



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM3/SCSC/WKSP2/011

E-Labeling for ICT Products - A Perspective from Viet Nam

Submitted by: Viet Nam



**Workshop on Facilitating Trade in ICT Products
Through Encouragement of Electronic Labeling
Best Practices
Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
18-19 August 2017**

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
VIET NAM TELECOMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY**

**APEC ELECTRONIC LABELING BEST PRACTICES WORKSHOP
Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
August 18 – 19, 2017**

E-labeling for ICT products - A perspective from Vietnam



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VNTA



AGENDA

- 1** Snapshot of Vietnam ICT market
- 2** Overview of E-label
- 3** Vietnam's legal framework regarding to the E-label
- 4** Toward implementing electronic labels in Vietnam
- 5** Proposal

1 Snapshot of Vietnam ICT market

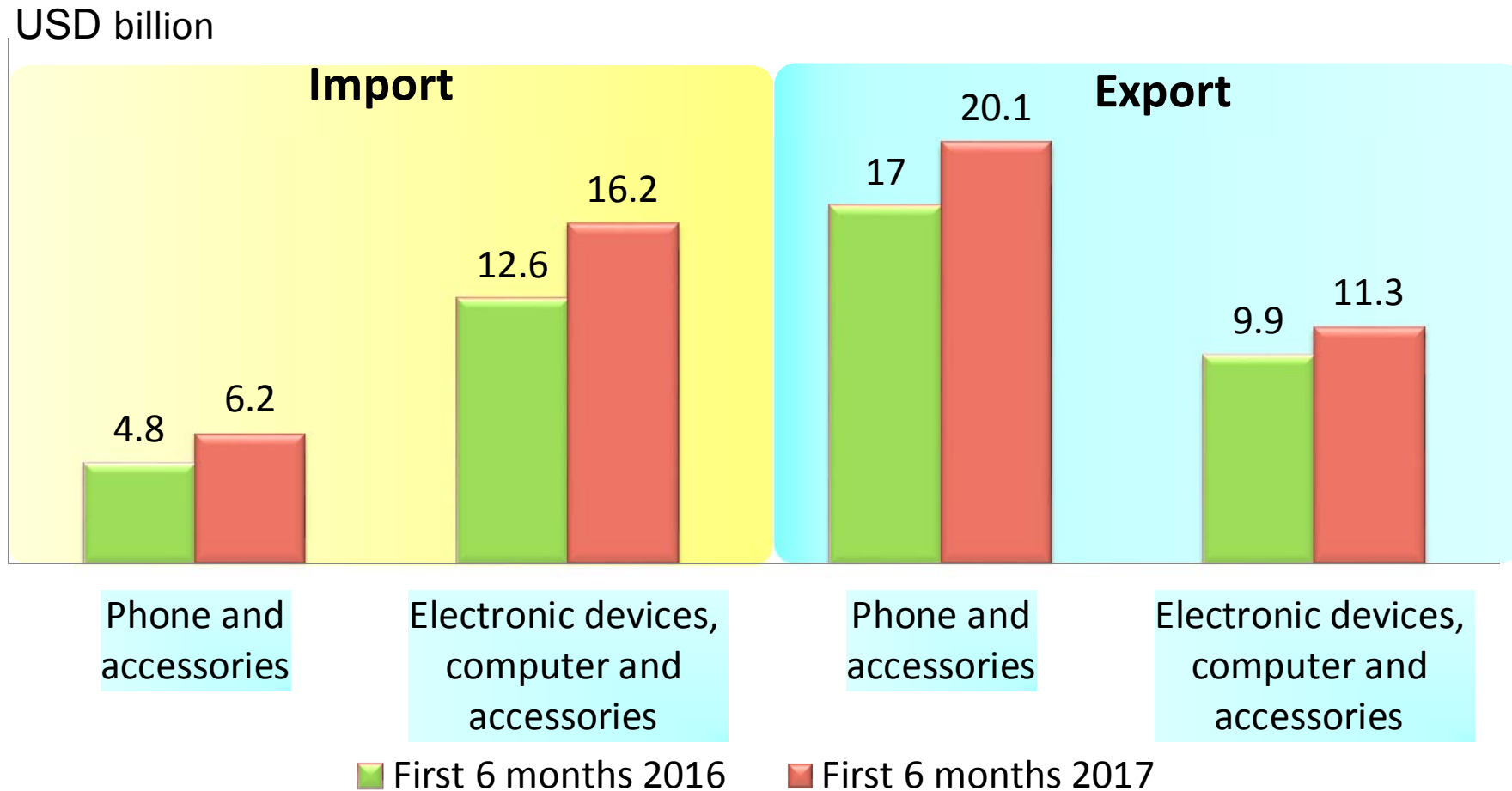
2 Overview of E-label

3 Vietnam's legal framework regarding to the E-label

4 Toward implementing electronic labels in Vietnam

5 Proposal

Snapshot of Vietnam ICT market

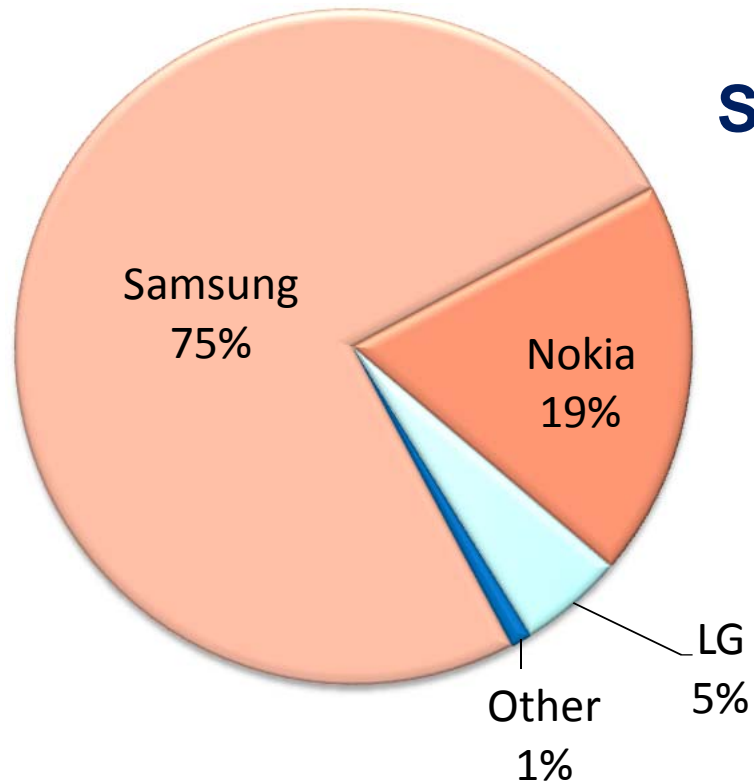


Source: Vietnam General Statistics Office



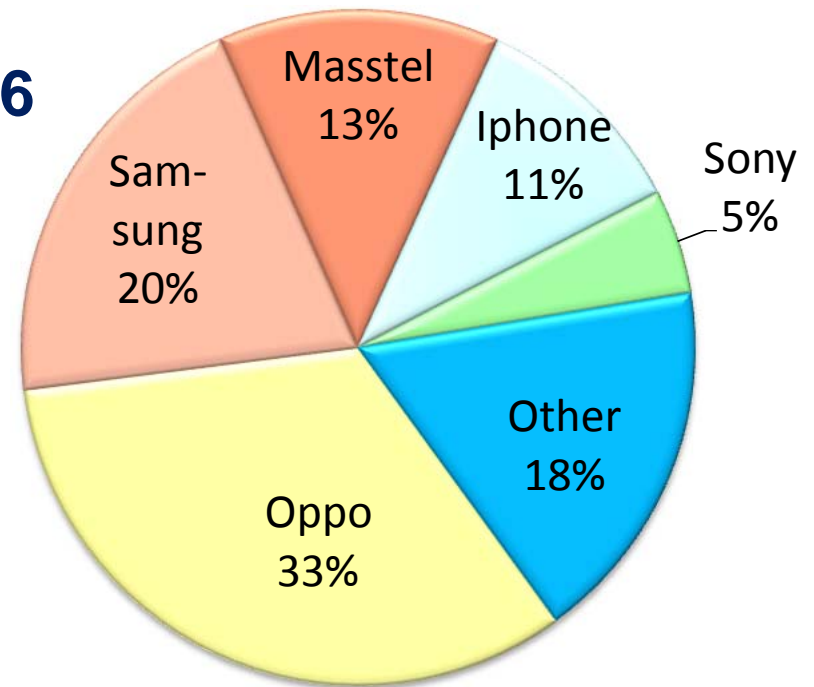
Snapshot of Vietnam's ICT market

Export ~ 16 mil. units



Import ~ 1.5 mil. units

Sep 2016

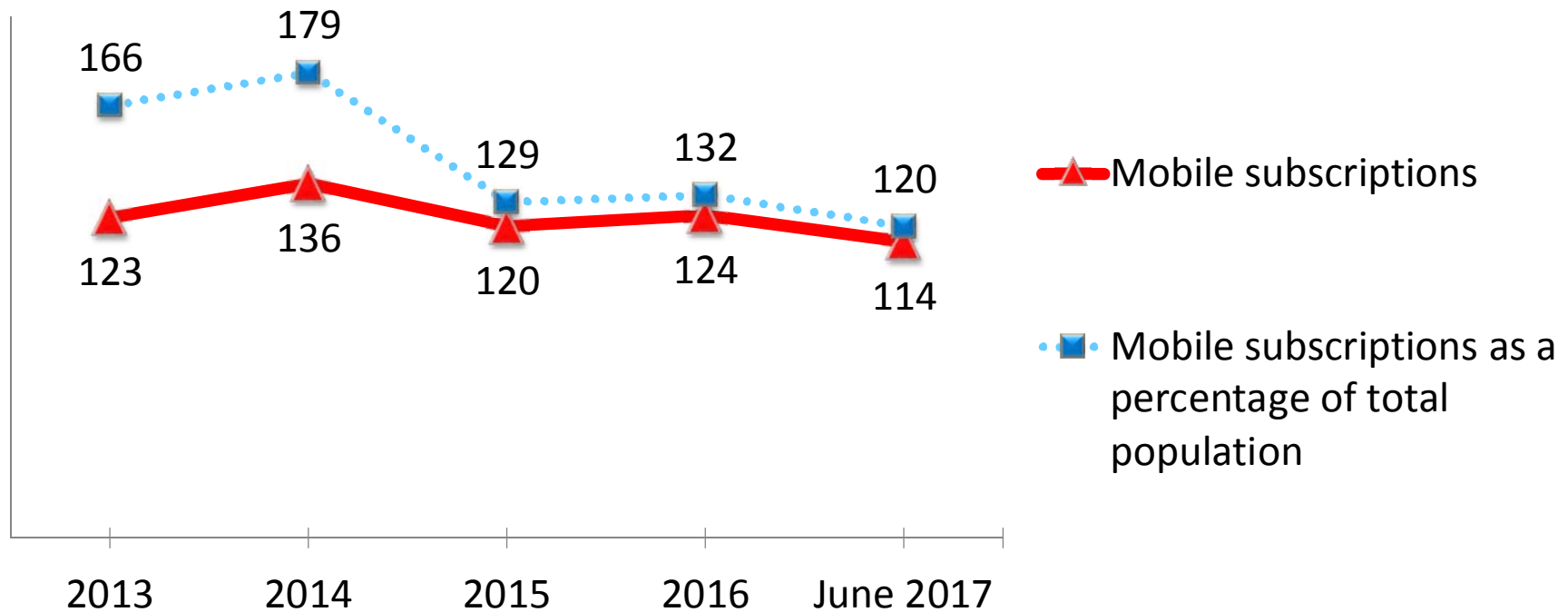


Source: Vietnam General Statistics Office



Snapshot of Vietnam ICT market

Mobile subscriptions



Source: vnta.gov.vn



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Overview of E-label

Why is e-labeling:

- ❖ ICT devices are increasingly compact, integrated so there is less and less space for printing or stamping products labels and increasing the complexity of displaying these labels on products
- ❖ Increasingly more information the manufacturer wants to display on their products label
- ❖ Physical labels can be damaged by blurring, tearing, etc.



China



Republic of Korea



Australia



United States



Viet Nam



Malaysia



Japan



Overview of E-label

Depending on the product design, the certification mark shall be displayed on the product either through e-Labeling in electronic form or surface-labelling ...

Source: SIRIM QAS Malaysia, Self Labelling Program, 2015

- ❖ Electronic compliance labelling may be implemented by displaying the compliance label on the equipment's built-in display screen or in the equipment softcopy instruction manual.
- ❖ The licensee must provide clear instructions on how consumers may locate the electronic compliance label for their own verification.

Source: IMDA-Singapore, Requirements for telecom equipment labels and advertisements, 2016

- ❖ Regulatory Compliance Mark can be displayed in the e-label
- ❖ E-labelling is only permitted if the product has a built-in display
- ❖ The supplier must ensure that the documentation that accompanies the device when it is supplied to the user sets out a method for displaying the compliance label.

Source: Australian, Radiocommunications Labelling (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Notice 2008, amended in 2013

Overview of E-label

❖ Apply to:

Device which have an *integral (non-removable) display screen* and are currently subject to *certification* or *Declaration of Conformity* requirements

❖ Information to be displayed:

Registration number (terminal equipment devices) or certification number (radio equipment), the *Conformity logo* (if applicable) and other informations must be provided on the surface of the product

❖ Access to e-label:

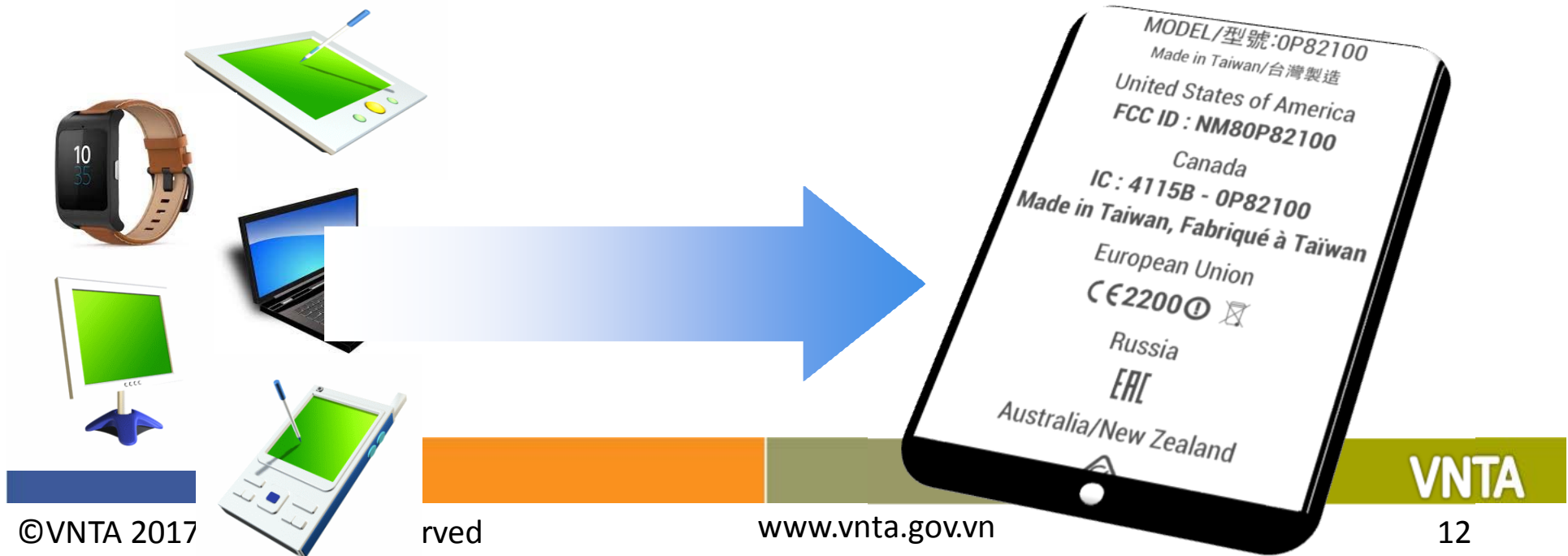
- Without requiring special access codes or permissions and can access in no more than 3 steps in a device's menu.
- Not require special accessories or supplemental plug-ins (a SIM card) to access e-label.
- Give user instructions on how to access the e-label.

Source: FCC , USA - Electronic labeling guidance, 2014 & Certification and Engineering Bureau - Canada, Notice 2014-DRS1003, 2014

Overview of E-label

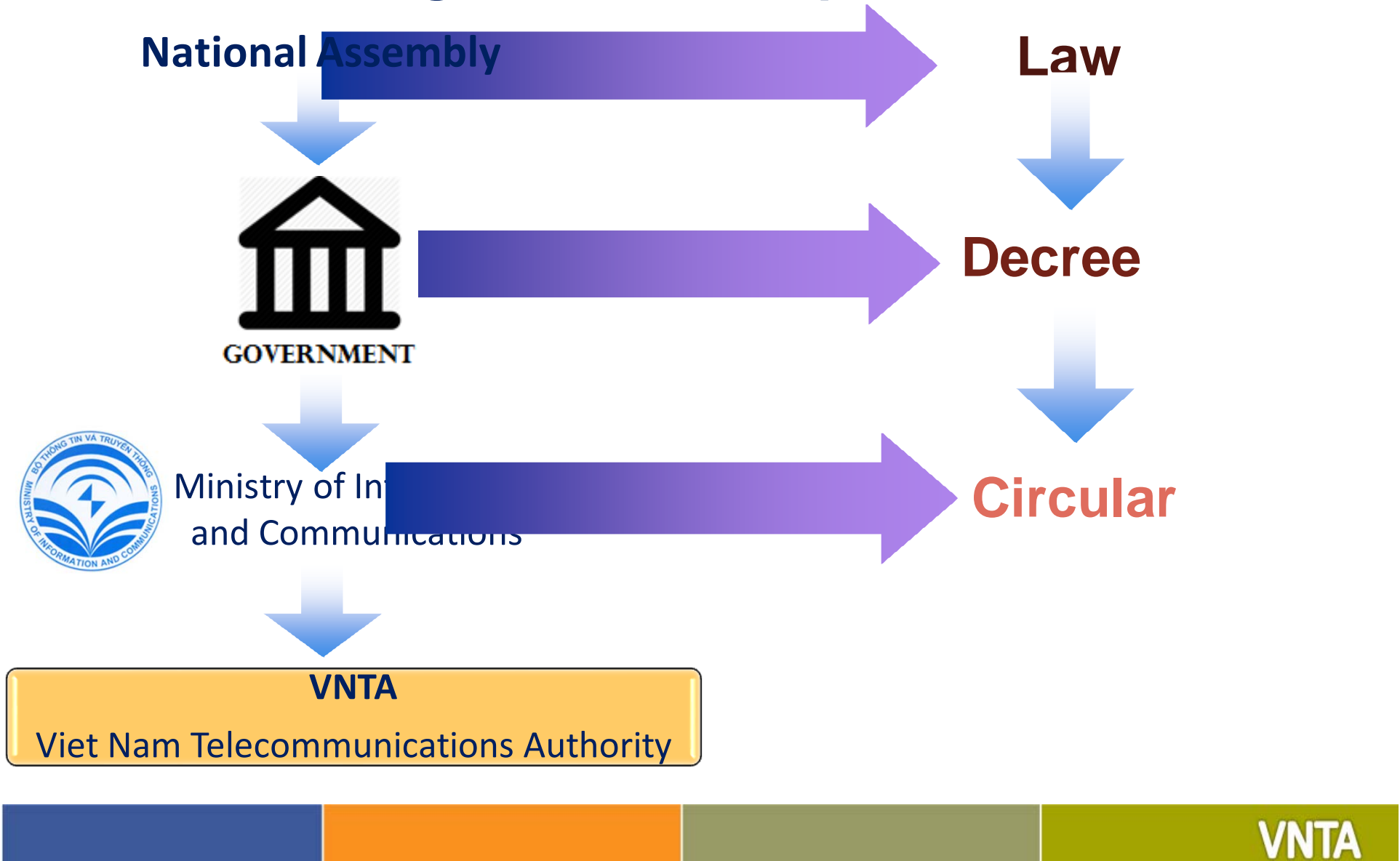
Some characteristics of E-label:

- ✓ Replace the **certificate mark** and other information
- ✓ Apply to device which **have an integrated display screen**
- ✓ Manufacturers must have a **simple way** and a **clear guideline** how to access the electronic label

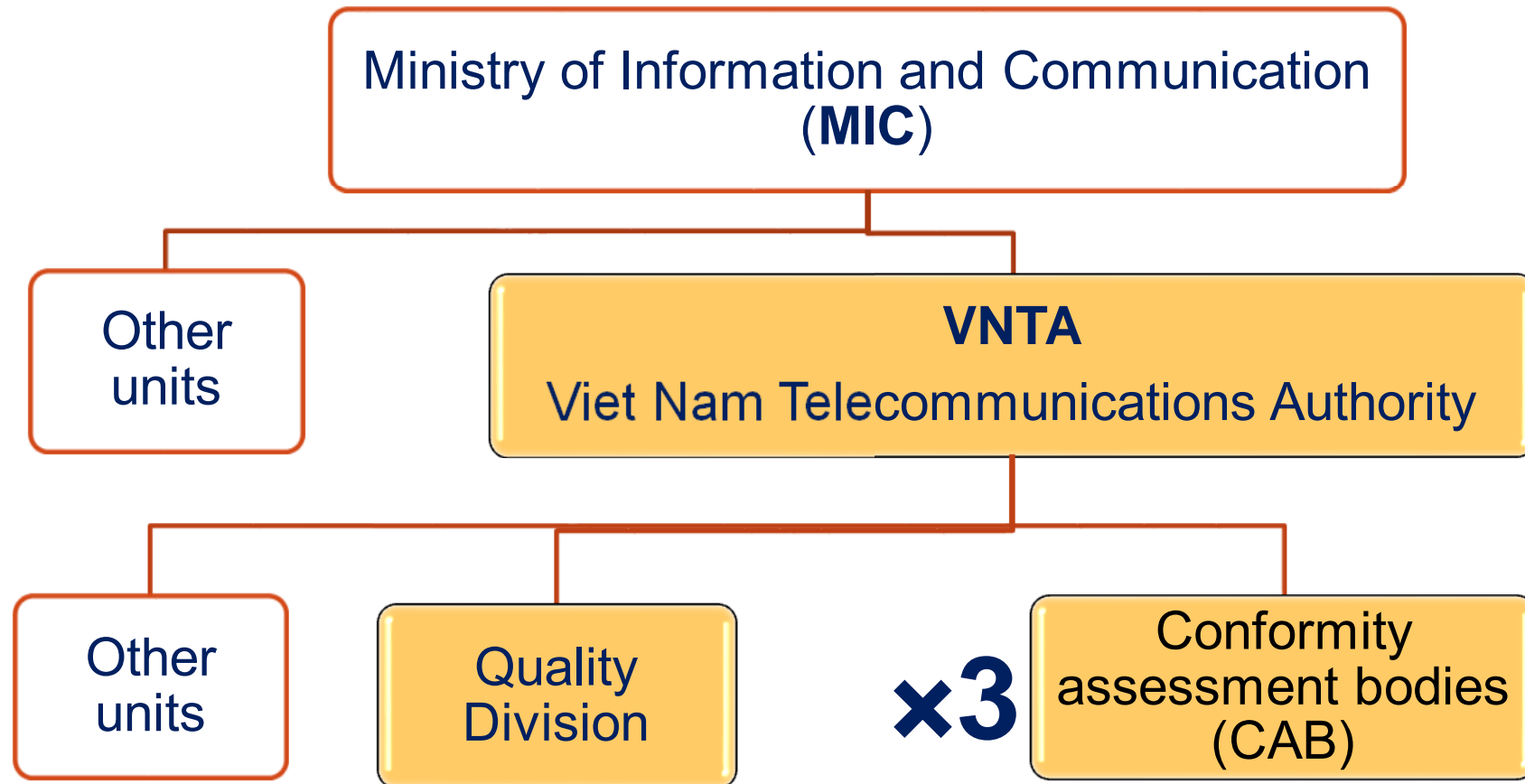


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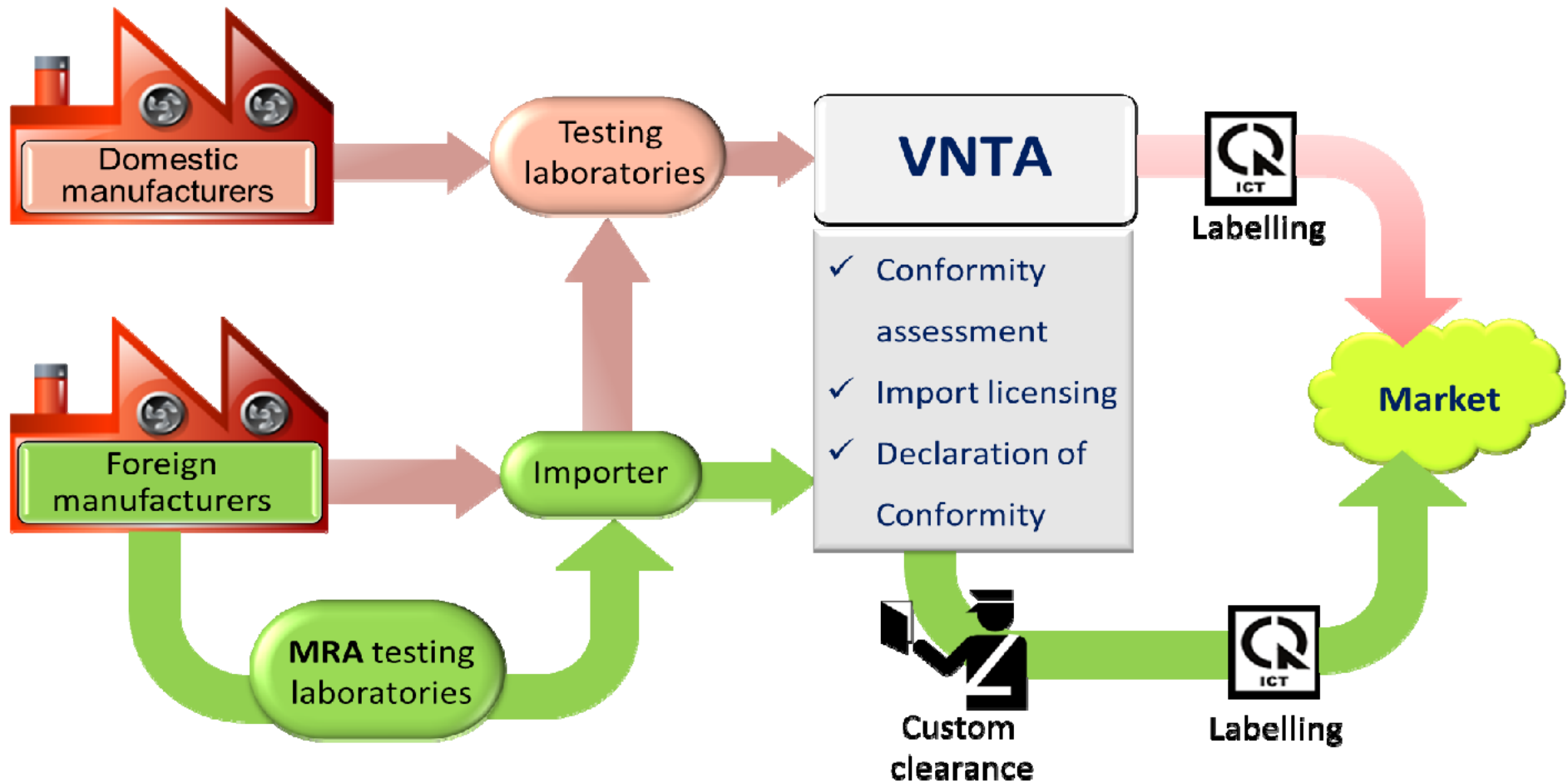
Regulators in ICT products



Regulators in ICT products



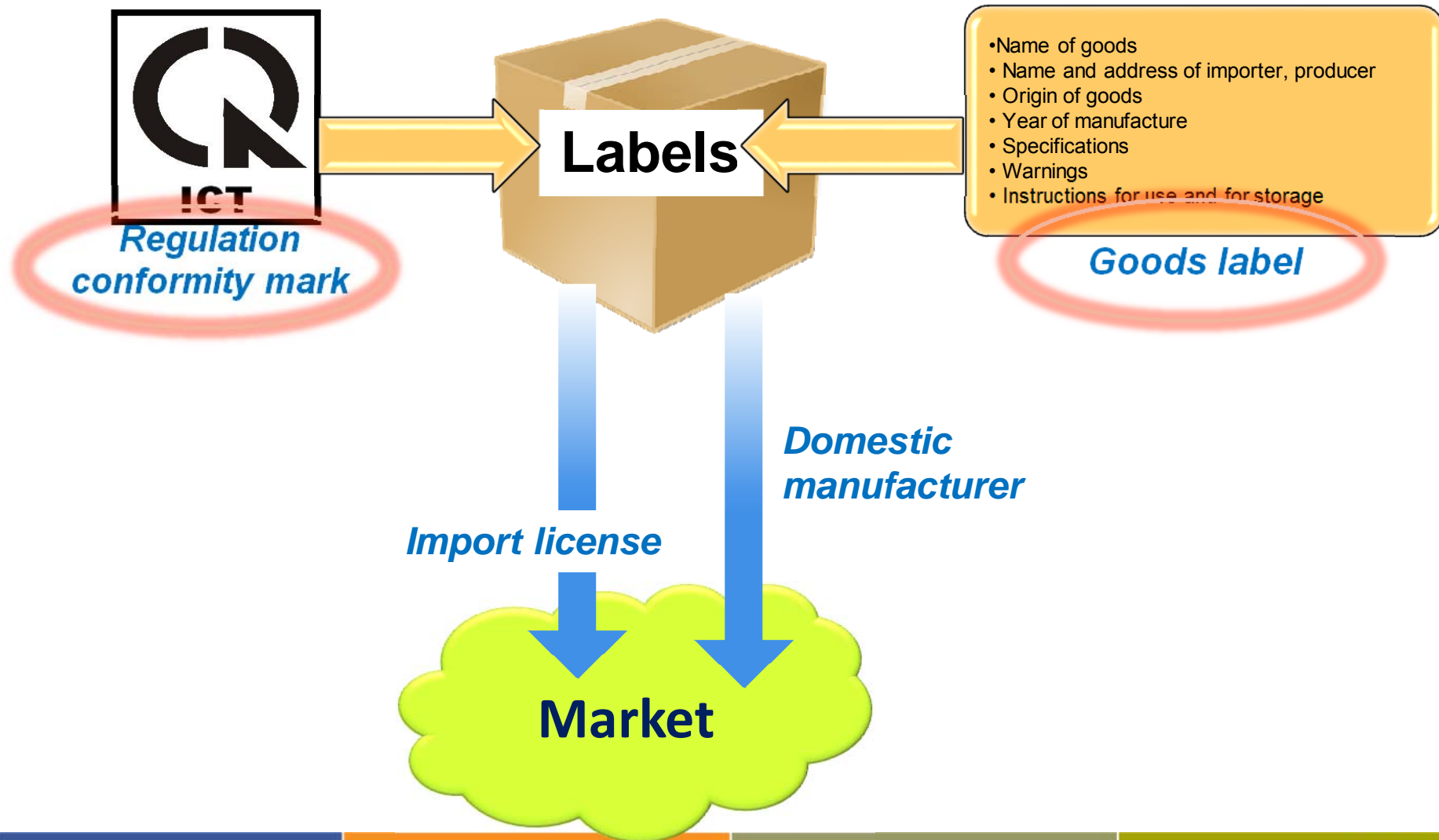
Overall management of ICT products



Overview of products quality control before put on the market



Types of ICT products label



Goods labels

Legal documents:

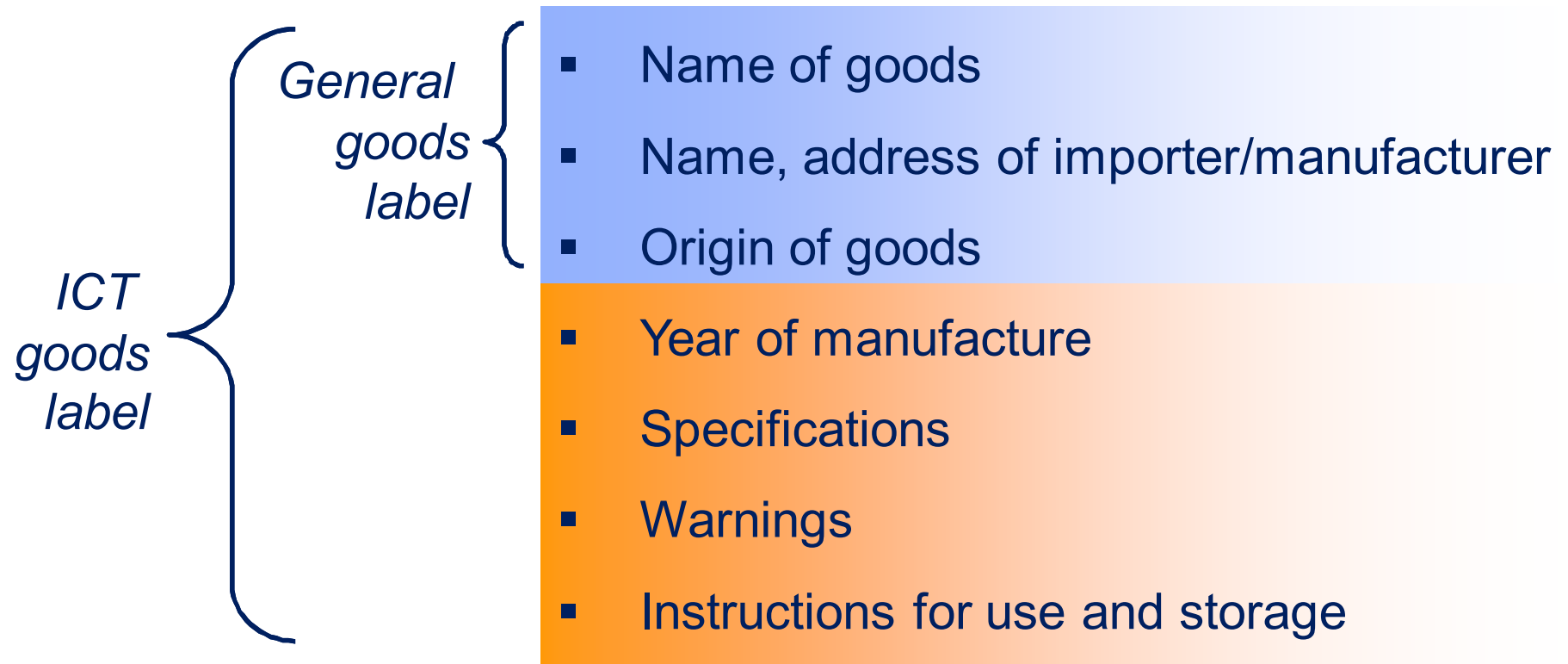
- Law on product and goods quality (2007)
- Decree no. 43/2017/ND-CP on goods labels guiding Law on product and goods quality 2007

Regulations:

- Label: manuscript, printed copy, drawing, photocopy of words, pictures, images that is stuck, printed, attached to the goods or packaging of goods
- Labeling: presenting essential information on a label about its contents to enable:
 - ✓ Consumers to identify the goods, selection, consume and use
 - ✓ Advertise the goods
 - ✓ Regulatory agencies to inspection and supervision

Goods labels

Mandatory information shown on the label



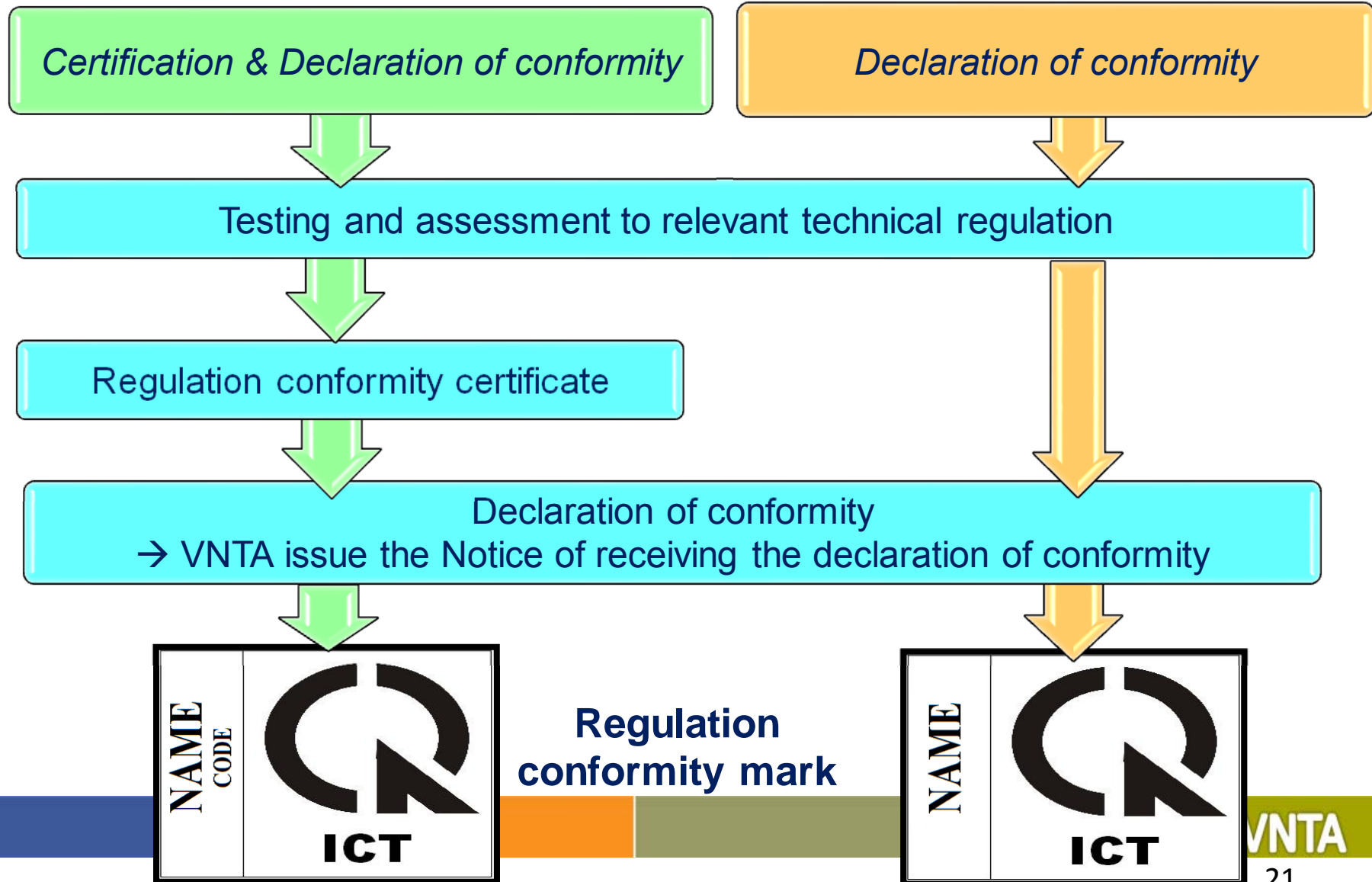
Regulation conformity mark

Legal documents:

- ✓ Law on product and goods quality 2007 and Decree No.132/2008/ND-CP guiding this Law
- ✓ Law on Telecommunications (2009) and Decree No.25/2011/ND-CP guiding this Law
- ✓ Circular No.05/2014/TT-BTTTT of MIC promulgates the list of ICT products and goods liable to cause unsafeness under the management responsibilities of the MIC
- ✓ Circular No.30/2011/TT-BTTTT of MIC providing for regulation conformity certification and declaration for ICT products and goods

Regulation conformity mark

ICT products are divided into two groups



Regulation conformity mark



*Certification &
Declaration of conformity*

- Terminal devices (mobile phone, xDSL terminal device ...)
- Radio devices:
 - Radio transmitter, transceiver (f: 9 kHz ÷ 400 GHz, P max ≥ 60 mW)
 - Radar devices
 - Radio navigation devices
 - Short range devices
 - Microwave devices
- Amplifying devices in cabled distribution systems for television signal



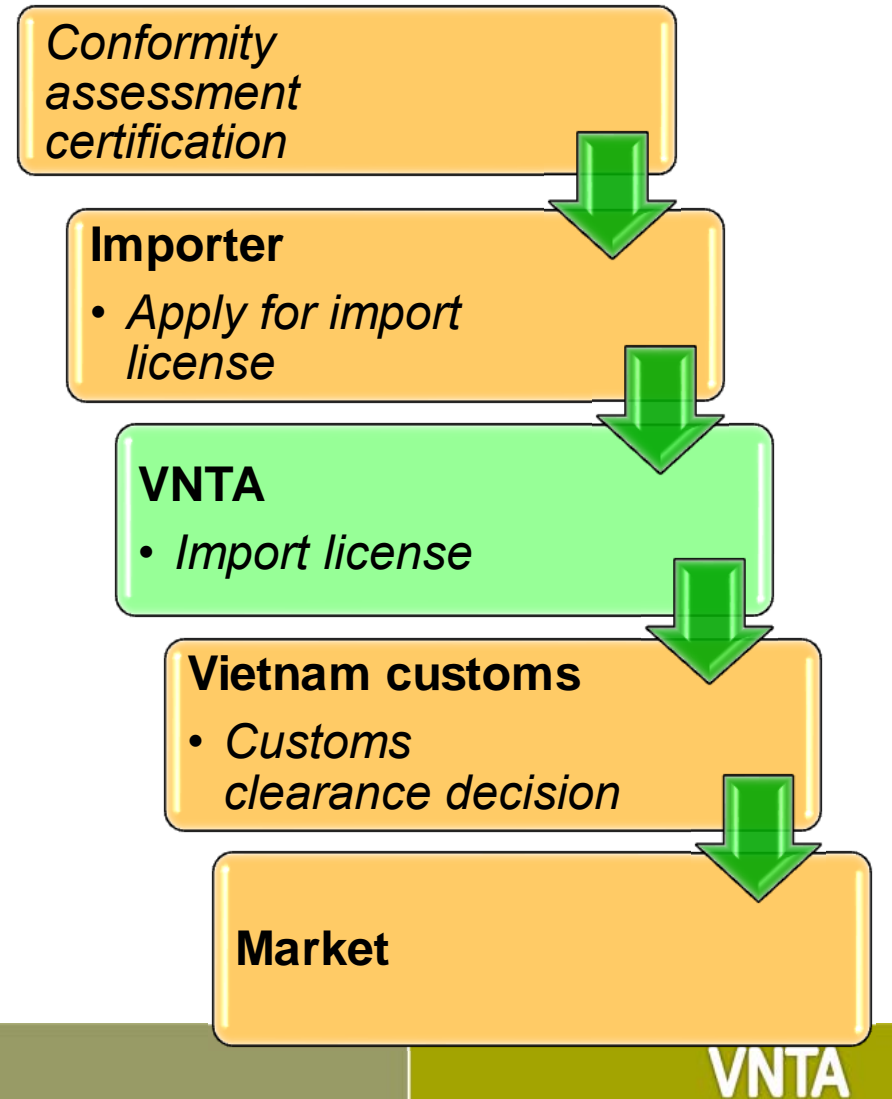
*Declaration of
conformity*

- ICT devices not have radio transmit function:
 - Desktop computer, router, hub, switch...
 - Set Top Box using for DVB-S, DVB-S2, DVB-T2
 - Optical transmission devices...

ICT goods import license

Legal document:

Circular No.18/2014/TT-BTTTT providing on grant of licenses to import radio transmitters and transceivers



ICT goods import license

List of ICT goods subject to import licensing

- ❖ Radio transmitter, transceiver
(*f: 9 kHz ÷ 400 GHz, transmit power ≥ 60 mW*)
- ❖ Microwave devices

Records for licensing

- ❖ The application form
- ❖ Documents proving the legal status
(*Business certificate, establishment license, investment license*)
- ❖ ID/passport copy
- ❖ *Technical regulation conformity certificate*
- ❖ Device technical documents
- ❖ Commercial invoice & contract




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Toward implementing E-label in Vietnam

Goods label

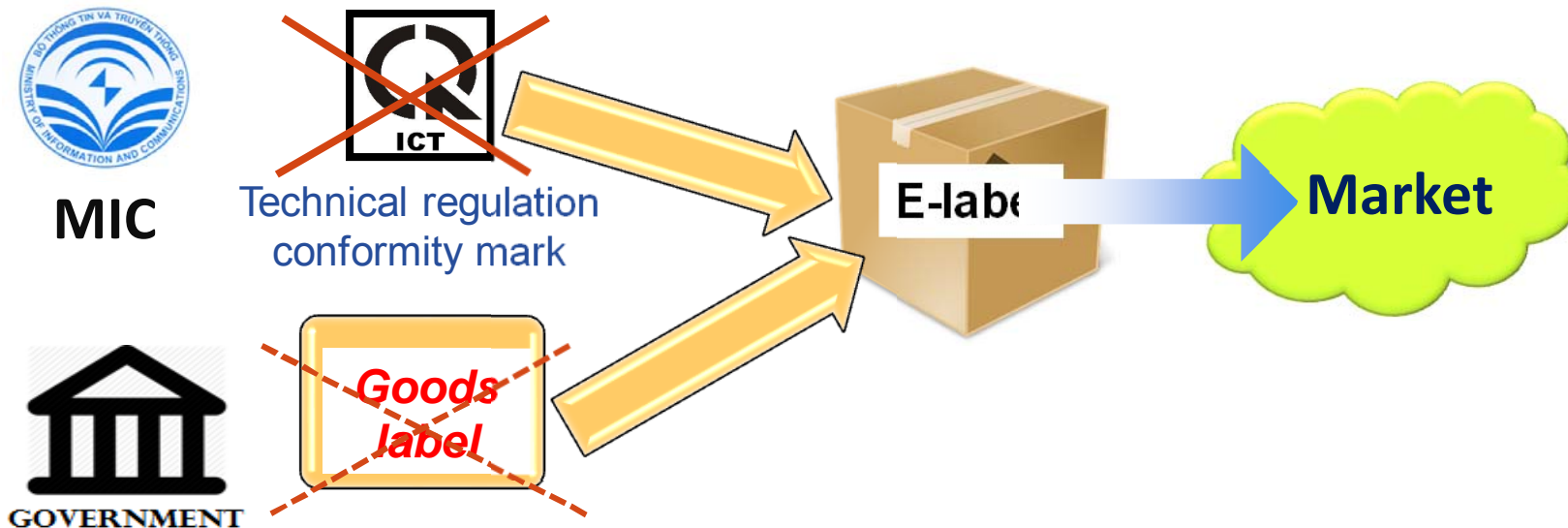
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on product and goods quality (2007) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree no. 43/2017/ND-CP on goods labels 	

Technical regulation conformity mark

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on Telecommunications (2009) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree No.25/2011/ND-CP guiding Law on Telecommunications 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular No. 05/2014/TT-BTTTT promulgates the list of potentially unsafe ICT products and goods under management of the MIC 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular No. 30/2011/TT-BTTTT providing regulation conformity certification and declaration for ICT products and goods 	

Toward implementing electronic labels in Vietnam

After allowing for demonstration of technical regulation conformity marks and the goods label in e-label, no longer need to labeling by print or affix onto the goods as before, shorten the time to put the goods to market.



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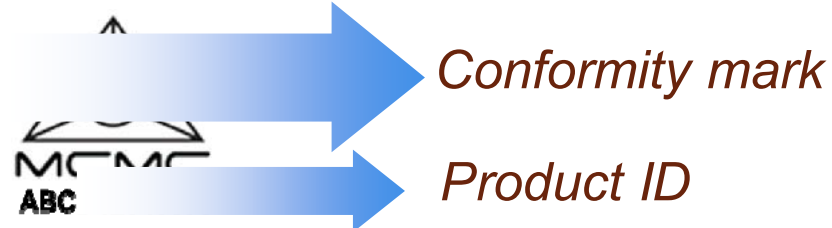
Proposal

Requirement	United States	Canada	Malaysia	Singapore	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Product ID size	4 ÷ 6 pt (1.41 mm ÷ 2.11 mm)						
Conformity mark size					≥ 5 mm	≥ 3 mm	
Steps number to access	≤ 3 steps		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A Not required but must provide E-label access instructions to the user



Required legible and visible to the unaided eye



Proposal

4 steps **3 steps**



Option 1: Accept the difference among the economies of the regulation on number of steps to access the E-label. Apply physical labels when meet these situations.

Option 2: Apply uniformity across economies about the regulation on maximum 3 steps to access E-label

