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Report Highlights:

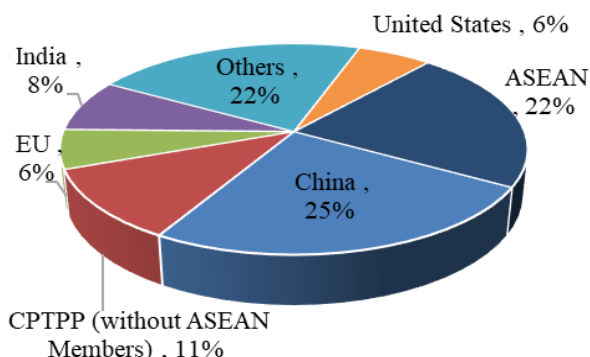
This report serves as a practical guide for U.S. exporters wishing to initiate or increase exports of U.S. consumer-oriented and seafood products to Vietnam. It provides an overview of the market potential, practical tips, consumer preferences and trends, food standards and regulations, import and inspection procedures, and useful contacts.

Market Fact Sheet: Vietnam

Executive Summary

In 2023, Vietnam’s GDP growth slowed to 5%. Reasons include geopolitical tensions, reduced exports, and new policies and regulations. Due to trade barriers, the U.S. fell behind India to become the third largest supplier in 2023. While the overall economic situation remains challenging, the World Bank forecasts that GDP growth will increase to 5.5% in 2024.

Chart 1: Market Share of Consumer-Oriented Products Imported into Vietnam in 2023



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM)
 ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
 CPTPP: Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership
 EU: European Union

Retail Food Industry

In 2022, Vietnam’s retail sales increased by 13% to \$192 billion due to a surge in domestic consumption and 8% GDP growth. E-commerce also grew significantly, with sales reaching \$16.4 billion, a 26% increase from the previous year. See the Retail Foods report [VM2023-0036](#) for more information.

Hotel Restaurant and Institutional (HRI) Industry

In 2022, Vietnam’s HRI market grew by 51% to \$24.6 billion. Despite a global economic downturn in 2023, the sector nearly returned to pre-pandemic revenue levels. Please see the most recent HRI GAIN report [VM2023-0055](#) for more details.

Food Processing Industry

In 2023, Vietnam’s food processing and manufacturing industry grew by 6%, food retail revenue by 11%, and food service receipts increased by 15% due to the strong recovery in the hospitality and tourism industry. For more details, please refer to GAIN report [VM2024-005](#).

Quick Facts 2023

Total imports of Consumer-Oriented and Seafood Products: \$16.5 billion, ↑ 6%

Imports from the United States: \$1 billion, ↓ 7%

Top U.S. Consumer-Oriented Products Exported to Vietnam

- + Chocolate & Cocoa Products
- + Fresh Fruit
- + Poultry Meat & Prods.
- + Soup & Other Food Prep.
- + Non-Alcoholic Bev.
- + Beef & Beef Products
- + Dairy Products
- + Pork & Pork Products
- + Tree Nuts
- + Processed Vegetables

Total retail sales of goods and services 2023: \$245 billion, up 9.6% over 2022

Top-10 Vietnamese Retailers

- Aeon Mega Mart
- Winmart
- MM Mega Market
- Circle K
- Tops Market
- 7 Eleven
- Co-op Mart
- Bach Hoa Xanh
- Lotte Mart
- GS25

GDP/Population 2023

Population	100.3 million
GDP (current US\$)	\$430 billion
GDP per capita (current US\$)	\$4,284.50

Sources: TDM; GSO; Vietnam Customs, World Bank

Advantages	Challenges
U.S. products are perceived as safe and of premium quality.	U.S. products are still more expensive than competitors partly due to higher tariffs and freight costs.
Growing market demand and increased focus on food safety	A combination of short supply and delays in shipments affects expansion of U.S. food and beverage products

Contact: FAS Vietnam

Office of Agricultural Affairs in Hanoi

Tel.: 84-24-3850 6106; Email: aghanoi@fas.usda.gov

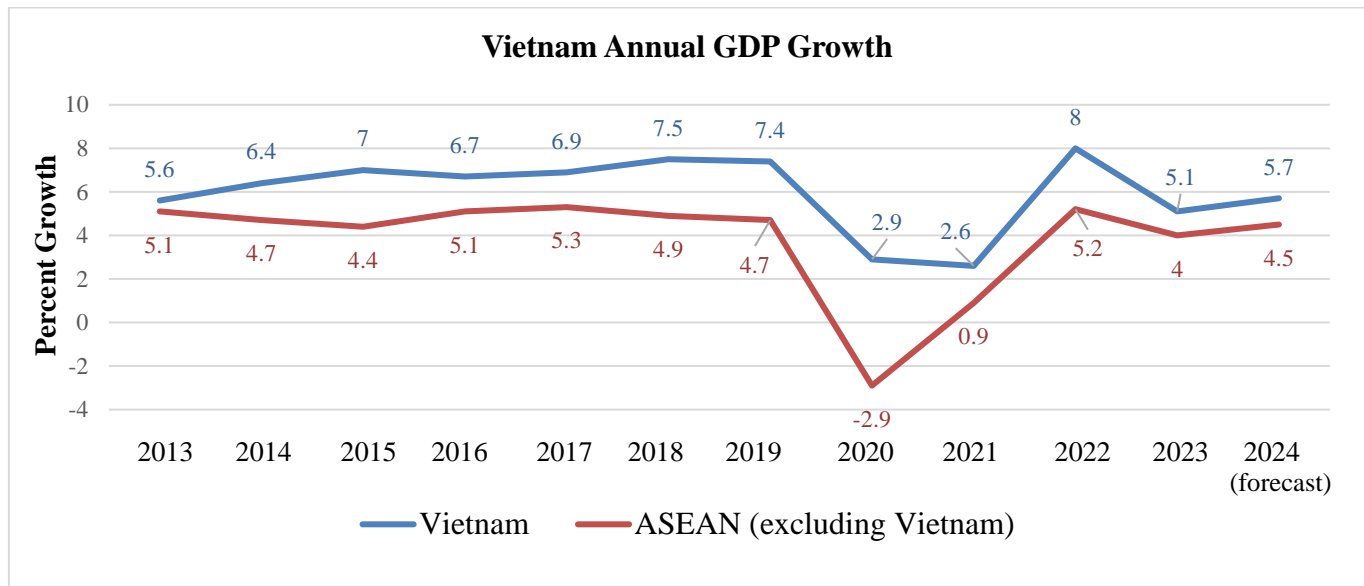
Office of Agricultural Affairs in Ho Chi Minh City

Tel.: 84-28-3520 4630; Email: atohochiminh@fas.usda.gov

SECTION I: MARKET OVERVIEW

Vietnam's economy faced significant global and domestic challenges in 2023. According to Vietnam's General Statistics Office, GDP growth fell to 5% in 2023, down sharply from 8% growth in 2022. This deceleration was attributed to a combination of variables including weakening demand from major export markets, geopolitical tensions, changes in monetary policies, and stringent regulations that resulted in export decline and lower consumption power. The World Bank forecasts that Vietnam's GDP growth will gradually recover in the next few years, rising to 6% in 2025. In the first quarter of 2024, GDP is estimated to have increased by 5.7% over the same period last year according to Vietnam's General Office (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Vietnam's GDP Growth (annual percent)



Source: World Bank; GSO Vietnam

Vietnam's economic growth heavily relies on manufacturing for exports. Exports fell 4.6 percent to \$355 billion in 2023 due to weaker demand in major export markets such as the United States and European Union. Ongoing geopolitical tensions also hit Vietnam's manufacturing industries and exports, leading to elevated transportation costs, shipment delays, and reduced supplies with rising prices. Interest rates spiked in the fourth quarter of 2022 and rose to a 12 percent in January 2023. The rate dropped to 5 percent by the end of the year, but the rapid fluctuation in interest rates made it difficult for businesses to make expansion plans. The rate fluctuations also impacted the real estate markets.

Despite these headwinds, a several sectors showed growth and recovery. In 2023, Vietnam experienced a rapid recovery in its tourism sector, although tourist visits are still below pre-COVID levels.

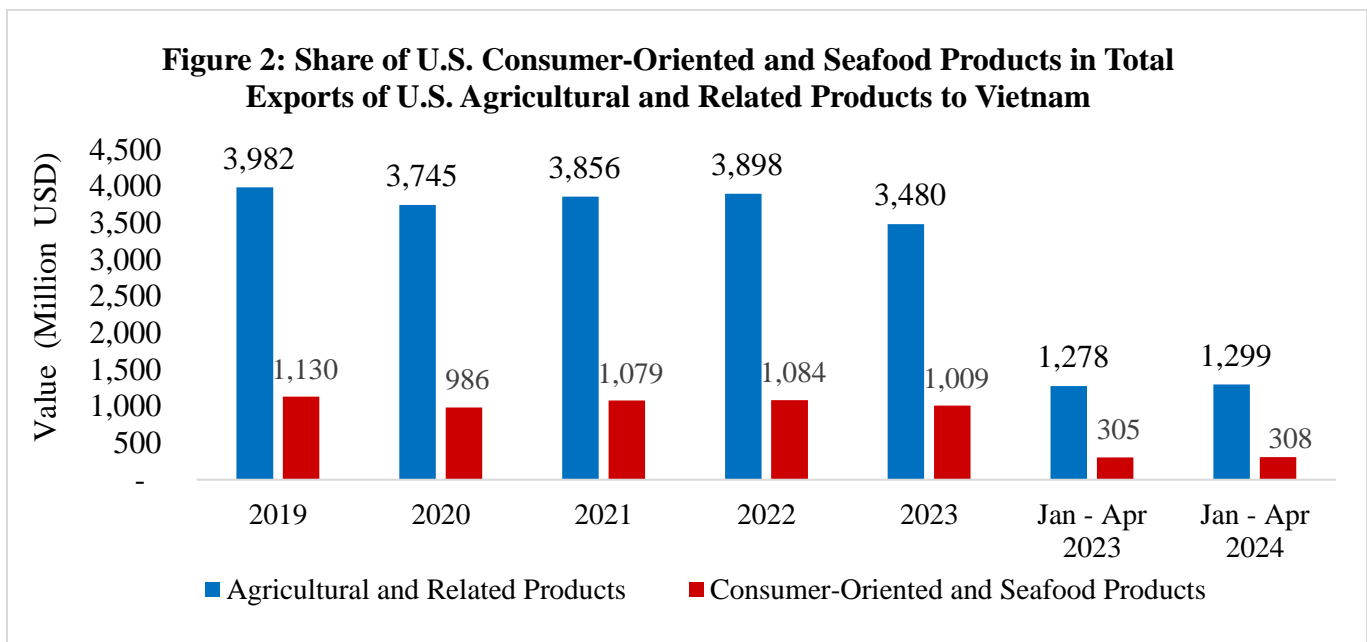
According to the Vietnam National Administration of Tourism (VNAT), Vietnam welcomed 12.6

million foreign visitors in 2023, 3.5 times higher than in 2022. However, this was still 30 percent lower than the 18 million tourist visits in 2019 prior to the pandemic.

Total retail sales of consumer goods and services grew 9.6 percent in 2023 to \$256 billion. Sales of food and foodstuff rose by 13.7 percent. Long-term prospects for consumer-oriented and seafood products in Vietnam remain positive. Vietnam has a large and growing population (approximately 100 million in 2023), robust foreign investment, a growing middle class (expected to reach 26 percent of the population by 2026), rising per capita income, a growing tourism sector, and steady growth in modern retail and e-commerce.

Global exports of consumer-oriented and seafood products to Vietnam exceeded \$16 billion in 2023, up 6% from the year before. The top five suppliers were China, India, the United States, the European Union, and Thailand. The United States is now the third largest exporter of consumer-oriented and seafood products to Vietnam. The United States has been losing market share to other exporters such as Canada, Australia and Europe who now enjoy tariff free or low tariff access due to free trade agreements (FTAs) with Vietnam. U.S. tree nut exports remain a bright spot despite tariffs of 8-30 percent if imported for local consumption. Most U.S. tree nut exports to Vietnam are for further processing and then re-exported to third countries and are exempt from tariffs. Non-alcoholic beverages, chocolate and cocoa products, dairy products, fresh fruit, and poultry meat and products were other bright spots for U.S. exports in 2023. Consumer-oriented and seafood products account for approximately one third of total U.S. agricultural exports to Vietnam (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Share of U.S. Consumer-Oriented and Seafood Products in Total Exports of U.S. Agricultural and Related Products to Vietnam



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM)

Vietnam remains a competitive market. Table 1 below summarizes some of the advantages and challenges U.S. exporters face in the market.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges

Advantages	Challenges
Demand for high-value consumer-oriented and seafood products continue to rise thanks to GDP growth and population growth.	Most low and middle-income households in small cities and rural areas cannot afford imported products due to widening income inequality and a lack of modern retail establishments.
Growth of the modern food retail, e-commerce, HRI, and food processing sectors continue to offer opportunities for imported food products, including those from the United States.	U.S. consumer-oriented and seafood products have become less competitive than those imported from ASEAN members and Vietnam’s FTA partners due to higher tariffs.
Vietnam’s continued global economic integration creates more openings for foreign products and better alignment with international standards.	Vietnam remains a price-sensitive market.
Local food processors continue to increase production capacity and improve product quality by using quality ingredients to meet both local and international market demand.	U.S. food ingredients face fierce competition from local and regional products.
Growth in convenience food stores, full-service restaurants, convention and wedding centers, and fast-food chains creates opportunities for quality food and food ingredients.	Rising, and already high, rental costs increase retail prices while purchasing power is weakening due to the slowdown of Vietnam’s economy.
Food safety concerns boost demand for imported food products, especially from developed countries.	Technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary issues, and high tariffs limit imports of U.S. consumer-oriented products.

The World Bank forecasts Vietnam’s GDP will grow 5.5 percent in 2024 and 6 percent in 2025. Exports in the first five months expanded 15 percent year-on-year to \$156 billion according to Customs statistics. Key export items including textiles, footwear, furniture, and seafood have gradually recovered since the beginning of the year. Tourism in the first quarter has risen above levels experienced before the Covid-19 pandemic. Foreign visitors exceeded 4.6 million, up 72 percent compared to the same period last year and up 3.2 percent from the same period in 2019. Total retail sales of consumer goods and services increased to \$60 billion, up 8.2 percent over the same period in 2023.

Global exports of consumer-oriented goods and seafood products to Vietnam exceeded \$5 billion in the first quarter of 2024, up 5.2 percent year on year. The top five suppliers are China, Cambodia, India, the

United States, and Cote d'Ivoire. Cambodia saw a 68 percent increase year-on-year in exports to Vietnam, mostly due to cassava and raw cashew nuts.

SECTION II: EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Vietnam is a challenging market with fierce competition, complex regulations, high import tariffs, and heavy bureaucracy. U.S. exporters should prepare carefully and have a clear strategy before entering the market. Please refer to the Local Business Customs and General Consumers Tastes and Trends attached in Appendix 1 for further details.

SECTION III: IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS and IMPORT PROCEDURES

1) Customs Clearance

Vietnamese customs officers may require different certificates depending on the nature of imported products in question. U.S. exporters should reference the most recent Vietnam FAIRS report [VM2023-0030](#) or contact FAS/Vietnam regarding any export document or regulatory concerns.

2) Documents Generally Required by the Country Authority for Imported Food

a) Meat, Poultry, and Aquatic Products

Exporters that wish to export chilled and frozen meat, poultry, and frozen seafood products to Vietnam must register processing facilities with Vietnam's Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD)/Department of Animal Health (DAH). Once DAH approves a registration, they will list the establishment on their website <https://cucthuy.gov.vn/>, after which the company's registered products can be imported and circulated in the Vietnamese market.

For meat and poultry products registration, please use the *Updated Form 9 Decree 15 Instruction* and *Updated Form 9 Decree 15* in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 and contact usda4circ25@gmail.com for further details.

For seafood other than live seafood, please refer to instructions on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) website: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/export-requirements-country-and-jurisdiction-n-z#vietnam>.

Special Notes

The recent Circular 04/2024 requires importers to include HS codes in the inspection form and add Salmonella, E. coli and Newcastle disease virus to the testing requirements. This Circular would seriously affect U.S. beef, pork, and poultry exports to Vietnam. Please refer to the GAIN report [VM2024-0009](#) for further details.

- DAH has recently undergone a transition in the handling of processing facility applications for meat and poultry exports to Vietnam. As a result of this change, it is anticipated that processing times will take longer.
- Export certificate(s) are strictly required. The export certificates are commonly known as health certificates (HCs) in Vietnam’s meat and poultry industry.
- The HC number MUST MATCH the certificate number on the box labels. MARD/DAH will reject shipments with discrepancies.
- HCs for Vietnam MUST BE endorsed PRIOR to the shipping (bill of lading) date. Vietnam reserves the right to reject ALL animal product shipments where the HC is dated AFTER the shipment date of the product. Please refer to this link for further details:
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/export/iregs-for-animal-product-exports/sa_international_regulations/sa_by_country/sa_v/ct_product_vietnam
- Consolidated shipments which include products from unregistered facilities are subject to burdensome paperwork and face heavy fines or rejection.
- Discrepancy in product description between HCs and the import permit and systematic use of random importers as placeholders can lead to stringent inspections, resulting in burdensome paperwork, detainment, or rejection.
- Shipments which are diverted from other countries to Vietnam face a high risk of being rejected if the shipments had already landed at ports of previous importers, although the container number and the seal number remain intact. Local Customs would require owners of rejected shipments to return them to ports of loading or ports of the original exporting country.

b) Live Aquatic Products

A health certificate is required. New-to-market live aquatic species NOT included in the *List of Live Aquatic Species Eligible for Trade in Vietnam* in Appendix VIII of Decree 26/2019 guiding the implementation of the Fish Law,¹ are subject to a “Risk Assessment Process.” Please refer to the attached “*Decree 26- Appendix VIII*” and “*20190729-Guidance for the Importation of Live Aquatic Species to Vietnam for Food Use*” for further details.

c) Fresh Produce

A phytosanitary certificate is required. Fresh produce is subject to plant quarantine and fresh fruits, roots, living plants, and living parts of plants are subject to a pest risk assessment (PRA). Please refer to GAIN report [VM4057](#) for quarantine and PRA regulations and GAIN report [VM2021-0104](#) for a list of

¹ Decree 26/2019 guiding the implementation of the Fish Law is available [here](#).

HS codes subject to plant quarantine regulations for further details. Products listed in Section 9, except some items which are in sealed packaging for retail, must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

To date, Vietnam has officially granted access for eight varieties of U.S. fresh produce: apples, cherries, grapes, pears, blueberries, oranges, grapefruit, and U.S. fresh potatoes (not seed potatoes). For more details on varieties approved for import into Vietnam, please refer to the attached “List of U.S. Fresh Produce Approved for Import to Vietnam.”

d) Processed Foods and Beverages

Local importers are authorized to import and sell newly imported products immediately after they have posted the Product Self-Declaration documentation. Please refer to GAIN report [VM8016](#) for further details. U.S. exporters should work with their local importers by providing government required certificate(s) and product samples.

Special Notes

Wine, beer, and spirits are subject to a special consumption tax (SCT), which is currently 35% for wine (*less than 20% alcohol by volume*) and 65% for beer and spirits (*20% alcohol by volume and above*). The GVN has shifted taxation from the import price to the “selling (retail)” price. Please refer to [VM6056](#) for more details.

e) Permissible Food Additives and Flavors

The MOH of Vietnam changed some rules on food additives, flavors, and processing aids in Circular 17/2023. This Circular follows the list of food additives and how much of them can be used from the newest version of the GSFA CODEX STAN 192-1995. Vietnam also allows the use of flavors that have been checked by JECFA or called GRAS by FEMA or accepted by the EU. Vietnam updates the list of processing aids that can be used for food. Circular 17/2023 started on November 9, 2023. For more information, please see [VM2023-0073](#).

3) Country Language Labeling Requirements

Labeling requirements for goods circulated in the Vietnamese market, including imported food, are stipulated by Decree 43/2017. In short, all imported foods, except for those products destined for further processing and repackaging in Vietnam, must have secondary labels listing contents in Vietnamese that are consistent with the original label and supplement other mandatory contents that are required by the nature of the goods. On December 9, 2021, Decree 111/2021/ND-CP was issued to amend and supplement the labeling requirements for imported goods, especially food, beverages, and agricultural products. Some of the key changes are 1) the original label of imported goods must include the origin of goods and the name of the manufacturer or the entity responsible for the goods in the country of origin 2) the Vietnamese language label must include the mandatory content translated from the original label 3) the ingredients declaration must specify the name, group, and nature of additives, sweeteners, colorants, and flavorings 4) the nutritional composition and values must be labeled according to the Ministry of Health’s guidance. Please refer to GAIN report [VM2021-0110](#) and for further details.

On December 30, 2023, Circular 29/2023 was introduced. This provides guidelines for updated nutritional labeling requirements for pre-packaged foods. Updates include exemptions from these nutritional labeling guidelines, mandatory labelling of nutritional ingredients, and unit specifications for nutrients. Please refer to GAIN report [VM2024-0001](#) for further details.

4) Tariffs and FTAs

As of 2024, U.S. exporters continue to face tariff disadvantages in Vietnam, which reduce the competitiveness of U.S. products against those from countries that have Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Vietnam.

Vietnam has signed significant free trade agreements in the last three decades with over 50 nations, including individual-based agreements as well as those signed via economic blocs, including the European Union-Vietnam FTA (EVFTA), the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) whose members are ASEAN, Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, and South Korea, and Vietnam-UK FTA (UKVFTA). Generally speaking, products from Vietnam's FTA partners will have lower tariffs and other advantages than those from Most Favored Nations (MFNs) including the United States.

As a member of ASEAN, Vietnam is party to ASEAN-China, ASEAN-Korea, ASEAN-Japan, ASEAN-New Zealand-Australia, ASEAN-India, ASEAN-Hong Kong (AHKFTA), and RCEP. Individually, Vietnam has signed the Vietnam-Japan FTA, Vietnam-Korea FTA, Vietnam-Chile FTA, the Vietnam-Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), EVFTA, UKVFTA, and recently the Vietnam-Israel FTA. Other FTAs that are under negotiation include the Vietnam-EFTA (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein), and the Vietnam-UAE FTA.

Through these FTAs, Vietnam aims to boost exports and attract more FDI. In exchange, Vietnam has committed to lowering import tariffs, eliminating quotas, increasing market access for goods and services, strengthening protections for intellectual property rights, enhancing legislative and regulatory transparency, and improving commercial dispute settlement and trade facilitation processes. Tariffs on products imported into Vietnam can be found on the [Vietnam Customs website](#).

Special notes:

Through Decree 57 signed on May 25, 2020, and Decree 101/2021/ND-CP on November 15, 2021, Government of Vietnam has reduced most favored nation (MFN) tariffs on certain agricultural products. More details are available at GAIN report [VM2020-0051](#), and [VM2021-0097](#). On May 31, 2023, the Government of Vietnam issued Decree 26/2023/ND-CP, lowering MFN tariff rates on ethanol to 10% from 15% [VM2023-0035](#).

FTAs with other trading partners, especially the reduction and elimination of tariffs, threaten the competitiveness of U.S. food and agricultural exports. For more about FTA competition in Vietnam, please refer to GAIN report [VM2022-0038](#).

SECTION IV: MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Distribution Channels

Please see an outline of distribution channels for imported U.S. products in the Vietnamese market in Appendix 6.

Market Trends

In 2023, online shopping and take-away purchases become a prevalent trend across Vietnam, largely influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Even with the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, Vietnamese consumers have continued to prefer online shopping, take-away food from restaurants, and the use of delivery services. Food service and food retail businesses have responded to this trend by expanding their online channels, partnering with e-commerce platforms, and coordinating with delivery service providers to meet the growing demand for online shopping. According to the [e-Conomy SEA Report 2023](#) by Google, Temasek, and Bain & Company, Vietnam's 2023 digital economy is expected to reach a total value of \$30 billion - a 19 percent annual increase. E-commerce grew 11 percent during this period.

Social media channels including Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Zalo, and YouTube remain key platforms for advertising food and beverage products in Vietnam. Their extensive reach, connectivity, and cost-effectiveness make them an ideal choice for businesses. Canned food, processed food, frozen meat and fish, tree nuts, and beverages continue to be the top consumer-oriented products for online sales. These items have maintained their strong presence on e-commerce platforms due to their convenience and long shelf-life. Perishable products such as fresh produce and dairy products are primarily distributed through offline channels.

SECTION V: AGRICULTURAL and FOOD IMPORTS

Table 2: Global and U.S. Exports of Consumer-Oriented and Seafood Fish Products to Vietnam

Values in Million U.S. Dollars	Global Exports			U.S. Exports			U.S. Market Share		
Consumer-Oriented-Products	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Dairy Products	1,343	1,301	1,188	276	224	147	21%	17%	12%
Tree Nuts	1,927	1,517	2,181	167	173	238	9%	11%	11%
Fresh Fruit	2,105	1,724	1,690	100	121	105	5%	7%	6%
Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. Eggs)	247	322	340	100	129	122	40%	40%	36%
Soup & Other Food Preparations	967	1,192	1,101	100	107	103	10%	9%	9%
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	144	127	125	77	44	52	53%	35%	42%
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. Juices, Coffee, Tea)	564	663	635	67	59	88	12%	9%	14%
Beef & Beef Products	849	830	1,322	44	91	26	5%	11%	2%
Processed Vegetables	760	793	975	19	18	13	3%	2%	1%
Pork & Pork Products	530	241	294	14	7	10	3%	3%	3%
Tea	259	161	113	14	3	11	5%	2%	10%
Processed Fruit	148	189	195	8	12	7	5%	6%	4%
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	344	420	385	5	5	4	1%	1%	1%
Distilled Spirits	476	375	424	3	3	1	1%	1%	0%
Meat Products NESOI	117	129	146	3	2	0	3%	2%	0%
Condiments & Sauces	96	149	181	2	2	3	2%	1%	2%
Wine & Related Products	71	107	93	2	5	2	3%	5%	2%
Dog & Cat Food	38	50	56	1	1	0	3%	2%	1%
Eggs & Products	16	23	18	1	2	1	6%	9%	6%
Beer	27	40	29	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Chewing Gum & Candy	75	107	98	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Coffee, Roasted and Extracts	52	71	51	0	1	0	0%	1%	1%
Fresh Vegetables	1,157	1,107	1,179	0	0	1	0%	0%	0%
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	19	27	29	0	0	0	2%	1%	1%
Mfg. Tobacco	718	345	543	0	1	1	0%	0%	0%
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	363	434	180	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Spices	429	396	285	0	1	2	0%	0%	1%
Agricultural Related Products									
Seafood Products	2,108	2,716	2,610	74	72	71	4%	3%	3%
Total	15,949	15,556	16,466	1,079	1,084	1,009	7%	7%	6%

Source: TDM and U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data

SECTION VI: KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

1) U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA/FAS)

FAS has two offices in Vietnam, one at the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi and the other at the U.S. Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City.

FAS Hanoi, Vietnam

Rose Garden Tower, 3rd Floor, 170 Ngoc Khanh, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi
Tel: (84.24) 3850-5000 Email: aghanoi@fas.usda.gov

FAS Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

8th floor, Diamond Plaza, 34 Le Duan Blvd, District 1, HCMC
Tel: (84.28) 3520-4630 Email: atohochiminh@fas.usda.gov

APHIS Hanoi, Vietnam

Rose Garden Tower, 3rd Floor, 170 Ngoc Khanh, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi
Tel: (84.24) 3850-5000 Email: john.j.hurley@usda.gov

2) State Regional Trade Groups

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/programs/market-access-program-map/state-regional-trade-groups>.

3) USDA Cooperators

USDA Cooperators, which represent specific U.S. agricultural commodities, can facilitate market penetration and expansion for U.S. exporters with their resources. Contact information is available in Appendix 7.

4) American Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam

The American Chambers of Commerce in Vietnam (AMCHAM) serve as the point of contacts for members of the American business community. AmCham Hanoi and AmCham HCMC have various committees that member can join to focus on issues concerning food, agriculture, and agribusiness.

AmCham Hanoi: <http://www.amchamhanoi.com>

AmCham Ho Chi Minh City: www.amchamvietnam.com

5) Key Government Contacts

MARD/Plant Protection Department (PPD) www.ppd.gov.vn

MARD/Department of Animal Health (DAH) www.cucthuy.gov.vn

MARD/Directorate of Fisheries <https://tongcucthuysan.gov.vn/vi-vn/>

Vietnam Food Administration (VFA) www.vfa.gov.vn

Ministry of Industry and Trade/Department of Science and Technology www.moit.gov.vn

Attachments: [Appendix 1 - Local Business Customs, and General Consumers Tastes and Trends .pdf](#)

[Appendix 2 - Updated Form 9 Decree 15 Instruction \(Dec 2023\).pdf](#)

[Appendix 3 - Updated Form 9 Decree 15 \(2023-12\).pdf](#)

[Appendix 4 - Decree 26 - Appendix VIII.pdf](#)

[Appendix 5 - List of U.S. fresh produce approved for import to Vietnam.pdf](#)

[Appendix 6 - Distribution Channels of Imported U.S. Products in Vietnam.pdf](#)

[Appendix 7 - USDA Cooperators Active in Vietnam.pdf](#)

[Appendix 8 - List of fresh fruits approved for import to Vietnam.pdf](#)

Attachments:

No Attachments