



NEWSLETTER

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Vietnam National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health - VNNIOSH



OUTSTANDING NEW POINTS OF THE LAW ON CHEMICALS 2025



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OUTSTANDING NEW POINTS OF THE LAW ON CHEMICALS 2025

Nguyen Thi Thuy Hang

Occupational Safety Center, VNNIOSH

On June 14, 2025, the 15th National Assembly passed Law on Chemicals No. 69/2025/QH15, marking the first comprehensive amendment after 15 years of implementing the Law on Chemicals 2007. The Law will take effect from January 1, 2026, establishing a more modern and open legal framework for chemical management in the context of the country's industrialization and modernization, while also meeting requirements for safety, environmental protection, and sustainable development. The enactment of the Law comes at a time when Vietnam is vigorously promoting green growth strategies, digital transformation, and international integration, requiring the chemical legislation system to keep pace with global trends.

The 2007 Law on Chemicals once played a foundational role, establishing a unified chemical management system nationwide and contributing to the formation and development of Vietnam's chemical industry in its early stages. However, the rapid development of the sector, along with the expanded use of chemicals in many production and daily life areas, has revealed many limitations of the Law. The current Law does not cover products and goods containing hazardous chemicals; it has not kept pace with chemical lifecycle management methods that have become an international trend; the chemical classification system remains general; and requirements for clean technology and green production are not clearly specified. In addition, the lack of a centralized database and information-sharing mechanisms has reduced management effectiveness, making it difficult to monitor, warn about risks, and assist businesses in complying with regulations.

In this context, the Law on Chemicals 2025 is being developed with a new, more consistent and modern management approach. One of the most important highlights of the Law is the

expanded scope of regulation, aiming to manage the entire lifecycle of chemicals. Instead of only managing the production and business stages as before, the new Law covers research, production, circulation, use, storage, disposal, and end-of-life treatment. This approach aligns with the advanced management trends of the EU and the United States, helping to control risks more comprehensively and thoroughly.

Another notable new point is the addition of regulations on the management of hazardous chemicals in products and goods. This is a group commonly used in daily life, such as paints, detergents, materials in contact with food, toys, and some other consumer products, but was not previously regulated. Including this group of products under management helps increase transparency, supports hazard warning, better protects consumers, and aligns with the strict requirements of major markets such as the EU and the United States.

The Law on Chemicals 2025 also improves the chemical classification system to be clearer, more scientific, and more practical. The chemical groups include conditional chemicals, specially controlled chemicals, and prohibited chemicals. Notably, the group of "specially controlled chemicals" is regulated for the first time, including chemicals that pose a high risk to security, the environment, and public health. Clear classification according to risk level and purpose of use will help implement appropriate management measures, avoid dispersed supervision, and enhance effectiveness and feasibility.

One of the breakthroughs of the Law on Chemicals 2025 is the integration of green chemistry principles into the legal framework. Based on these principles businesses guided to prioritize choosing environmentally friendly technologies, equipment, and production processes; minimize the use of hazardous

THE LAW ON CHEMICALS 2025



chemicals; and limit emissions from the project planning stage. This is a major global trend aimed at reducing negative environmental impacts, promoting technological innovation, increasing recyclability, and developing new bio-based materials.

In addition, the Law strengthens requirements for chemical safety and security, including assessing safety distances for chemical projects; developing incident response plans; organizing regular drills and training; and strictly controlling chemicals that are prone to misuse. These regulations help minimize safety risks, protect the community, and enhance preparedness for emergency situations.

An important and fundamental new point of the Law on Chemicals 2025 is promoting digital transformation in state management of chemicals. The law specifically stipulates the development, operation, and updating of a “chemical sector database,” ensuring interconnection, synchronization, and information sharing between ministries, sectors, and localities. This database will serve to collect, process, exploit, and share information about chemicals, chemical projects, hazardous chemicals in products, and many other types of data. Digital management not only increases transparency but also supports risk

monitoring, improves management efficiency, and helps businesses more easily look up information and comply with the law.

Incorporating digital transformation into the Law reflects a modern management trend based on data and technology. It is also an important preparatory step for Vietnam to build an intelligent chemical management system capable of early warning and decision support based on big data and advanced analytical tools.

Overall, the Law on Chemicals 2025 not only updates outdated regulations but also lays the foundation for a new, more comprehensive and integrated management approach. The law aims to ensure chemical safety for humans and the environment; promote the development of the chemical industry in a sustainable and high-tech direction; enhance the responsibility of organizations and individuals in chemical management; and prepare for a deep digital transformation in this field. With these systematic and strategic changes, the Law on Chemicals 2025 is expected to help improve the competitiveness of the chemical industry, support businesses in technological innovation, better meet the demands of international markets, and make a positive contribution to Vietnam's long-term sustainable development goals.

Working environment monitoring

– SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR ASSESSING, CLASSIFYING WORKING CONDITIONS and preventing occupational diseases in the new context

Thai Ha Vinh

National Working Environment Monitoring Station, VNNIOSH

1. Introduction

The robust development of green and smart industry has fundamentally changed working conditions in many sectors and fields. The process of technological transformation and the application of new production models such as smart devices, automation, and new materials simultaneously create new risk factors that occupational safety and health efforts need to identify and manage promptly. In addition to traditional harmful factors such as dust, noise, chemicals, vibration, microorganisms... occupational psychosocial and ergonomic factors are increasingly recognized as contributing causes of chronic fatigue, occupational stress, musculoskeletal disorders, and labor productivity reduction.

In this context, working environment monitoring is considered a core technical tool to accurately identify and quantify occupational risk factors. Data from monitoring activities provides an important scientific basis for assessing and classifying working conditions, determining harmful allowances, designing improvements for work positions, arranging reasonable work shifts, and preventing occupational diseases.

In Vietnam, VNNIOSH is the leading institute specializing in working environment monitoring, ergonomic assessment, and labor psychophysiology. With modern technical capabilities and a nationwide deployment network, the Institute has carried out working environment monitoring, assess and classify working conditions for thousands of production facilities, while also supporting many businesses in implementing solutions to improve the working environment.

2. Legal Basis

Working environmental monitoring is a mandatory activity under Vietnamese law. The 2015 Law on Occupational Safety and Health and Decree 44/2016/ND-CP clearly stipulates the responsibilities of employers in measuring, controlling harmful factors, and providing occupational health care. Circular 19/2016/TT-BYT along with relevant QCVN standards have standardized monitoring methods to ensure accuracy and comparability. Recently, Circular 03/2025/TT-BLDTBXH added requirements for assessing psychophysiological and ergonomic factors in the criteria for classifying working conditions.

In addition to traditional factors such as dust, noise, vibration and chemicals, modern working environment monitoring needs to integrate the assessment of less tangible factors that significantly affect workers' health, such as working posture, work intensity, biological rhythms, and mental workload. If these factors are not controlled, they can increase the risk of musculoskeletal disorders, occupational stress and accidents. This integrated approach has been recommended by the ILO and WHO, helping to build a scientific database to evaluate, classify, and improve working conditions comprehensively.

3. Role and capabilities of VNNIOSH in working environment monitoring

VNNIOSH currently has three laboratories accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standards - General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories, ensuring the capability to generate accurate working environment monitoring results. The Institute is certified for over 200 methods to identify factors

such as dust, physical, chemical, and biological elements. It is equipped with modern instruments including gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), gas chromatography with various detectors such as FID, NPD, FPD, ECD, TCD, liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy (ICP), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), dosimeters for measuring noise and vibration, as well as ergonomic and occupational psychophysiology assessment equipment such as heart rate monitors, blood pressure monitors, Holter ECG, hand grip dynamometers, push-pull dynamometers, and specialized software, etc. Having laboratory facilities that meet standards across the country provides a foundation for effectively carrying out working environment monitoring nationwide.

Working environment monitoring activities at the Institute are carried out in a sequence: surveying production lines and processes; designing monitoring programs; field measurement and

sampling; laboratory analysis; ergonomic and psycho-physiological assessment for typical positions; and finally, summarizing assessing and classifying working conditions into six types from Type I to Type VI according to Circular 03/2025/TT-BLDTBXH. This classification helps management agencies and enterprises determine the level of danger and hazard of each job to provide appropriate protective measures in accordance with the law.

Not only providing measurement and evaluation activities, VNNIOSH also focuses on advising solutions to improve working conditions for enterprises. Based on monitoring results, the Institute proposes technical measures to minimize exposure to harmful factors (eg. improving ventilation, reducing noise, mechanizing heavy work stages, designing and improving workstations), while also recommending reasonable scheduling of work and rest periods (shift rotation, reducing exposure time) and organizing occupational safety and health training for workers.



Recording labour time in the operation repetition time assessment

These are all administrative risk control measures recommended in occupational safety and health management systems, including training on safe working procedures and job rotation to limit the duration and intensity of workers' exposure.

4. Working environment monitoring and the significance of prevention

Data on working environment monitoring and evaluations of workers' psychosocial and ergonomic conditions serve as an early warning system, helping enterprises identify risks and proactively prevent occupational diseases before any damage occurs. This allows for effective prevention of common occupational diseases such as occupational asthma (caused by exposure to dust and chemicals) and musculoskeletal disorders - typically carpal tunnel syndrome due to repetitive tasks and improper working postures, etc.

Based on a comprehensive assessment, enterprises can develop a three-level prevention model to ensure occupational safety and health. Firstly, initial prevention focuses on eliminating hazards at the source, such as improving microclimate, ventilation, controlling dust, noise, and toxic chemicals, and replacing dangerous materials. At the same time, adjusting system design and work positions (reorganizing tasks, improving equipment) helps reduce the physical burden on workers.

These interventions significantly reduce the risk of developing occupational diseases; for instance, effective control of dust and allergens in the workplace can prevent chronic occupational lung diseases such as occupational asthma, while maintain proper working postures and limit repetitive tasks can lower the incidence of carpal tunnel syndrome in high-risk workers. Secondly, secondary prevention aims to detect early signs of occupational damage and intervene promptly through regular health check-ups and biological monitoring to screen for abnormalities such as decreased respiratory function or limb numbness at an early stage. Finally, tertiary prevention focuses on rehabilitation measures and adjusting work arrangements to suit the workers' health condition, enabling employees with occupational diseases to minimize sequelae and continue working safely. The synchronized implementation of the above preventive measures not only protects workers' health but also enhances labor productivity and quality, while minimizing economic losses due to poor health (estimated to cost 4–6% of GDP in

many countries) and contributing to the promotion of sustainable development.

5. Development orientation for working environment monitoring in the context of digital transformation

Working environment monitoring needs to be directed towards modern and comprehensive development. At first, it is necessary to develop an integrated digital data platform for working environment monitoring and working conditions, analyzing big data to explore the correlation between occupational exposure and health. Particularly, data must be able to track, store, and retrieve exposure histories with harmful factors when assessing individual exposure. Simultaneously, the application of artificial intelligence (AI) and smart sensors allows continuous monitoring and early prediction of hazardous exposure trends, fatigue, and occupational stress. It is essential to build an integrated assessment model, combining physical, chemical, biological, ergonomic, and psychophysiological factors to comprehensively evaluate risks. In addition, it is necessary to establish a national reference organization for assessing the classification of working conditions, linking specialized laboratories, while also pooling research and monitoring resources. The working environment monitoring system needs to move towards standardization according to ILO and EU-OSHA working condition assessment standards, in line with international norms.

6. Conclusion

Comprehensive, interdisciplinary, preventive working environment monitoring, combined with ergonomic and psycho-physiological assessment, is the main tool of modern occupational hygiene science. Enterprises need to seriously implement regular working environment monitoring, linking with ergonomic and psycho-physiological evaluations, to find solutions to improve working conditions and enhance productivity and quality. Management agencies need to complete policies that support the digitization of working environment monitoring data, facilitating better management and data analysis. Investment in equipment and advanced training should be strengthened to improve the capacity and effectiveness of working environment monitoring networks. These efforts aim toward the goal of preventing occupational diseases, improving the quality of workers' lives, and contributing to sustainable development.

VNNIOSH – KOSHA Cooperation: Effectiveness, Depth, and Strong Development Orientation in the New Phase

Tran Bich Ha

Scientific Information and International Cooperation Department, VNNIOSH

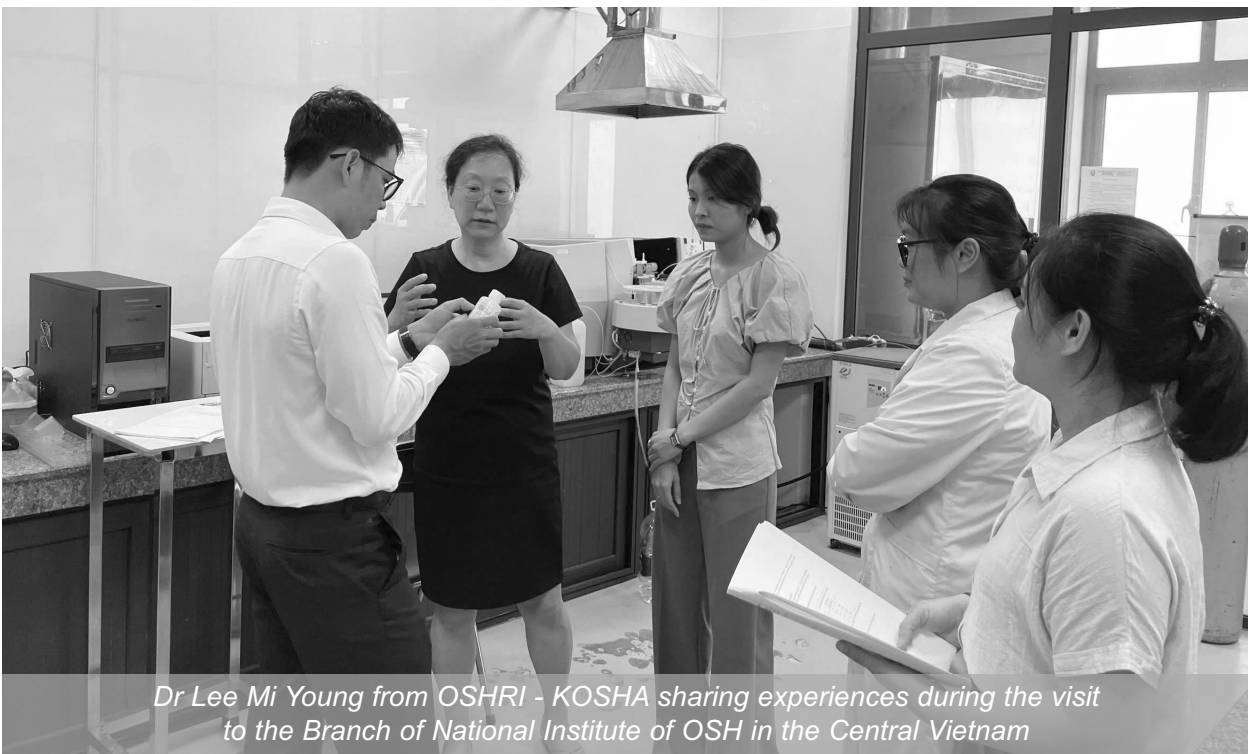
The cooperative relationship in the field of occupational safety and health between the Vietnam National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (VNNIOSH) and the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) has been built and developed across multiple generations of leaders, experts, and staff from both sides, with effective and practical cooperative activities. VNNIOSH always values this partnership, especially the precious support in experience-sharing, collaborative research, and capacity-building training, which helps young research staff at VNNIOSH access knowledge and modern methods in the field of occupational safety and health.

Strengthen cooperation after the pandemic

Overcoming the difficulties following the COVID-19 pandemic, trust and mutual understanding between the two organizations have continued to be strengthened through delegation exchange programs and experience-sharing activities.

Within the framework of the 2022–2025 technical collaboration arrangement, many areas of collaboration have been implemented in a practical and in-depth manner. KOSHA has welcomed four delegations from VNNIOSH for experience exchange, invitational training, and joint research in the fields of biological monitoring, occupational environment, development of key laboratories, scientific management, and digital transformation in the field of OSH.

On the other hand, VNNIOSH has also welcomed four delegations of officials from the Occupational Safety and Health Certification Institute (OSHCI), the Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute (OSHRI), and officials from the KOSHA International Cooperation Center to visit and work, providing technical support and discussing new cooperation proposals. Notably, these activities focused on enhancing the professional capacity of the



Dr Lee Mi Young from OSHRI - KOSHA sharing experiences during the visit to the Branch of National Institute of OSH in the Central Vietnam

Institute's young research staff. With the enthusiastic and dedicated support of KOSHA, the participating staff in training and joint research had the opportunity to access modern laboratory systems, update methods and research directions, and thereby select and apply them appropriately in practice in Vietnam.

The ripple effect of collaboration

The joint programs between VNNIOSH and KOSHA are highly practical, significantly contributing to the enhancement of professional capabilities for the research staff in VNNIOSH's laboratories. Notable results include:

- Improving analysis and quality control capabilities: VNNIOSH's staff have accessed to and applied many new technical methods, including developing analytical procedures that are simpler, faster, and use fewer chemicals; QC sampling methods; and establishing external quality assessment programs for biological monitoring. In addition, experts from both sides have updated and shared experiences in developing and implementing working environment monitoring plans; controlling the quality of analytical results through QC sample evaluation; and implementing organic solvent analysis techniques. These aspects help the Institute's staff refining technical procedures and ensuring the reliability of analytical results.
- Approaching the key laboratory operation model: Extensive experience in operating the personal protective equipment quality assessment system, as well as establishing, managing, and operating key laboratories according to international standards, has been shared and piloted at the Institute. This is particularly important for the direction of building a modern laboratory system that meets the increasing demands for research, analysis, and improving service quality in the field of occupational safety and health.
- Updating international research trends: The working sessions and discussions between the two parties have helped the Institute's staff keep up to date with the research trends of advanced countries such as Korea, the United States, and Germany in the field of occupational safety and health, thereby providing a stronger foundation for developing research plans in an integrated manner and approaching international standards.

Towards a stage of deep and sustainable cooperation

In the context of Vietnam entering a new era of development, international integration has become one of the key drivers contributing to strengthening internal capacity and promoting science and technology development. VNNIOSH always focuses on expanding cooperation with international organizations operating in the same field. For many years, KOSHA has long been an important and reputable partner, collaborating with VNNIOSH in enhancing research capacity, training, and the application of science and technology. Maintaining and developing the cooperative relationship with KOSHA has always been one of the top priorities in the Institute's foreign affairs activities.

Looking ahead to the next phase, the expected cooperation activities between the two sides will focus primarily on the following areas:

- Implementing training activities and coordinating research on developing methods and indicators for risk assessment in labor-intensive and high-risk industries such as chemicals, construction, and logistics; improving the quality of certification activities for personal protective equipment, etc.
- Strengthening the exchange and sharing of experiences in applying digital technology in occupational safety and health monitoring and E-learning.
- Coordinating the implementation of research topics and projects on occupational health and working condition assessment, while promoting the publication of research results in specialized international journals.
- Collaborating to support Korean enterprises in Vietnam in risk assessment, safety communication, and development of digital training materials.

With the results achieved and a clear direction for future cooperation, VNNIOSH and KOSHA expect to continue maintaining and expanding cooperative activities in a substantive, effective, and sustainable manner. KOSHA's support not only helps the Institute enhance its research and practical implementation capabilities but also contributes to promoting the protection of workers, improving working conditions, and building a safe working environment in both Vietnam and Korea.

Quality Control for Personal Protective Equipment in Vietnam: CURRENT STATUS AND CHALLENGES

Le Duc Thien

Occupational Safety Center, VNNIOSH

In 2025, following a strong post-pandemic recovery, Vietnam's production and business activities continue to expand across multiple sectors such as industry, agriculture, construction, and mining. In this context, occupational safety and health (OSH) plays a crucial role in protecting the workforce and minimizing the risks of occupational accidents, fires and explosions, and environmental incidents. One of the most practical and widely applied solutions is the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers.

However, for PPE to function effectively, stringent quality control is essential. At present, the quality management of PPE in Vietnam still

faces numerous challenges. This article assesses the current situation, identifies key difficulties, and analyzes the role of VNNIOSH in PPE quality control.

Current status of PPE quality control

The PPE market in Vietnam is extensive and diverse in terms of product types and suppliers. However, inspection and supervision of the quality of PPE available on the market and distributed to workers remain limited. The situation is particularly challenging due to a fragmented distribution system, unofficial imports, and small-scale manufacturing facilities.



Quality assessment system for industrial safety helmets and firefighter protective helmets

Testing data from the laboratory of the Occupational Safety Center shows that the scope of PPE quality assessment remains modest compared to actual demand.

- In 2023, the laboratory received 118 samples of respiratory protective devices (RPDs), 75 samples of safety footwear, 24 fall-arrest harness samples, and 38 industrial safety helmet samples.
- In 2024, the numbers fluctuated: 90 RPD samples, 209 safety footwear samples, 45 fall-arrest harness samples, and 37 helmets.
- By November 2025, the laboratory had tested 138 RPD samples, 97 safety footwear samples, 30 fall-arrest harness samples, and 31 helmets.

Although some categories show increased testing volume, the tested samples still represent a very small portion of the PPE circulating on the market. Notably, most samples are individual items rather than batch samples, meaning the results do not fully reflect the actual safety performance of products in circulation.

Challenges in PPE quality control

The percentage of samples meeting quality requirements remains limited in some categories, especially low-cost or unofficially imported products. Additionally, many enterprises fail to comply with regulations on conformity assessment and continue to provide workers with PPE lacking conformity certification.

Another concerning issue is that some certification bodies do not fully comply with technical evaluation procedures, reducing the reliability of the certification system and increasing the risk of substandard products reaching the market.

Moreover, both employers and workers lack sufficient awareness of PPE's importance and often lack the knowledge needed to select quality-assured products. Many businesses prioritize cost over quality, purchasing PPE without proper certification. Choosing based on price rather than product safety increases the risk of serious accidents such as falls from height, thermal burns, chemical exposure, or occupational diseases.

Role of VNNIOSH in PPE quality control

As part of its role in supporting State management of OSH and protecting worker health, the Institute has, for many years, directed the Occupational Safety Center to implement research projects, develop procedures, and invest in testing systems aligned with international standards.

Between 2019 and 2021, the Institute invested in upgrading laboratory equipment, including the 100Xp and PMFT 1000 automatic filter testers, Instron 5967 and 3369 tensile testing machines, and the Innova 1512 toxic gas analyzer. VNNIOSH also cooperated closely with the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) to train evaluation specialists and strengthen the quality assessment system. Gradually developing a modern laboratory that complies with ISO 17025:2017 - the international standard for testing laboratory competence - lays a critical foundation for research and state management of PPE. This effort also fulfills the Institute's responsibility to ensure workers' right to certified PPE as stipulated in Article 23 of the Law on Occupational Safety and Health.

Since 2016, the VILAS 956 Laboratory of the Occupational Safety Center has been accredited by the Bureau of Accreditation (BOA) under ISO/IEC 17025 and designated by the Ministry of Labour-Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) as a conformity assessment body for PPE. To date, the laboratory has developed nearly 100 testing procedures for about 150 PPE quality indicators and safety conditions, with the capacity to assess most types of PPE commonly used in Vietnam.

The evaluation systems include: Industrial safety helmets and firefighting helmets, respiratory protective devices (particulate and gas/vapor filtering), fall-arrest protective equipment, safety footwear, insulating gloves, boots, mats, and protective gloves.

Over the past decade, since the Institute officially engaged in PPE quality assessment, the quality of PPE on the market has significantly been improved. However, the gap between existing performance and rising safety requirements remains substantial.

Solutions to improve PPE quality control

To enhance PPE quality control and strengthen the enforcement of OSH regulations, coordinated efforts among state authorities, trade unions, enterprises, and workers are essential. Recommended solutions include:

- Firstly, strengthening inspection and supervision of PPE on the market and provided at workplaces; applying digital tools for monitoring; strictly handling violations; and continuing to improve national standards and technical regulations.
- Secondly, expanding ISO 17025-accredited laboratories and only allowing competent, reputable bodies to conduct conformity certification; strictly penalizing non-compliant certification organizations.

- Thirdly, ensuring transparency of conformity certification databases to prevent fraud and misinformation.

- Fourthly, raising awareness among employers and workers regarding their right to be equipped with PPEs that meet quality and standards.

Conclusion

PPE serves as the last but critically important line of defense in ensuring worker safety. Although Vietnam has made significant progress in developing standards, regulations, and testing capacity, substantial challenges in PPE quality control remain. Continuing to strengthen the evaluation and control systems is essential to protect workers, enhance productivity, and meet international integration requirements.

Situation of occupational accidents in the first 6 months of 2025: Decrease in number of cases but severity is still perturbing

Nguyen Thi Dung

Scientific Information and International Cooperation Department, VNNIOSH

The report about occupational accident situation in the first 6 months of 2025 shows a two-sided picture when many important indicators tend to decrease, but the severity of accidents and economic losses remain at a worrisome level. In the first half of the year, there were 2,569 occupational accidents nationwide, resulting in 2,633 victims, reduced by 13.62% and 14.09% respectively compared to the same period in 2024. However, there were still 302 fatal occupational accidents with 319 deaths. Although the number of fatal occupational accidents and deaths decreased compared to the same period last year, the slow decrease in the number of deaths shows that many accidents are serious in nature and require stronger risk control measures.

Sectors with labour relations continue to account for a large proportion of the total number of accidents. In the first 6 months of the year, 2,451 accidents with 2,510 victims were recorded in this sector, including 255 deaths and 627 serious

injuries. In sectors without labour relations, there were also 118 accidents with 123 victims, including 62 fatal accidents with 64 deaths. The localities with the highest number of deaths include Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Noi, Thai Nguyen and Hai Phong, all of which are large industrial centers with high density of construction and production activities.

Analysis of accident investigation records shows that the construction sector continues to be the sector with the highest risk, accounting for 22.73% of the total number of accidents and 29.2% of the number of deaths. The two most common causes of fatal injuries were falls from heights, accounting for 36.4% of the total number of cases, and traffic accidents, accounting for 27.27%. These figures clearly reflect the specific risks of outdoor work, working at heights, and transportation – jobs that are often under pressure from schedules, weather, and infrastructure conditions.

The causes of fatal occupational accidents continue to show shortcomings in safety management in many businesses. Causes attributed to employers account for the highest percentage, up to 39.54% of cases. Common mistakes include using inadequate safety equipment, not developing safe work procedures, and not organizing adequate OSH training as required. Meanwhile, causes originating from the workers account for 18.19% of total, mainly due to not using personal protective equipment or not complying with work safety procedures. This shows the need to strengthen supervision, training and build a safety culture in the workplace.

Economic losses due to occupational accidents in the first 6 months of 2025 are estimated at more than VND 7.276 billion, of which compensation, medical expenses, funeral expenses and other support expenses alone exceeded VND 7.205 billion. Although this level of damage has decreased compared to the same period last year, it still posed a heavy burden on both businesses and society. Notably, the average number of days off due to occupational accidents increased to about 45 days per victim,

29 days higher than the same period in 2024. This reflects the level of prolonged injury and significant indirect costs due to labor interruption.

To minimize occupational accidents in the coming time, ministries, branches and localities are requested to strengthen safety inspection and supervision at enterprises, especially in the fields of construction, material production and mineral exploitation - sectors with high risks of accidents. Along with that, enterprises need to be more proactive in self-inspection, risk assessment, equipment inspection and periodic safety training for workers. At the same time, the collection and reporting of occupational accidents from medical facilities need to be carried out promptly to ensure adequate data for management and policy making.

The picture of the first 6 months of 2025 shows that occupational accidents are on a downward trend but still pose many potential risks. Maintaining and expanding preventive solutions, tightening safety management and raising awareness of workers will play an important role in continuing to sharply reduce occupational accidents in the last 6 months of the year and the following years.

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LABOUR PUBLISHING HOUSE

Add: 4th Floor - Area A Building No. 97 Tran Quoc Toan -
Cua Nam Ward - Hanoi

Tel: (+84) 024 38515380; Fax: (+84) 024 38515381

Email: info@nxblaodong.com.vn

Website: www.nxblaodong.com.vn

Southern Branch

85 Cach Mang Thang Tam Street, Ben Thanh Ward,
Ho Chi Minh city

Tel: (+84) 028 38390970; Fax: (+84) 028 39257205

Responsible for publishing:

Director - Editor-in-Chief

Mai Thi Thanh Hang

Editor: Phan Thi Anh Tuyet

Responsible for compilation:

Vice Director of VNNIOSH

Vu Xuan Trung

Print Editor: Xuan Dai

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Vietnam National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

Add: 99 Tran Quoc Toan Street,
Cua Nam Ward, Hanoi

Website: www.vnniosh.vn



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