management.

2. Organize and conduct inspections and address issues relevant to related to product and goods quality in accordance with the regulations issued by supervisory ministries and People's Committees of provinces.

3. Cooperate with inspection authorities to conduct inspections and audits to promptly detect and address violations; improve state management efficiency; and avoid overlaps and duplications in inspection and audit activities.

4. By 25th of day of the quarter or on an ad hoc basis as required, consolidate and update inspection results into the local database, ensuring connectivity with the National Database on Standards, Metrology, and Quality.

Chapter VIII

IMPLEMENTATION CLAUSES

Article 97. Effect

1. This Decree comes into force from the day on which it is signed.

2. The following decrees and provisions shall cease to have effect from July 1, 2026:

a) Decree No. 132/2008/ND-CP dated December 31, 2008; Article 2 of Decree No. 67/2009/ND-CP dated August 2, 2009;

b) Decree No. 74/2018/ND-CP dated May 15, 2018;

c) Article 4 of Decree No. 154/2018/ND-CP dated November 9, 2018;

d) Decree No. From the effective date of this Decree dated January 21, 2022.

3. From the effective date of this Decree until June 30, 2026, the classification of products and goods into Group 1 and Group 2 and the application of management measures for these groups shall comply with legislative documents specified in Clause 2 of this Article.

4. The following provisions shall cease to have effect from the effective date of this Decree:

a) Clauses 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Article 1 of Decree No. 13/2022/ND-CP dated January 21, 2022;

b) Decree No. 43/2017/ND-CP dated April 14, 2017;

b) Decree No. 111/2021/ND-CP dated December 9, 2021.

Article 98. Transition clauses

1. Organizations and individuals granted Certificates of use of codes and barcodes by the Ministry of Science and Technology prior to the effective date of this Decree shall continue to use these certificates until their expiration.

2. Conformity assessment bodies designated by supervisory ministries, provincial-level People's Committees, or other competent authorities before the effective date of this Decree shall continue to perform conformity assessment activities until their designation decisions expire.

3. Goods that have labels in compliance with Decree No. 43/2017/ND-CP and Decree No. 111/2021/ND-CP, amended and supplemented in Decree No. 43/2017/ND-CP and have been manufactured, imported, exported, circulated or used before the effective date of this Decree may be circulated and used until their expiry dates as indicated on their labels.

4. Goods labels and commercial packaging in compliance with Decree No. 43/2017/ND-CP and Decree No. 111/2021/ND-CP, amended and supplemented in Decree No. 43/2017/ND-CP that have been manufactured and printed before the effective date of this Decree may be used within 02 years from the effective date of this Decree.

5. If an organization or individual responsible for goods changes its address due to changes in administrative division by a competent authority, they may continue to use goods labels and packaging containing the old address within 02 years from the effective date of the decision on changes in administrative division.

The use of old-address labels must not cause confusion regarding the responsible entity and ensure traceability when required by competent authorities.

6. Civil servants, public employees, officers in the armed forces, and cipher employees under the Government Cipher Committee shall perform product and goods quality inspections until they are reassigned or reclassified as "quality control inspector" in accordance with Article 16 of this Decree.

7. Applications for designation of conformity assessment operation received before the effective date of this Decree shall be processed in accordance with the applicable laws at the time of receiving.

8. If any legislative documents or standards referred to in this Decree are amended, supplemented, or replaced, the latter shall apply.

Article 99. Responsibility for implementation

Ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies, heads of governmental agencies, and Chairpersons of People's Committees of provinces shall implement this Decree.

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF VIETNAM
PP. PRIME MINISTER
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

Nguyen Chi Dung
