NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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Independence - Freedom - Happiness

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LAW
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Pursuant to The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been amended and supplemented in certain provisions pursuant to Resolution No. 203/2025/QH15;
The National Assembly hereby enacts the Law on Artificial Intelligence.

Chapter I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Scope of Application

1. This Law regulates the research, development, provision, deployment and use of artificial intelligence systems (hereinafter referred to as artificial intelligence activities); the rights and obligations of organisations and individuals involved; and state management of artificial intelligence activities in Vietnam.

2. Artificial intelligence activities solely for national defence, security, and critical infrastructure purposes are not within the scope of this Law.

Article 2. Scope of Application

This Law applies to Vietnamese agencies, organisations, and individuals, as well as foreign organisations and individuals participating in artificial intelligence activities in Vietnam.

Article 3. Definition of Terms

In this Law, the following terms shall be understood as follows:

1. *Artificial intelligence* refers to the electronic implementation of human intellectual capabilities, including learning, reasoning, cognition, judgement, and understanding natural language.

2. *An artificial intelligence system* is a machine-based system designed to perform artificial intelligence capabilities with varying degrees of autonomy, capable of self-adaptation after deployment; based on clearly defined or implicitly formed objectives, the system infers from input data to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations or decisions that may affect the physical or virtual environment.

3. *A developer* is an organisation or individual that designs, builds, trains, tests or fine-tunes all or part of an artificial intelligence model, algorithm or system ( ) and has direct control over the technical methods, training data or model parameters.

4. *A provider* is an organisation or individual that markets or uses an artificial intelligence system under its own name, brand or trademark, regardless of whether the system was developed by them or by a third party.

5. *Implementers* are organisations, individuals or state agencies that use artificial intelligence systems within their control in professional, commercial or service provision activities; this does not include cases of personal, non-commercial use.

6. *The user* is an organisation or individual who directly interacts with the artificial intelligence system or uses the output of that system.

7. *Affected persons* are organisations or individuals directly or indirectly affected in their legal rights, interests, life, health, property, reputation or access to services by the deployment or output of an artificial intelligence system.

8. *A serious incident* is an event occurring in the operation of an artificial intelligence system that causes or risks causing significant harm to human life, health, fundamental rights, property, cybersecurity, public order, the environment, or disrupts the operation of critical information systems related to national security.

Article 4. Fundamental principles in artificial intelligence activities

1. Prioritise human-centred approaches, ensuring human rights, privacy, national interests, public interests, and national security; comply with the Constitution and laws.

2. Artificial intelligence shall serve humans and shall not replace human authority and responsibility. Ensuring the maintenance of human control and the ability to intervene in all decisions and actions of artificial intelligence systems; system safety, data security and information confidentiality; the ability to inspect and supervise the development and operation of systems.

3. Ensure fairness, transparency, impartiality, non-discrimination, and no harm to humans or society; comply with Vietnamese ethical standards and cultural values; fulfil accountability for the system's decisions and consequences.

4. Promote the development of green, inclusive and sustainable artificial intelligence; encourage the development and application of artificial intelligence technologies that use energy efficiently, conserve resources and reduce negative impacts on the environment.

Article 5. State policy on artificial intelligence activities

1. Implement policies to develop artificial intelligence as a key driver for growth, innovation, and sustainable national development.

2. Encourage controlled technology testing; apply management measures commensurate with the level of risk and encourage voluntary compliance mechanisms.

3. There shall be policies to ensure the rights and create conditions for organisations and individuals to access, learn and benefit from artificial intelligence; encourage the development and application of artificial intelligence to serve social welfare, support persons with disabilities, the poor and ethnic minorities to narrow the digital divide; preserve, promote and maintain national cultural identity.

4. Prioritise investment and mobilise social resources to develop data infrastructure, computing infrastructure, secure artificial intelligence, high-quality human resources, and shared artificial intelligence platforms of national strategic importance.

5. Prioritise the application of artificial intelligence in management, administration, public service delivery and decision-making support for state agencies to improve efficiency, transparency and quality of service to citizens and businesses, and encourage widespread application in economic and social sectors to improve productivity, service quality and management efficiency.

6. Encourage organisations, networks and social initiatives to promote safety, ethics, trust and build social confidence in the development of artificial intelligence.

7. Promote the application of artificial intelligence in business activities and key socio-economic sectors; develop a start-up and innovation ecosystem; encourage public-private partnerships.

8. Proactively integrate and cooperate internationally; participate in building and shaping global standards and governance frameworks; ensure national interests and sovereignty in the field of artificial intelligence.

Article 6. Application of artificial intelligence in industries and sectors

1. The application of artificial intelligence in sectors and fields must comply with the risk management principles stipulated in this Law and be consistent with relevant laws.

2. For essential sectors that directly impact human life, health, rights, and legitimate interests, or social order and safety, the application of artificial intelligence must be subject to stricter risk management, tailored to the specific characteristics of each sector, including the following sectors:

a) Healthcare sector: ensuring patient safety; reliability under actual usage conditions; protecting health data in accordance with legal provisions;

b) Education sector: ensuring suitability for the age and development of learners; preventing risks in assessment, classification and impact on learners; ensuring data security and privacy.

3. The application of artificial intelligence in scientific research activities must ensure compliance with research ethics, scientific integrity and the prevention of fraud and plagiarism in the research process and publication of results.

4. The Government, ministries, and agencies at the ministerial level, within the scope of their functions, tasks, and powers, shall prescribe detailed requirements on safety, risk management, and implementation conditions for the application of artificial intelligence in their respective sectors and fields of management, ensuring compliance with this Law.

Article 7. Prohibited Acts

1. Abusing or appropriating artificial intelligence systems to commit illegal acts or infringe upon the lawful rights and interests of organisations or individuals.

2. Developing, providing, deploying, or using artificial intelligence systems for the following purposes:

a) To commit acts prohibited under the law;

b) Using counterfeit or simulated elements of real persons or events to deliberately and systematically deceive or manipulate human perception or behaviour, causing serious harm to the legitimate rights and interests of persons;

c) Exploiting the vulnerabilities of vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, or persons who are incapacitated, have limited capacity, or have difficulties in understanding or controlling their behaviour, to cause harm to themselves or others;

d) Creating or disseminating fake content that could seriously harm national security, order, and social safety.

3. Collecting, processing, or using data to develop, train, test, or operate artificial intelligence systems contrary to the provisions of the law on data, personal data protection, intellectual property, and cybersecurity.

4. Obstructing, disabling, or distorting the mechanisms for human oversight, intervention, and control of artificial intelligence systems as stipulated by this Law.

5. Concealing information that must be publicly disclosed, transparent, or explained; deleting, altering, or distorting mandatory information, labels, or warnings in artificial intelligence activities.

6. Exploiting research, testing, evaluation, or certification activities of artificial intelligence systems to commit acts contrary to the provisions of this Law.

Article 8. One-stop electronic portal on artificial intelligence and national database on artificial intelligence systems

1. The one-stop electronic portal on artificial intelligence is a digital platform established to support the receipt and registration of applications for controlled testing; the receipt of notifications of artificial intelligence system classification

results, reports of serious incidents, and periodic reports; disclose information on artificial intelligence systems, compliance assessment results, and violation handling results in accordance with legal regulations, and connect support programmes, funds, infrastructure, and shared data.

2. The national database on artificial intelligence systems shall be established and managed uniformly to serve the management, supervision and public disclosure of information on artificial intelligence systems in accordance with the law.

3. The disclosure, connection and sharing of data on the one-stop electronic portal on artificial intelligence and the national database on artificial intelligence systems must ensure information safety and security; protect state secrets, business secrets and personal data.

4. The Government shall prescribe in detail the mechanism for operating, managing and exploiting the one-stop electronic portal on artificial intelligence and the national database on artificial intelligence systems.

Chapter II

CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS BY RISK

Article 9. Classification of risk levels for artificial intelligence systems

1. Artificial intelligence systems are classified according to the following levels:

a) High-risk artificial intelligence systems are systems that may cause significant harm to the life, health, rights, and legitimate interests of organisations and individuals, national interests, public interests, and national security;

b) Medium-risk artificial intelligence systems are systems that may cause confusion, influence, or manipulate users due to the inability to recognise that the interacting entity is an artificial intelligence system or that the content is generated by the system;

c) Low-risk artificial intelligence systems are systems that do not fall under the cases specified in points a and b of paragraph 1 of this Article.

2. The risk classification of an artificial intelligence system shall be determined based on criteria regarding the extent of impact on human rights, safety, and security; the field of use of the system, particularly essential fields or those directly related to public interests; the scope of users; and the scale of the system's influence.

3. The Government shall prescribe detailed regulations on this Article.

Article 10. Classification and notification of artificial intelligence systems

1. The provider shall self-classify the artificial intelligence system prior to its use. Systems classified as medium or high risk must be accompanied by a classification record.

2. The implementing party shall inherit the classification results of the provider and shall be responsible for ensuring the safety and integrity of the system during use; in case of modification, integration or change of function that gives rise to new risks or higher risks, the implementing party shall coordinate with the provider to reclassify the system.

3. For systems classified as medium or high risk, the supplier must notify the Ministry of Science and Technology of the classification results through the one-stop electronic portal on artificial intelligence before putting them into use. Organisations and individuals developing low-risk artificial intelligence systems are encouraged to disclose basic information about the system to increase transparency.

4. In cases where the risk level cannot be determined, the provider is advised to seek guidance from the Ministry of Science and Technology on the classification level based on the technical documentation.

5. Inspection and supervision shall be conducted according to the risk level of the system:

a) High-risk systems are inspected periodically or when there are signs of violations;

b) Medium-risk systems are monitored through reports, sample checks or assessments by independent organisations;

c) Low-risk artificial intelligence systems are monitored and inspected when incidents occur, complaints are received, or when safety needs to be ensured, without creating unnecessary obligations for organisations or individuals.

6. Based on the results of the inspections and monitoring specified in paragraph 5 of this Article, upon detecting discrepancies or false declarations, the competent authority shall require reclassification, supplementation of documentation, or suspension of use, while also handling the matter in accordance with legal regulations.

7. The Government shall prescribe in detail the content to be notified, the procedures for notification, and technical guidelines for risk classification.

Article 11. Transparency responsibilities

1. Providers shall ensure that artificial intelligence systems interacting directly with humans are designed and operated so that users are aware when interacting with the system, unless otherwise provided by law.

2. The provider shall ensure that audio, image, and video content generated by the artificial intelligence system is labelled in a machine-readable format as prescribed by the Government.

3. The implementing party shall be responsible for clearly notifying the public when providing text, audio, images, or videos created or edited by an artificial intelligence system if such content is likely to cause confusion about the authenticity of events or individuals, unless otherwise provided by law.

4. The implementing party shall be responsible for ensuring that audio, images, and videos created or edited by an artificial intelligence system to simulate or replicate the appearance or voice of a real person or to recreate a real event are clearly labelled to distinguish them from real content.

For products that are cinematographic, artistic or creative works, the labelling specified in this clause shall be carried out in an appropriate manner, ensuring that it does not interfere with the display, performance or enjoyment of the work.

5. Providers and implementers shall be responsible for maintaining transparent information as prescribed in this Article throughout the process of providing systems, products, or content to users.

6. The Government shall prescribe in detail the form of notification and labelling.

Article 12. Responsibilities for managing and addressing artificial intelligence incidents

1. Developers, providers, implementers, and users of artificial intelligence systems shall be responsible for ensuring safety, security, reliability, and the timely detection and resolution of incidents that may cause harm to persons, property, data, or social order.

2. When a serious incident occurs in an artificial intelligence system, the developer, supplier, implementer, and user of the artificial intelligence system shall be responsible for:

a) Developers and suppliers must promptly apply technical measures to resolve, suspend, or recall the system, while notifying the competent authority;

b) Implementers and users shall be obliged to record and promptly report the incident and cooperate in the remediation process.

3. The competent state management agency shall receive, verify, and guide the handling of incidents; when necessary, it has the right to request the suspension, recall, or reassessment of the system.

4. Incident reporting and handling shall be conducted through the one-stop electronic portal for artificial intelligence.

5. The Government shall prescribe the reporting and responsibilities of relevant agencies, organisations, and individuals, commensurate with the severity of the incident and the scope of impact of the artificial intelligence system.

Article 13. Conformity assessment for high-risk artificial intelligence systems

1. High-risk artificial intelligence systems must undergo conformity assessment in accordance with the provisions of this Law prior to being put into use or when significant changes occur during use. Where technical standards or specifications for artificial intelligence systems exist, conformity assessment must also be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law on technical standards and specifications.

2. Conformity assessment is the process of confirming that an artificial intelligence system meets the requirements of Article 14 of this Law and is carried out as follows:

a) For high-risk artificial intelligence systems listed in the Catalogue requiring conformity certification prior to use: the assessment shall be conducted by a conformity assessment body registered or recognised in accordance with the law;

b) For other high-risk artificial intelligence systems: the supplier shall self-assess conformity or engage a conformity assessment body registered or recognised in accordance with the law.

3. The results of the conformity assessment shall be a condition for high-risk artificial intelligence systems to be permitted for use; organisations and individuals with systems that have been assessed for conformity shall be responsible for maintaining conformity and publicly disclosing information in accordance with Government regulations; and shall be the basis for inspecting and supervising compliance with Article 10 of this Law.

4. The Prime Minister shall prescribe the list of high-risk artificial intelligence systems, including the list of systems that must be certified as compliant before being put into use.

5. Organisations conducting conformity assessment and testing of artificial intelligence systems must ensure independence, possess sufficient technical capability as prescribed, and be subject to regular supervision by the competent state authority.

6. The Government shall prescribe detailed regulations on this Article.

Article 14. Management of high-risk artificial intelligence systems

1. High-risk artificial intelligence system providers shall be responsible for:

a) Establishing and maintaining risk management measures and regularly reviewing them when the system undergoes significant changes or new risks arise;

b) Manage training, testing and operational data to ensure quality within technical capabilities and in line with the system's intended use;

c) Create, update and retain technical records and activity logs at a level necessary for conformity assessment and post-deployment inspection; provide this information to the competent state agency on a need-to-know basis,

commensurate with the purpose of the inspection and without disclosing business secrets;

d) Design the system to ensure human monitoring and intervention capabilities;

e) Fulfil transparency obligations and handle incidents in accordance with the provisions of Articles 11 and 12 of this Law;

e) Fulfill accountability obligations to competent state agencies regarding the purpose of use, operating principles at the functional description level, main types of input data, risk management and control measures, and other necessary content for inspection and examination; while providing users and affected parties with publicly available information at the functional description level, operational procedures, and risk warnings to ensure safe use; such accountability and information provision shall not require the disclosure of source code, detailed algorithms, parameter sets, or information constituting trade secrets or technological secrets;

g) Coordinate with competent state agencies and implementing parties in inspecting, evaluating, post-inspection and troubleshooting issues related to the system.

2. The implementing party of a high-risk artificial intelligence system shall be responsible for:

a) Operating and monitoring the system in accordance with its intended purpose, scope, and classified risk level, without creating new or higher risks;

b) Ensuring data security, confidentiality, and human intervention capabilities during use;

c) Maintain compliance with technical standards and specifications for artificial intelligence during system operation;

d) Fulfil transparency obligations and handle incidents in accordance with the provisions of Articles 11 and 12 of this Law;

e) Fulfilling accountability obligations to competent state agencies regarding system operation, risk control measures, incident handling, and other necessary matters for inspection and examination purposes; simultaneously providing users and affected parties with publicly available information at the level of functional description, operational procedures, and risk warnings to ensure safe usage;

f) Coordinate with suppliers and competent state agencies in inspection, evaluation, post-inspection and incident remediation.

3. Users of high-risk artificial intelligence systems shall be responsible for complying with operating procedures, technical guidelines and safety measures; not to interfere unlawfully with the system's functionality; and to promptly report any incidents that occur to the implementing party.

4. Explanations must be consistent with the technical capabilities of the system and must not disclose trade secrets as defined by law.

5. Providers and implementers are encouraged to take out civil liability insurance or apply other appropriate measures to ensure the fulfilment of obligations to promptly remedy incidents and compensate for damages.

6. Foreign suppliers with high-risk artificial intelligence systems provided in Vietnam must have a legal contact point in Vietnam; in cases where the system is subject to mandatory certification of compliance prior to use, they must have a commercial presence or authorised representative in Vietnam.

7. The Government shall prescribe detailed regulations on this Article.

Article 15. Management of artificial intelligence systems with medium and low risks

1. Artificial intelligence systems with medium risk shall be managed as follows:

a) The provider and the implementing party must ensure transparency in accordance with Article 11 of this Law;

b) The provider shall be responsible for explaining the purpose of use, operating principles at the functional description level, main input data, and risk management and safety measures of the system when requested by a state agency during inspection or examination, or when there are signs of risk or incident; such explanation shall not require disclosure of source code, detailed algorithms, parameter sets, or trade secrets or technological secrets;

c) The implementing party shall be responsible for explaining the operation, risk control, incident handling, and protection of the legitimate rights and interests of organisations and individuals when requested by competent state agencies during inspections, audits, or incident handling;

d) Users are responsible for complying with regulations on notification and system labelling.

2. Low-risk artificial intelligence systems shall be managed as follows:

a) The provider shall be responsible for providing explanations when requested by competent state authorities in cases where there are signs of legal violations or impacts on the legitimate rights and interests of organisations or individuals;

b) The implementing party shall be accountable upon request by the competent state authority in cases where there are indications of legal violations or impacts on the legitimate rights and interests of organisations or individuals;

c) Users have the right to exploit and use the system for lawful purposes and are solely responsible before the law for their use of the system.

3. The State encourages organisations and individuals implementing artificial intelligence systems with medium and low risks to apply technical standards for artificial intelligence.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENSURING NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Article 16. National artificial intelligence infrastructure

1. The national artificial intelligence infrastructure is a strategic infrastructure, including infrastructure invested in by the State, enterprises and social organisations; it shall be developed as a unified, open, secure ecosystem capable of connection, sharing and expansion, ensuring that it meets the requirements for the development and application of artificial intelligence.

2. The State shall play a guiding, coordinating and ensuring role in the capacity of infrastructure serving the development of national artificial intelligence; encourage enterprises, research institutes, universities and social organisations to invest in, build and share infrastructure; and strengthen public-private cooperation in the development of artificial intelligence infrastructure.

3. The State shall invest in, build and operate artificial intelligence infrastructure provided as public services, serving research, development, state management and support for innovative start-ups, including: shared computing and data capabilities; training, testing and experimental platforms; platform models, multi-purpose artificial intelligence models, large Vietnamese and ethnic minority language models; other infrastructure components.

4. The national artificial intelligence infrastructure, invested in by the State, enterprises and social organisations, shall be connected, shared and exploited in accordance with technical standards, specifications and requirements for safety, security and data protection.

5. Artificial intelligence applications that are critical in essential sectors as defined in the list issued by the Prime Minister must be deployed on the national artificial intelligence infrastructure to ensure safety, security, and controllability.

6. The Government shall prescribe in detail the coordination, sharing, preferential treatment and promotion mechanisms for the development of the national artificial intelligence infrastructure, in accordance with each stage and the requirements for ensuring national safety and security.

Article 17. Artificial intelligence databases

1. Artificial intelligence databases are an important component of the national artificial intelligence infrastructure, including national databases, databases of ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and agencies under the Government, People's Committees at all levels, and databases of organisations

and individuals; created, managed, and exploited for the training, testing, evaluation, and development of artificial intelligence applications in accordance with the law on data, personal data protection, and intellectual property.

2. The national database on artificial intelligence shall be invested in, built and operated by the State at the National Data Centre; it shall be organised in an open, secure and controlled manner, meeting requirements on quality, connectivity and exploitation; it shall include open data, conditional open data and commercial data in accordance with the law.

3. Artificial intelligence databases of ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government agencies and People's Committees at all levels shall be developed, updated and connected uniformly with the national artificial intelligence database; ensuring technical standards, data quality and information security.

4. Databases of organisations and individuals serving artificial intelligence shall be encouraged to be shared with state agencies and other organisations and individuals under an agreement mechanism; such sharing must comply with laws on data, personal data protection and intellectual property, ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of the parties concerned.

5. The Prime Minister shall issue a list of data sets serving the development of artificial intelligence in essential fields, giving priority to data on culture, the Vietnamese language and ethnic minority languages, administrative procedures, healthcare, education, agriculture, the environment, transport, socio-economics and other important fields.

6. The Government shall prescribe in detail the principles of connection, sharing mechanisms, exploitation, and data security in databases serving artificial intelligence.

Article 18. Mastering artificial intelligence technology

1. The State prioritises the development and mastery of core artificial intelligence technologies; allocate resources to research and development of multi-purpose artificial intelligence models, large Vietnamese and ethnic minority language models, Vietnamese knowledge processing technology, high-performance computing and training technology, hardware and semiconductors for artificial intelligence; promote the development and application of open source code to enhance technological autonomy, security and national sovereignty in the digital environment.

2. The State promotes the research, development, refinement and application of domestic artificial intelligence technology; supports organisations and individuals in developing models, algorithms, software, hardware and platform technologies; encourages resource-saving solutions that are easy to implement and suitable for Vietnamese conditions; develops national endogenous capabilities and an innovation ecosystem for artificial intelligence; and strengthens public-private cooperation to master technology.

3. Organisations and individuals researching, developing, and mastering core artificial intelligence technologies shall be entitled to preferential policies and special support in accordance with legal regulations.

4. The State promotes the application of artificial intelligence to serve scientific research, analysis and simulation, technology design and testing, and the automation and isation of research, development and innovation processes in order to enhance national scientific and technological capabilities; create conditions for the formation of creative capabilities and mastery of the entire artificial intelligence technology lifecycle.

5. The Government shall prescribe in detail the mechanisms, criteria and measures to promote the mastery of artificial intelligence technology, in accordance with each stage of development and the requirements for ensuring national security and safety.

CHAPTER IV

APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECOSYSTEM

INNOVATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Article 19. National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence

1. The Prime Minister shall issue the National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence, review, evaluate and update it periodically at least once every three years or when there are major changes in technology or the market. Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, agencies under the Government, and People's Committees at all levels shall be responsible for integrating the objectives and tasks of the Strategy into their sectoral, regional, and local development strategies and plans, and ensuring the resources for implementation.

2. The National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence is developed based on the orientations for the development of technology, infrastructure, data and human resources; promoting research, mastery and application of artificial intelligence in priority areas; ensuring safety, innovation and national sovereignty in the digital environment. The strategy must specify a system of indicators, methods and measurement mechanisms to assess the level of national artificial intelligence development.

3. The State encourages the development of artificial intelligence technology groups that are suitable for Vietnam's conditions, have the potential to create added value, are environmentally friendly, are easy to apply widely, and contribute to ensuring national sovereignty in the digital environment.

Article 20. Development of the artificial intelligence ecosystem and market

1. Organisations and individuals operating in the field of artificial intelligence shall enjoy the highest incentives and support in accordance with the laws on science and technology, investment, digital technology industry, high

technology, digital transformation and related laws; and shall be facilitated in accessing infrastructure, data and testing environments for research, production and commercialisation of artificial intelligence products and services.

2. The State supports the development of the artificial intelligence ecosystem and market, including:

a) Prioritising the use of artificial intelligence products and services in accordance with the law on tendering;

b) Developing the market for artificial intelligence products and services, including technology exchanges and platforms connecting supply and demand;

c) Ensuring fair and transparent access to computing infrastructure, data, and controlled testing environments;

d) Applying preferential policies on taxation, investment and finance in accordance with the principle of encouraging research, production and commercialisation of artificial intelligence products and services.

3. The State shall encourage the development and application of new-generation artificial intelligence, promote innovation, and enhance governance, production, business, and public service delivery capabilities.

4. Organisations, individuals, enterprises, research institutions and State agencies are encouraged to exploit, share and reuse data in the national artificial intelligence database for research, training, testing and innovation, ensuring compliance with laws on data, cybersecurity and intellectual property.

5. Small and medium-sized enterprises and innovative start-ups in the field of artificial intelligence shall be given priority access to technical infrastructure, data and testing environments, and shall receive support in terms of costs, training and market connections to serve the development of artificial intelligence products and services.

6. The Government shall prescribe in detail the mechanisms, conditions and procedures for implementing measures to support the development of the artificial intelligence ecosystem and market.

Article 21. Controlled testing mechanism for artificial intelligence

1. The controlled testing mechanism for artificial intelligence shall be implemented in accordance with the law on science, technology and innovation and the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article.

2. The results of the controlled testing shall serve as the basis for the competent state agency to consider:

a) Recognising the results of conformity assessment in accordance with this Law;

b) Exempting, reducing, or adjusting the corresponding compliance obligations under this Law.

3. The competent state agency shall take the lead, in coordination with relevant agencies, in receiving, reviewing and processing dossiers in accordance with the rapid review and response procedure; supervising the testing process and deciding to suspend or terminate testing when there are risks affecting the safety, security or legitimate rights and interests of organisations or individuals.

4. The Government shall prescribe detailed regulations on this Article.

Article 22. National Artificial Intelligence Development Fund

1. The National Artificial Intelligence Development Fund is a state-owned financial fund outside the budget, operating on a non-profit basis, established by the Government to mobilise, coordinate and allocate resources to promote research, development, application and management of artificial intelligence for the purpose of socio-economic development, national defence, security and enhancing national competitiveness.

2. The Fund's financial resources include funds allocated from the state budget; contributions, aid, and grants from domestic and foreign organisations and individuals; and other lawful sources as prescribed by law.

3. The Fund shall apply a special financial mechanism, accept risks in science, technology and innovation; flexibly allocate capital according to progress and implementation requirements, regardless of the budget year; apply simplified procedures for strategic tasks or those requiring rapid implementation. The Fund shall be prioritised for investment, sponsorship and support in:

a) The development of artificial intelligence infrastructure;

b) Research, development, and mastery of core artificial intelligence technologies;

c) Development of artificial intelligence enterprises;

d) Training, nurturing, and attracting artificial intelligence talent;

e) Other investment and support tasks serving the artificial intelligence development objectives as prescribed by the Government.

4. The Fund operates according to the principles of openness, transparency, efficiency and purpose; ensuring coordination and avoiding duplication with other state financial funds.

5. The Government shall prescribe in detail the special financial mechanisms, organisation, management, use, and supervision of the Fund.

Article 23. Development of artificial intelligence human resources

1. The State shall develop artificial intelligence human resources in a comprehensive manner, ensuring connectivity between educational levels and training qualifications, to form a high-quality workforce serving research, development, application, and management of artificial intelligence.

2. General education shall integrate basic content on artificial intelligence, computational thinking, digital skills and technology ethics into the compulsory curriculum; encouraging experiential activities, research and innovation in the field of artificial intelligence.

3. Vocational education and higher education institutions shall encourage the development of training programmes on artificial intelligence, data science and related specialisations; encourage cooperation with businesses, research institutes and international organisations in training, internships, research and technology transfer.

4. The State implements the National Programme for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Human Resources, including policies on training, scholarships, attracting and utilising experts, developing a team of lecturers, scientists and management personnel in the field of artificial intelligence.

5. Organisations, training institutions, research institutes and enterprises participating in the development of artificial intelligence human resources shall enjoy incentive and preferential mechanisms in accordance with the law, while also having the responsibility to coordinate in training, applied research and professional practice, linking training with practical needs.

6. Higher education institutions, research institutes and innovation centres shall be responsible for cooperating, sharing knowledge and participating in national and international networks on training, research and development of artificial intelligence human resources.

7. The Ministry of Education and Training shall take the lead in developing and submitting to the Prime Minister for issuance the National Programme on the Development of Artificial Intelligence Human Resources, which shall specify standards, recognition of training programmes, mechanisms for mobilising resources, and preferential policies for organisations and individuals participating in the programme.

Article 24. Development of artificial intelligence clusters

1. An artificial intelligence cluster is a network of cooperation between enterprises, research institutes, universities and related organisations, organised with a view to strengthening functional linkages, artificial intelligence infrastructure and physical space in order to promote innovation, develop artificial intelligence and enhance competitiveness.

2. The State encourages the development of artificial intelligence clusters based on a model combining centralised physical spaces and digital networks; forming cluster centres in high-tech parks, concentrated digital technology parks, and innovation centres; attracting organisations and individuals to invest in building technical infrastructure to serve the cluster's activities, including laboratories, testing and inspection centres, and other support facilities that meet national and international standards.

3. Organisations and individuals recognised as members of the artificial intelligence linkage cluster shall enjoy the following preferential policies:

a) Priority access to and use of national artificial intelligence infrastructure, shared data, and testing platforms at preferential rates;

b) Support for participation in human resource training programmes, trade promotion, and key science and technology tasks.

4. The Government shall prescribe in detail the criteria, procedures, and mechanisms for recognising artificial intelligence clusters and the preferential policies under paragraph 3 of this Article.

Article 25. Support for enterprises in the field of artificial intelligence

1. Innovative start-ups, small and medium-sized enterprises shall be supported with the costs of assessing compliance with the provisions of this Law; provided with free sample documents, self-assessment tools, training and consulting; and given priority support from the National Artificial Intelligence Development Fund.

2. Innovative start-up enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises, scientific and technological organisations, and research groups with feasible innovation projects shall be supported through support vouchers for the use of computing infrastructure, shared data sets, Vietnamese and ethnic minority language large language models, training platforms, testing and technical consulting services for research, development and deployment of artificial intelligence applications.

3. Enterprises with research, development and innovation capabilities in the field of artificial intelligence are prioritised to participate in national-level scientific and technological tasks, high-tech development tasks prioritised for investment, strategic technologies and key digital technology products; and shall be supported in developing core technologies, platform models, hardware, and high-performance training technologies in line with the national artificial intelligence development strategy.

4. Enterprises participating in artificial intelligence trials under a controlled trial mechanism shall be supported with technical consultation, risk assessment, safety testing and connection to testing and inspection facilities in accordance with the law.

5. Enterprises sharing data, models, tools or research results for AI development shall enjoy incentives or support in accordance with the law, ensuring compliance with data law, personal data protection and intellectual property rights.

6. The State shall encourage cooperation between enterprises, research institutes, universities and innovation centres to develop artificial intelligence technology, commercialise research results and expand innovation capacity;

encourage enterprises to invest long-term in artificial intelligence research and development.

7. The Government shall prescribe in detail the mechanisms, conditions and procedures for implementing policies to support businesses in the field of artificial intelligence.

Chapter V

ETHICS AND RESPONSIBILITY IN ACTIVITIES ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Article 26. National artificial intelligence ethics framework

1. The National Artificial Intelligence Ethics Framework is issued based on the following principles:

a) Ensuring safety, reliability and no harm to human life, health, honour, dignity and spiritual life;

b) Respecting human rights, citizens' rights, ensuring fairness, transparency, and non-discrimination in the development and use of artificial intelligence;

c) Promoting the happiness, prosperity, and sustainable development of individuals, communities, and society;

d) Encourage creativity, innovation and social responsibility in the research, development and application of artificial intelligence.

2. The national artificial intelligence ethics framework shall be reviewed and updated periodically or when there are significant changes in technology, law, and management practices.

3. The National Artificial Intelligence Ethics Framework serves as the basis for establishing standards, technical specifications, sector-specific guidelines, and policies to encourage the development of safe, reliable, and responsible artificial intelligence.

4. The State encourages organisations and individuals to apply the National Artificial Intelligence Ethics Framework in the design, development, deployment and use of artificial intelligence systems to ensure transparency, fairness, safety and respect for human rights.

5. The Minister of Science and Technology shall issue the National Artificial Intelligence Ethics Framework based on the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 27. Ethical responsibilities and impact assessment when applying artificial intelligence in state management and public service provision

1. The use of artificial intelligence systems in public administration and the provision of public services must be open, transparent and responsible, and must comply with the National Artificial Intelligence Ethics Framework.

2. Artificial intelligence systems shall not replace the authority and responsibility of decision-makers as prescribed by law. Decision-makers shall be responsible for reviewing and using the results provided by artificial intelligence systems.

3. Agencies operating artificial intelligence systems that are high-risk or have a significant impact on human rights, social justice or the public interest must prepare a report assessing the impact of using the system; the report shall include the identification of risks, control measures and ensuring the ability of human supervision and intervention.

4. The agency preparing the report shall be responsible for the content, accuracy and completeness of the report; the report shall be made public in accordance with the law, except for content that is a state secret, a trade secret or personal data.

5. The Government shall prescribe in detail the content, procedures and responsibilities for impact assessment, risk management and supervision of the use of artificial intelligence systems in the public sector.

Chapter VI

INSPECTION, AUDIT AND ENFORCEMENT

Article 28. Inspection and audit

1. Inspection activities in the field of artificial intelligence shall be carried out in accordance with the law on inspection.

2. Agencies and organisations assigned to perform state management functions in the field of artificial intelligence shall be responsible for inspecting the compliance of organisations and individuals with the law in artificial intelligence activities.

3. During the inspection and audit process, relevant organisations and individuals shall be obliged to provide technical documentation, audit logs, training data, and other necessary information to determine the cause of violations, incidents, or to apportion responsibility; the provision of information shall comply with the provisions of the law on the protection of state secrets, data, personal data protection, and intellectual property.

4. Audit and inspection conclusions and decisions on administrative penalties must be made public in accordance with legal regulations.

Article 29. Handling of violations and liability for compensation for damages

1. Organisations or individuals who violate the provisions of this Law and other legal regulations related to artificial intelligence shall, depending on the nature, severity, and consequences of the violation, be subject to administrative penalties or criminal liability. If damage is caused, compensation must be provided in accordance with civil law regulations.

2. Where a high-risk artificial intelligence system is managed, operated and used in accordance with regulations but damage still occurs, the implementing party shall be liable to compensate the injured party. After compensation, the implementing party may request the supplier, developer or other relevant parties to reimburse the compensation amount if there is an agreement between the parties.

3. The liability for compensation for damages specified in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be exempted in the following cases:

a) The damage occurs solely due to the intentional fault of the person who suffered the damage;

b) Damage occurs in cases of force majeure or emergency, unless otherwise provided by law.

4. Where an artificial intelligence system is hacked, taken over or interfered with unlawfully by a third party, the third party shall be liable for compensation for damages. Where the deployer or provider is at fault for allowing the system to be hacked, taken over or interfered with unlawfully, they shall be jointly liable for compensation for damages in accordance with civil law.

5. The Government shall prescribe in detail the administrative penalties for violations caused by artificial intelligence systems.

Chapter VII

STATE MANAGEMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Article 30. Content and responsibilities of state management of artificial intelligence

1. The content of state management of artificial intelligence includes:

a) Developing, promulgating, and organising the implementation of strategies, policies, programmes, and legal documents on artificial intelligence.

b) Issuing and implementing technical standards and specifications on artificial intelligence.

c) Managing, coordinating, and developing the national artificial intelligence infrastructure.

d) Managing and supervising artificial intelligence activities.

đ) Promoting and disseminating policies and laws; conducting statistics, reporting, scientific research, and international cooperation on artificial intelligence.

e) Inspecting, examining, handling violations, resolving disputes, complaints, and accusations concerning artificial intelligence.

2. State management responsibilities regarding artificial intelligence

a) The Government shall exercise unified state management over artificial

intelligence.

b) The Ministry of Science and Technology is the lead agency, responsible to the Government for implementing state management of artificial intelligence nationwide.

c) Ministries and agencies at the ministerial level, within the scope of their functions, tasks, and powers, shall coordinate with the Ministry of Science and Technology to implement state management of artificial intelligence.

d) Provincial People's Committees shall exercise state management over artificial intelligence at the local level.

Article 31. Principles for providing information and data for state management

1. Competent state agencies, organisations and individuals assigned to perform state management activities under this Law shall be responsible for ensuring the confidentiality of information and data, and business secrets provided in the course of performing their duties, including technical files, training data, source codes and algorithms as prescribed by law.

2. Requests for organisations and individuals to provide information and data must be necessary, balanced and reasonable in relation to the scope, purpose and content of state management activities.

3. Information and data provided must be secured and kept confidential in accordance with the law.

Article 32. International cooperation

1. International cooperation in the field of artificial intelligence shall be carried out in accordance with the law on science and technology, the law on technology transfer, other relevant legal provisions, and international treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a party.

2. The State encourages international cooperation on the sharing of high-performance computing infrastructure, data, human resources, scientific research, and the recognition of conformity assessment results in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

CHAPTER VIII

IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS

Article 33. Repeal of certain chapters, articles, clauses, and points of the Law on Digital Technology Industry No. 71/2025/QH15

Repeal Clause 9 of Article 3; Clause 7 of Article 4; Clause 6 of Article 12; Point d of Clause 2 of Article 34; Chapter IV on artificial intelligence of the Digital Technology Industry Law.

Article 34. Effective Date

This Law shall take effect from 1 March 2026.

Article 35. Transitional Provisions

1. For artificial intelligence systems that have been put into operation prior to the effective date of this Law, the provider and the implementing party shall be responsible for complying with the obligations under this Law within the following timeframes:

a) 18 months from the date this Law takes effect for artificial intelligence systems in the fields of healthcare, education, and finance;

b) 12 months from the date this Law takes effect for artificial intelligence systems not falling under the provisions of point a of this clause.

2. Within the time limits specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, artificial intelligence systems shall continue to operate, except where the state management agency on artificial intelligence determines that the system poses a risk of serious harm, in which case it shall have the right to request the suspension or termination of operations.

This Law was adopted by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 15th Session, 10th Meeting, on ... month ... year 2025.

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Tran Thanh Man