



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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## **Economy Roundtable – Focus on Traceability: Response from Viet Nam**

Submitted by: Viet Nam



**7<sup>th</sup> Wine Regulatory Forum  
Ha Noi, Viet Nam  
11-12 May 2017**



# Roundtable Section 1

## Traceability

### Response from Viet Nam

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Subtitle

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#### **1. Does your economy impose traceability requirements on wine? If so, what records or documents must be produced or maintained when wine is traded between parties?**

Vietnam currently has a number of regulations related to traceability as follows:

##### **1. Under the 2010 Food Safety Law N° 55/2010 / QH12:**

- (Article 8) Food traders must check the origin of the food (including wine) and labels and food safety related documents; Keep records of food; Compliance with regulations on traceability of unsafety food;
- Article 54 - The traceability of foodstuffs for unsafe food shall be handled by organizations and individuals engaged in food production and trading in a number of cases of unsafety food.

##### **2. Decree N° 38/2012 / ND-CP guiding some articles of the Law on food safety:**

- For imported food
  - + Origin: manufacturer and country of origin.
  - + Name, address of the food importing organizations, individuals.

##### **3. In Decree No. 43/2017 / NĐ-CP dated 14/4/2017, which is effective from 01/14/2017**

(in Annex 1, there is a requirement on the label: Lot identification code (if any).

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**2. Do those requirements apply to imported wine?**

The above requirements apply to all food products manufactured and circulated in Vietnam, including imported wines.

**3. How long must the records be retained?**

At present, there are no regulations on the period of time for preserving records of traceability of alcohol products

**4. Are these requirements applied to ensure wine safety, wine quality, wine authenticity, or to some combination of these three elements?**

In principle, the application of traceability to ensure all three factors. But in fact, in Vietnam, it is mainly to ensure food safety for alcohol products.

The quality of wine is governed by the Law on Standards of Vietnam.

Regarding the authenticity of wine, there are other ways in Vietnam (such as copyrights, intellectual property)

**5. Has your economy mandated any product recalls involving wine in the past 10 years? If so, why was the recall initiated?**

In Vietnam, in the past 10 years, there has been no recall of imported wine products, except for some fake and imitation products, which were illegally manufactured by illegal domestic producers; according to the regulation, they are seized and destroyed by The Market-Controlled Department of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

**6. Labeling requirements such as lot or batch numbers, and the name and address of the importer are common aids to traceability. Import certificates can also be used to track and trace wine. Is your economy planning to introduce any additional traceability requirements?**

We do not plan to issue more.

**7. Which governmental authority, agency or Ministry in your economy (if any) is responsible for implementing and controlling the wine traceability system? For example, which authority has access to the wine trading records?**

According to the Food Safety Law, the Ministry of Industry and Trade is responsible for food safety management of wines from production, business, as well as inspection and control.

**Thank you for your attention!**