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## **Vietnam**

**Post:** Hanoi

### **Vietnam National Assembly passes the Animal Husbandry Law**

**Report Categories:**

Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

Grain and Feed

Poultry and Products

Livestock and Products

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**Report Highlights:**

This report provides an unofficial translation of the Law on Animal Husbandry that was passed by the Vietnam National Assembly on November 19, 2018. This Law provides a legal framework on livestock production, livestock breeds, animal feed, humanitarian treatment of livestock, processing and marketing of livestock products, and the state management of animal husbandry. This Law shall enter into force from January 1, 2020 and replaces the 2004 Ordinance on Livestock Breeds.

## Summary:

On November 19, 2018, Vietnam's National Assembly (NA) passed the Law on Animal Husbandry which takes effect from January 1, 2020 and replaces the 2004 Ordinance on Livestock Breeds. With this bill's approval, Vietnam now has passed four key laws for its agriculture industry, including the Law on Cultivation, the Law on Fisheries, the Law on Animal Husbandry and the Law on Forests. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) recognized the adoption of the Law on Animal Husbandry as one of the ten agricultural outstanding events in 2018 and a landmark to promote the development of Vietnam's livestock industry.

Vietnam initially notified the fourth draft of the Law on Animal Husbandry to the World Trade Organization (WTO) on March 12, 2018 as G/SPS/N/VNM/95. In March 2018, delegates from MARD and NA's Committee on Science, Technology and Environment traveled to the United States to learn about the U.S system for livestock production. Subsequently, the USG provided comments on May 8, 2018, but did not receive any official written response from Vietnam. Vietnam then notified the fifth draft to WTO on May 17, 2018 as G/SPS/N/VNM/95/Add.1. Both of these earlier drafts had not yet included a provision on banning the import of livestock products using prohibited substances in animal husbandry. However, in August 2018, the sixth draft of the Law included this banning provision, a concern to Vietnam's trading partners as it could block imports of livestock products produced using veterinary medicines that are currently not approved for domestic use. Initially, Vietnam did not notify its sixth draft to the WTO. However, as a result of USG comments encouraging Vietnam to adhere to their WTO transparency obligations, MARD finally notified the sixth draft as G/SPS/N/VNM/95/Add.2 on October 30, 2018.

The organizational structure of the Law is as follows:

Chapter I – General provisions (Article 1 – 12)

Chapter II – Livestock breeds and products (Article 13 - 31)

Section 1. Gene sources of livestock breeds

Section 2. Production, purchase, and sale of livestock breeds and livestock breed products

Section 3. Testing, verification of livestock strains and breeds

Chapter III – Animal Feed (Article 32 - 51)

Chapter IV – Requirements on livestock production establishments and treatment of livestock production wastes (Article 52 - 63)

Section 1. Requirements on livestock production establishments and treatment of livestock production wastes

Section 2. Treatment of livestock productions wastes

Chapter V - Raising other animals and humanitarian treatment with livestock (Article 64 - 72)

Section 1. Raising other animals

Section 2. Humanitarian treatment of livestock

Chapter VI - Processing and marketing of livestock products (Article 73 - 78)

Chapter VII - State management of livestock production (Article 79 - 81)

Chapter VIII - Implementation provisions (Article 82 - 83)

Regarding the import of animals and animal products, this Law has the following specific provisions:

### **Banning the import of livestock products using prohibited substances**

While Article 12.7 bans the import of livestock products using prohibited substances in domestic animal husbandry, MARD has notified its trading partners that Vietnam plans to amend the current list of prohibited substances and continue to maintain Codex Maximum Residue Limits (MRL)s for a number of agrochemicals used in imported products. The USG continues to raise concerns on this banning provision to MARD and the Government of Vietnam (GVN) and FAS shall continue to monitor the proposed amendment of the list of prohibited substances.

### **On-site audit at exporting countries**

According to Article 78, MARD shall consider and decide the inspection of legal documents, the system of organization of implementation and requirements for production and trading of livestock and livestock products in the country of origin in the following cases:

- Assessment for mutual recognition;
- Livestock and livestock products imported for the first time from the country of origin;
- To detect risks affecting the quality, environment, food safety, and epidemic safety of livestock products imported into Vietnam.

In cases where imported livestock products have high risks of food safety and epidemic safety, MARD shall inspect their production or supply establishments in the countries of origin before permitting import [the livestock products].

### **Provisions on genetically engineered (GE) products**

Article 12.9 prohibits the illegal importing, raising, breeding, releasing, and use of GE livestock and products from GE livestock.

Article 17.2 provides that the research, selection, creation, experimentation, production, business, use, release, international exchange, and other activities in respect to GE livestock shall comply with the provisions of the law on biodiversity.

Following the December 2018 adoption of the Law on Animal Husbandry, the GVN announced a plan to issue a set of regulations to guide the implementation of the Law, including a Decree and a number of Circulars regulating the state management of livestock breeds, animal feed and the list of substances prohibited in livestock production. Post continues to monitor and update the development of regulations related to this Law. Should U.S. exporters have any questions, please email: [aghanoi@fas.usda.gov](mailto:aghanoi@fas.usda.gov)

The Law on Animal Husbandry is available (in Vietnamese) at: <https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Linh-vuc-khac/Luat-Chan-nuoi-2018-353242.aspx>

Below is an unofficial translation of the Law:

**No: 32/2018/QH14**

*Hanoi, November 19, 2018*

**LAW ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY<sup>1</sup>**

*Pursuant to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;  
National Assembly promulgates the Law on Animal Husbandry.*

**Chapter I**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1. Scope of governing**

This Law regulates livestock production<sup>2</sup> activities; rights and obligations of organizations and individuals in livestock production activities; State management of animal husbandry.

**Article 2. Interpretation of terms**

In this Law, the terms below are construed as follows:

1. *Animal husbandry* is an economic-technical branch which covers activities in the field of livestock breeds, animal feed, requirements on livestock production, processing and marketing of livestock products.
2. *Livestock production activities* means the raising, breeding of livestock and other activities related to livestock, livestock products for the purpose of food production, exploitation of pulling, ornamental purposes or other purposes of human.
3. *Livestock production of farm households* means a form of organization of livestock production activities in the family household.
4. *On-farm livestock production* means a form of organizing concentrated livestock production activities in a separate area for animal husbandry production and business.
5. *Livestock* include cattle, poultry and other animals in the animal husbandry.
6. *Cattle* means mammals with four legs which are tamed and raised by man.
7. *Poultry* means animals with two legs and feathers, which belong to group of winged animals that human tames and raises.

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<sup>1</sup> According the translator, in this translation, these phrases "animal husbandry" and "livestock production" are considered as having the same meaning.

<sup>2</sup> According the translator, in this translation, these phrases "animal husbandry" and "livestock production" are considered as having the same meaning.

8. *Other animals in animal husbandry* mean animals other than cattle and poultry and outside the List of endangered precious and rare species prioritized for protection and the List of endangered precious and rare forest animals, common forest animals, aquatic animals and the List of wildlife forest animals in the Appendix to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
9. *Livestock breeds* mean populations of livestock of the same species, of the same origin, with similar appearance and genetic structure, formed, consolidated or developed by impacts of humans; [The livestock breeds] must have a quantity to ensure the multiplication of breeds and inheritance of the traits of the breeds to the next generation.
10. *Strain* means a group of animals in the breed, bearing the common characteristics of the breed but have their own traits, which are stabilized.
11. *New livestock strains, breeds* mean the strains, breeds which have been domestically produced for the first time or imported for the first time into Vietnam.
12. *A rare and precious animal breed* means an animal of special scientific, medical or economic value that the quantity of [the breed] is small or threatened to become extinct.
13. *Indigenous livestock breeds* mean livestock breeds formed and existed in certain geographical areas in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
14. *Original breed* means herd of breeds at the level of grandparent's grandparent and parent for pigs and poultry; nuclear breed herd for other cattle breeds; purebred breed herd for bees; primitive breed herd for silkworms.
15. *Breed herd at the level of grandparent's grandparent and parent in respect to pigs and poultry* means a purebred breed herd of livestock or breed herd that have been selected for the production of breed herds at the grandparent-level.
16. *Grandparent-level breed herd in respect to pigs and poultry* means the breed herd of livestock which are bred from breed herds at the level of grandparent's grandparents and parents to produce parent-level breed herds.
17. *Parent-level breed herd in respect of pigs and poultry* means breed herds of livestock which are bred from grandparent-level breed herds to produce commercial herd.
18. *Nuclear breed herd* mean the best breeds, of clear origin, nurtured and selected according to a certain process to achieve high genetic progress to produce breeding herd.
19. *Breeding herd* means the breed herd born by a nucleus breeds in order to produce commercial herds or be selected for addition to the nucleus breed herd.
20. *Commercial herd* means a herd of livestock are born from parent-level breed herd or from breeding herds.

21. *Genetic resources of livestock breeds* mean living animals and their breed-multiplying products, which carry genetic information capable of creating or participating in the creation of new livestock breeds.
22. *Livestock pedigree* is a record of the blood relationship of the individual livestock with its ancestors.
23. *Livestock breed products* include breeds, semen, sperm, embryos, breeding eggs, larvae, and other genetic material exploited from livestock.
24. *Creation of livestock strains and breeds* means the selection and insemination or use of scientific methods and techniques to create a new strain or breed of livestock.
25. *Animal feed* means product that livestock eat, drink in fresh, raw or processed form including complete compound feed, concentrated feed, supplementary feed and traditional feed.
26. *Complete compound feed* means a mixture of processed feed ingredients that have enough nutrients to maintain the livelihoods and productivity of livestock in each growth stage or production cycle without adding other feed except drinking water.
27. *Concentrated feed* means mixtures of feed ingredients that have a nutrient content higher than the need of livestock and are used in combination with other ingredients to form complete compound feed.
28. *Supplementary feed* means a single or mixed feed ingredients added to the diet to balance the nutrients necessary for the livestock; maintain or improve the characteristics of feed; improve animal health, characteristics of livestock products.
29. *Traditional feed* means agricultural products, aquatic products, and processing industries commonly used in animal husbandry practices including paddy, rice, bran, corn, potatoes, cassava, brains, spent beer, pineapple pulp, cassava pulp, molasses, straw, grass, shrimp, crab, fish, and other similar products.
30. *Single raw material* means a single substance in natural or synthetic form used as raw materials for animal feed.
31. *Commercial feed* means animal feed produced for the purposes of exchange, purchase, and sale in the market.
32. *Main substance in animal feed* means the substance that decides utility and nature of the animal feed.
33. *Livestock products* include meat, eggs, milk, honey, beeswax, silkworm cocoons, bird's nest, bones, horns, nails, viscera; unprocessed leather and skin and other products are exploited from livestock.

### **Article 3. Principles of livestock production activities**

1. To develop livestock production in the value chain, efficiently exploit its potential, and advantages of the regions to meet the domestic demand and export.

2. To apply science and technology in livestock production to improve the productivity, quality, efficiency, and competitiveness of the animal husbandry sector; to ensure food safety, epidemic safety, environmental protection, and scoping with climate changes.
3. To conserve, exploit, and develop rationally gene sources of indigenous livestock breeds and gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds; To rapidly acquire the genetic advances of the world; to combine modern livestock production with traditional livestock production; to develop animal husbandry suitable to the ecological regions.
4. To socialize livestock production activities; to ensure harmony between the interests of the State and the interests of organizations and individuals in the development of livestock production; equality among organizations, individuals, and economic sectors in animal husbandry.
5. To meet the requirements of international integration, to comply with treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party.

#### **Article 4. State policies on animal husbandry**

1. The State shall invest in the following activities:
  - a) Statistics, basic surveys, livestock production database development, assessment of potentials and livestock production that conducted periodically every 5 years and annually; to develop strategies for livestock production development; market forecasts and reserves of livestock products suitable to each period; to establish standards and technical regulations in animal husbandry;
  - b) To preserve gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds and indigenous livestock breeds.
2. In each period and [depending on] capability of the State budget, the State shall provide support for the following activities:
  - a) To research and apply science and technology, with priority given to high technologies, advanced technologies and new technologies to create breakthrough products in animal husbandry; import, raise, and keep original breeds;
  - b) To build epidemic safety and biosafety livestock production zones; to treat animal husbandry environments; to develop good practice models; to move livestock production establishments out of cities, towns, townships and population quarters not permitted for livestock production;
  - c) To build infrastructure and equipment for scientific and technological researches and training establishments; to develop high-quality human resources, vocational training in animal husbandry and animal husbandry and agricultural extension, with priority given to deep-lying, remote and ethnic minority areas, difficult areas and especially-difficult areas;
  - d) To build and develop national livestock products, key livestock products and organic livestock products; to develop trade names of national livestock products; to build concentrated slaughterhouses, wholesale markets, auction establishments for advertisement and consumption

of livestock breeds and products; trade promotion and market development for consumption of livestock products;

- dd) To support damages in animal husbandry and restoration of livestock breeds after natural calamities or epidemic according to the provisions of the law.
- 3. The State encourages organizations and individuals to invest in activities specified in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article and the following activities:
  - a) To organize the raising and breeding of livestock on a farm scale, in value chains; maximizing the role of enterprises, trade associations, cooperatives in building value chains of livestock production;
  - b) To invest in high technologies, advanced technologies, and new technologies in slaughtering, processing, and preserving livestock products and technologies for treatment of livestock production wastes for use as fertilizers and other purposes;
  - c) To invest in livestock insurance activities; improve the capacity of trial operations and assessment of the suitability in the animal husbandry sector.

#### **Article 5. Livestock development strategy**

- 1. The national livestock development strategy is built on a 10-year cycle, with a 20-year orientation, in line with the socio-economic development strategy, agricultural development and rural development strategy.
- 2. The main contents of the livestock development strategy include the points of views, orientations, objectives, tasks, solutions, programs, schemes and organization of implementation.
- 3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and provincial-level People's Committees in, formulating and submitting to the Prime Minister for approval of livestock development strategies.

#### **Article 6. Scientific and technological activities in animal husbandry**

- 1. Scientific and technological activities in animal husbandry prioritized by the State include the followings:
  - a) To conduct scientific and technological researches for the construction and perfection of institutions, policies and law on animal husbandry;
  - b) To conduct basic researches of the orientation of application, application research, transfer of high technologies, advanced technologies, new technologies and production in the production value chains in order to raise productivity and quality, food safety, environmental protection and adaptation to climate change.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall coordinate with the Ministry of Science and Technology in proposing and placing orders for scientific and technological tasks in conformity with the livestock development strategy in each period.
3. Provincial-level People's Committees shall propose and order scientific and technological tasks in animal husbandry in line with local socio-economic development strategies in each period.
4. Capable organizations and individuals may propose and perform scientific and technological tasks in animal husbandry in accordance with the provisions of this Law, the Law on Science and Technology and the Law on Technology Transfer.

#### **Article 7. Application of technologies in animal husbandry**

1. High technologies, advanced technologies, new technologies and high-technological products shall be prioritized and encouraged for application in the sector of livestock breeds, animal feed, requirements in animal husbandry, processing and marketing of livestock products.
2. Organizations and individuals that apply high, advanced technologies and/or new technologies in livestock production shall enjoy the policies prescribed in Article 4 of this Law and other relevant law provisions.

#### **Article 8. Setting up epidemic-free livestock production areas**

1. Epidemic-free livestock production areas must meet the requirements of animal epidemic-free zones in accordance with the law on veterinary drugs of Vietnam and international regulations; It is suitable with the conditions of the ecological region, regional advantages, associated with preservation, processing and consumption of products.
2. To build epidemic-free livestock production areas must be based on socio-economic development planning and plans as well as schemes on development of epidemic-free livestock productions areas approved by provincial-level People's Committees.
3. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall stipulate criteria and recognition of epidemic-free livestock production areas.

#### **Article 9. Cooperating and association of production in animal husbandry**

1. To develop forms of cooperation and association in accordance with the value chain in livestock production activities to have enough products to ensure food quality and safety and meet market demand; to raise the efficiency of production and business, ensuring harmony between the participating parties.
2. Organizations and individuals participating in production cooperation or association in animal husbandry must sign contracts and enjoy the policies prescribed in Article 4 of this Law and other relevant law provisions.
3. People's Committees at all levels have the following responsibilities:
  - a) To create conditions and support participating parties to negotiate, sign, and implement commitments in production and sale association contracts;

- b) To support infrastructure construction, logistic services, and trade promotion of livestock products.

**Article 10. International cooperation on animal husbandry**

- 1. To negotiate, sign, and implement international agreements and treaties on animal husbandry.
- 2. Training, scientific research, technology transfer, exchange of information and experience in animal husbandry.
- 3. To exchange precious and rare gene sources; to exchange livestock breeds, plant varieties of animal breeds of high productivity, high quality, and adaptation to climate change.
- 4. To collaborate in the development and mutual recognition of quality certification systems in animal husbandry.

**Article 11. National database on animal husbandry**

- 1. The national database on animal husbandry is an information system related to animal husbandry, which is built uniformly from the central to local level and is standardized for updating and management by information technology.
- 2. Content of the national database on animal husbandry includes:
  - a) Database on legal documents related to animal husbandry;
  - b) Database on livestock breeds, gene sources of livestock breeds, animal feed and products for treatment of livestock production wastes;
  - c) Database on livestock production establishments, processing establishments, and market of livestock products;
  - d) Database on epidemic-free livestock production areas;
  - dd) Other databases on animal husbandry.
- 3. Organizations and individuals may provide information, update and exploit the national database on animal husbandry according to the provisions of the laws.
- 4. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall stipulate the updating, exploitation and management of the national database on animal husbandry.

**Article 12. Acts strictly prohibited in animal husbandry**

- 1. Conducting livestock production in areas not allowed for livestock production in cities, towns, and living quarters; except raising ornamental animals and raising animals in the laboratory without polluting the environment.
- 2. Use of prohibited substances in animal husbandry.

3. Use of antibiotics in animal feed other than veterinary drugs permitted for circulation in Vietnam.
4. To use antibiotics in animal feed to stimulate growth.
5. Destroying or appropriating gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds.
6. Illegally exporting gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds.
7. Importing livestock products using prohibited substances in animal husbandry.
8. Importing, trading, and processing livestock products from livestock, which are dead due to illness or unclear reasons.
9. Illegally importing, raising, breeding, releasing, and using genetically engineered animals and livestock products from genetically engineered livestock.
10. Use and put substances, objects, forced water pumping into body of livestock and products of livestock for the purpose of commercial fraud.
11. Being collusive, cheating in testing, test, verification, quality announcement, certification of conformity in the animal husbandry.
12. Disposing livestock production wastes, which have not been yet treated or treated not up to the requirements into the place where wastes are received in accordance with the law on environmental protection.
13. Being fraudulent in the declaration of livestock production activities for profit.
14. Obstructing, sabotaging, or infringing upon lawful livestock production activities.

## **Chapter II**

### **LIVESTOCK BREEDS AND PRODUCTS**

#### **Item 1. GENE SOURCES OF LIVESTOCK BREEDS**

##### **Article 13. Management of gene sources of livestock breeds**

1. The gene source of livestock breeds shall be uniformly managed by the State.
2. Organizations and individuals shall have the responsibility to participate in the management of gene sources of livestock breeds under the provisions of this Law and other relevant law provisions.

##### **Article 14. Collection, conservation, exploitation, and development of gene sources of livestock breeds**

1. Organizations and individuals collecting, conserving, exploiting, and developing gene sources of livestock breeds must comply with the provisions of this Law and other relevant law provisions.
2. Content of the collection, conservation, exploitation, and development of gene sources of livestock breeds includes:
  - a) Investigating, surveying, and gathering gene sources of livestock breeds;
  - b) Assessment of livestock breed gene sources according to biological criteria and use- value;
  - c) Establishing databases on gene sources of livestock breeds;
  - d) Protecting and maintaining gene sources of livestock breeds;
  - e) Using gene sources of livestock breeds, which have been already assessed and determined for its use value, in activities of selecting, creating, and multiplying livestock breeds.
3. The method of conserving gene sources of livestock breeds shall comply with the provisions of the law on biodiversity.
4. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Science and Technology, and concerned ministries and ministerial-level agencies in, submitting to the Government, to [promulgate] the provisions on collection, conservation, exploitation, and development of livestock breed gene sources under the management of the agriculture sector.

#### **Article 15. Exchange of gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds**

1. Organizations and individuals may exchange gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds in service of researches, selection and creation of new livestock strains and breeds, as well as production and business [activities] under the regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.
2. The international exchange of gene sources of livestock breeds in the List of livestock breeds prohibited from export in service of scientific research, exhibition or advertisement must be decided by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the basis of approval of the Prime Minister.
3. Organizations and individuals that internationally exchange gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds must comply with the provisions of this Law and the law on veterinary drugs, food safety, environmental protection, and bio-diversity of Vietnam.
4. The exchange of gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds of Vietnam to a third party must be decided by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the basis of the approval of the Prime Minister.
5. When exchanging internationally gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds for dissemination in the production or creation of new breeds provided by Vietnamese organizations and individuals and under the copyright of Vietnam, organizations and

individuals of Vietnam are entitled to copyright in accordance with the provisions of treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the countries conducting international exchange are contracting parties.

**Article 16. Order and procedures for exchange of gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds**

1. Organizations and individuals that wish to exchange gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds shall submit one application dossier set to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
2. An application dossier [set] for exchange of gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds includes:
  - a) An application for registration of exchange of precious and rare livestock breed gene sources;
  - b) Curriculum vitae of gene resources of precious and rare livestock breeds that need to be exchanged;
  - c) Documents related to the exchange of gene sources of precious and rare livestock breeds.

Within a time limit of 3 working days from the date of receipt of the application dossiers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall examine them; if the application dossiers are not adequate, [the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development] must request the concerned organizations and individuals to supplement and complete the dossiers.

Within a time limit of 30 days from the date of receipt of the adequate dossiers, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall consider, assess and decide on the basis of the Prime Minister's approval, in case of refusal, the reason for refusal must be stated clearly.

4. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall stipulate forms of dossiers specified in Clause 2 of this Article.

**Article 17. Genetically engineered livestock and clones of livestock**

1. Genetically engineered livestock are livestock whose genetic structure is changed by the gene-transfer technology.
2. The research, selection, creation, experimentation, production, business, use, release, international exchange, and other activities in respect to genetically engineered livestock shall comply with the provisions of the law on biodiversity.
3. Cloning of livestock is the use of cloning techniques from vegetative cells to create livestock.
4. Organizations and individuals may research the cloning of livestock according to the provisions of the laws.

**Section 2. PRODUCTION, PURCHASE AND SALE  
OF LIVESTOCK BREEDS AND LIVESTOCK BREED PRODUCTS**

**Article 18. Requirements on livestock breeds and livestock breed products circulated in the market**

1. Applied standards have been announced.
2. Having its quality compatible with announced standards.
3. Satisfying quarantine requirements in accordance with the law on veterinary drugs.

**Article 19. List of livestock breeds to be conserved and prohibited from export**

1. The List of livestock breeds to be conserved includes livestock breeds of small quantity or threatened with extinction.
2. The List of livestock breeds prohibited from export includes rare and precious livestock breeds and it is the advantages of Vietnam.
3. The Government shall promulgate the List of livestock breeds to be conserved and the List of livestock breeds prohibited from export; stipulating the order and procedures for promulgation and updating of List of livestock breeds to be conserved and List of livestock breeds prohibited from export.

**Article 20. Import of livestock breeds and livestock breed products**

1. Imported livestock breeds and livestock breed products must be certified in writing by the competent agencies or organizations authorized by the competent agencies of the exporting countries as to origin, quality of breeds, and purpose of use for multiplication and creation of breeds.
2. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall consider and decide on the inspection of legal documents, the system of organization of implementation and the conditions for production of livestock breeds and livestock breed products in the exporting countries according to the provision of the law of Vietnam and treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party in the following cases:
  - a) Assessment for mutual recognition;
  - b) Livestock breeds and livestock breed products imported into Vietnam for the first time;
  - c) Detecting the dangers of affection to quality and biosafety in respect to livestock breeds and livestock breed products imported into Vietnam.
3. Imported livestock breeds and livestock breed products must be announced with its applied standards and quarantined in accordance with the law on veterinary drugs.
4. Organizations and individuals importing sires, sperm, semen, and embryo of cattle must comply with the following order and procedures:
  - a) Organization and individuals importing [sires, sperm, semen, embryo of cattle] for the first time shall submit 01 set of application dossiers to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural

Development; The composition of the application dossiers shall comply with the regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Within a time limit of 3 working days from the date of receipt of the application dossiers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall examine, if the dossiers are not adequate, [the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development] must request the organizations or individuals to supplement and complete the application dossiers.

Within a time limit of 15 days from date of receipt of the adequate application dossiers, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall reply in writing. In case of refusal, the reasons therefor must be clearly stated;

- b) In cases where organizations and individuals import sperms, semen, and embryos from the second time of the same breed, they shall only have to notify in writing the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;
- c) For organizations and individuals that import male sires from the second time of the same breed and the same production establishment, they shall only have to notify such in writing to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

#### **Article 21. Export and international exchange of livestock breeds and livestock breed products**

- 1. The dossiers and quality of livestock breeds and livestock breed products to be exported at the request of organizations, individuals and importing countries and in accordance with the provisions of Vietnamese law.
- 2. Export or international exchange of livestock breeds and livestock breed products in the List of livestock breeds prohibited from export in service of scientific researches, exhibition or advertisement must be decided by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the basis of the approval of the Prime Minister in the following order and procedures:
  - a) The exporting organization or individual shall submit an application dossier set to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; the composition of the application dossiers shall comply with the regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Within a time limit of 3 working days from the date of receipt of the application dossiers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall examine, if the dossiers are not adequate, they must request the organizations or individuals to supplement and complete the application dossiers;

- b) Within a time limit of 30 days from the date of receipt of the adequate application dossiers, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall decide on the basis of the Prime Minister's approval, in case of refusal, the reasons therefor must be clearly stated.

#### **Article 22. Conditions for production, purchase and sale of livestock breeds**

- 1. Livestock breed is an individual animal used for breeding or multiplication of breeds.

2. Organizations and individuals producing livestock breeds must meet the following requirements:
  - a) The requirements specified in Article 55 of this Law;
  - b) Applying an appropriate quality management system and announcing standards applicable to livestock breeds;
  - c) Establishments raising original breeds, establishments creating livestock strains and breeds must have technical staff with university or higher degree in one of the animal husbandry, veterinary drug and biology;
  - d) Establishments raising and breeding parent-level breeds for pigs, poultry, breeding herds and production of livestock breeds must have technical staff trained in one of the specialized field of animal husbandry, veterinary drugs and biology;
  - dd) Having a breed dossiers clearly stating the name of breed, level of breed, origin, quantity, and economic and technical norms.
3. Organizations and individuals trading in livestock breeds must have written announcement of applied standards of production establishments and breed dossiers under the provision in Point dd, Clause 2 of this Article.

**Article 23. Requirements on production, purchase and sale of sperms, semen, embryos, breeding eggs, larval of livestock breeds, artificial insemination services, embryo transfer of livestock breeds**

1. Organizations and individuals producing sperm, semen, embryos, breeding eggs, and larvae of livestock breeds must meet the following requirements:
  - a) The requirements specified in Clause 2, Article 22 of this Law;
  - b) Having dossiers to monitor the quality criteria of sperm, semen during the inspection and exploitation of sire's sperms and semen;
  - c) Having specialized equipment meeting the technical requirements for the production, inspection, evaluation, preservation and transportation of sperm, semen, embryos, breeding eggs, and larvae.
2. Individuals who provide services of artificial insemination or embryo transfer of livestock breeds must comply with the following requirements:
  - a) Having certificates of training in artificial insemination or embryo transfer techniques as prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development;
  - b) When providing services of artificial insemination, transfer of embryos must record information on heads of household, numbers of sires and female breeds, date of insemination and times of insemination.

3. Organizations and individuals owning sires for direct insemination for commercial purposes must comply with the following requirements:
  - a) Declaring sires according to the provisions of Article 54 of this Law;
  - b) Using sires of origin, dossiers of breeds, quarantined, inspected and assessed for its quality.
4. Organizations and individuals purchasing and selling sperm, semen of livestock breeds must satisfy the following requirements:
  - a) Having preservation devices and/or equipment suitable to each kind of sperms, semen or embryos;
  - b) The preservation place must be isolated or not polluted by pesticides or toxic chemicals;
  - c) Taking measures to ensure safety for human, animals and the surrounding environment;
  - d) Having books to monitor the preservation, purchase and sale of sperm, semen, and embryos.
5. Organizations and individuals, which produce breeding poultry eggs, must meet the following requirements:
  - a) The requirements specified in Clause 2, Article 22 of this Law;
  - b) Breeding eggs are exploited from breed herd of parent level or equivalence or higher.
6. Organizations and individuals purchasing and selling breeding eggs and larvae of livestock breeds must have dossiers of announcement of applied standards and dossiers of breeds according to the provisions of Point dd, Clause 2, Article 22 of this Law.

**Article 24. Quality requirements on sires and female breeds in production**

1. Sires used in producing breeds must meet the following requirements:
  - a) Having a clear history and pedigree;
  - b) Being produced from breed-producing establishments, compatible with the announced breed's quality;
  - c) Sires used in sperm or semen-producing establishments for commercial purposes must be examined for individual productivity and quality in accordance with the regulations.
2. Female breeds used in breed-producing establishments must meet the following requirements:
  - a) Having a clear history and pedigree;
  - b) Being produced from breed-producing establishments, being compatible with the announced quality of breeds and meeting quality in accordance with the regulations.
3. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall prescribe the quality level of breeds for sires and female breeds.

**Article 25. Rights and obligations of establishments producing, purchasing, and selling livestock breeds**

1. Establishments producing, purchasing, and selling livestock breeds have the following rights:
  - a) To be entitled to produce, purchase, and sell livestock breeds when satisfying the requirements specified in Articles 22 and 23 of this Law;
  - b) To enjoy the State's policies toward establishments producing, purchasing and selling livestock breeds;
  - c) To lodge complaints or denunciations or to initiate lawsuits related to the production, purchase and sale of livestock breeds according to the provisions of the laws;
  - d) To keep confidential information on production, purchase and sale of livestock breeds, except for cases where so requested by competent State agencies.
2. Establishments producing, purchasing, and selling livestock breeds have the following obligations:
  - a) To declare livestock production activities according to the provisions of Article 54 of this Law;
  - b) To ensure [to meet] the requirements for establishments producing, purchasing, and selling livestock breeds in the production and trading process;
  - c) To keep archives of dossiers of breeds for at least 3 years as from the date of production, sale, or purchase;
  - d) To provide purchasers of livestock breeds with dossiers containing information on name and address of the production establishment, name of the livestock breed, quantity of sold livestock breed products, pedigree for cattle, announced applied standards, raising/breeding process;
  - dd) To ensure and take responsibility for the quality of livestock breeds compatible with the announced applied standards;
  - e) To recall livestock breed products, which fail to satisfy [the requirements on] category, origin and quality, and pay compensations for damage according to the provisions of the law;
  - g) To observe the inspection and examination by competent State agencies.

**Section 3. TESTING, VERIFICATION OF LIVESTOCK STRAINS AND BREEDS**

**Article 26. Testing of livestock strains and breeds**

1. Testing of a livestock strain and breed means the raising and monitoring of a specific livestock strain or breed under certain conditions and time to determine the distinctness, stability and uniformity of productivity, quality, disease resistance, and assessment of the harms of that strain and breed.

2. New livestock strains and breeds must have been undergone testing before being put into production, except for livestock strains and breeds created from the results of scientific and technological tasks at ministerial level or national level that have been recognized or permitted by the competent agency.
3. Organizations and individuals wishing to recognize new livestock strains and breeds must conduct testing according to national technical regulations on testing of livestock strains and breeds at establishments fully qualified for testing livestock strains and breeds.
4. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall promulgate national technical regulations on testing of livestock strains and breeds.

**Article 27. Requirements on establishments conducting testing of livestock strains and breeds**

Establishments testing livestock strains and breeds must meet the following requirements:

1. The requirements prescribed in Article 55 of this Law;
2. Having material facilities, technical equipment suitable for the testing of the corresponding livestock strains and breeds;
3. Having technical staff with university or higher degree in one of animal husbandry, veterinary drugs, and biology;
4. Applying appropriate quality management system.

**Article 28. Inspection of livestock strains and breeds**

1. Verification of livestock strains and breeds means the assessment and re-confirmation of productivity, quality, and disease resistance of livestock strains and breeds after production.
2. The verification of livestock strains and breeds shall be conducted in the following cases:
  - a) Having complaints and denunciations about the quality of livestock strains and breeds;
  - b) Having requests for opinion or expertise of competent state agencies;
  - c) At the request of organizations and individuals.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall announce livestock strains and breeds testing establishments that conduct verification of livestock strains and breeds.

**Article 29. Principles for naming new livestock strains and breeds**

1. Each new livestock strain or breed shall be given only one Vietnamese name.
2. Naming of new livestock strains and breeds must ensure that it do not fall within the following cases:
  - a) Duplicating or confusing with the names of recognized livestock strains and breeds;
  - b) Including digits only;

- c) Violating the traditional history, culture, ethics, and fine customs of the nation;
- d) Coinciding with the reading or writing way of names of leaders, national heroes, and celebrities;
- dd) Using the names of State agencies, people's armed force units, the names of political organizations, socio-political organizations, socio-political-professional organizations, social organizations and socio-professional associations, unless approved by such agencies, units or organizations.

**Article 30. Recognition of new livestock strains and breeds**

- 1. Application dossiers for recognition of new livestock strains and breeds comprises:
  - a) An application for recognition of new livestock strains and breeds, clearly stating the names of livestock strains and breeds and their origins;
  - b) Results of testing or results of scientific and technological tasks at ministerial and national levels which have been recognized or permitted by competent agencies.
- 2. The recognition of new livestock strains and breeds shall be conducted according to the following order and procedures:
  - a) Organizations and individuals requesting the recognition of new livestock strains and breeds shall send 01 set of written or electronic application dossiers under the provisions of Clause 1 of this Article to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Within a time limit of 3 working days from the date of receipt of the application dossiers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall examine, if the application dossiers are not adequate, [the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development] must request the organizations or individuals to supplement and complete the application dossiers;

- b) Within a time limit of 15 days from the date of receipt of the adequate application dossiers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall appraise and assess [the application dossiers]. If the appraisal and assessment results meet the requirements, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall decide to recognize the new livestock strains and breeds; In case of failure to meet the requirements, the reason therefor must be clearly stated.

**Article 31. Rights and obligations of livestock strain and breed-testing establishments**

- 1. Establishments conducting testing of livestock strains and breeds shall have the following rights:
  - a) To conduct the testing of livestock strains and breeds according to the provisions of the laws;
  - b) To conduct the verification of livestock strains and breeds under the provisions of Article 28 of this Law;
  - c) To be paid for the cost of testing and verification of livestock strains and breeds according to the provisions of the laws;

- d) To lodge complaints or denunciations or initiate lawsuits related to the testing of livestock strains and breeds according to the provisions of the law;
- dd) To refuse to provide information related to the performance results, except where so requested by competent state agencies.
- 2. Establishments testing livestock strains and breeds shall have the following obligations:
  - a) To ensure the conditions for establishments testing livestock strains and breeds in the course of their operation;
  - b) To take responsibility for the results of the testing and verification;
  - c) To observe the provisions of the laws on biosafety, epidemic safety, and environmental protection;
  - d) To keep archives of the dossiers for at least 3 years after the completion of the testing or verification;
  - e) To observe the inspection and examination by the competent State agencies

### **Chapter III**

#### **ANIMAL FEED**

##### **Article 32. Requirements on commercial animal feed before they are circulated on the market**

- 1. Announcing applied standards and announcement of technical-regulation conformity in accordance with the law on standards and technical regulations, product and goods quality.
- 2. Having quality compatible with announced applied standards or relevant technical regulations.
- 3. Produced at establishments having certificates of eligibility for production of animal feed, issued by competent state management agencies.
- 4. Having published product information on animal feed on the Portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- 5. Labels or documents accompanying animal feed shall comply with the provisions of Article 46 of this Law.

##### **Article 33. Publication of product information of complete compound feed and concentrated feed**

- 1. Information of complete compound feed and concentrated feed products shall be self-published by the producing and trading organizations and individuals on the Portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- 2. Dossiers on publication of product information of complete compound feed and concentrated feed shall include the followings:

- a) For complete compound feed, concentrated feed which are domestically produced, including documents specified at Points b, c, d, dd and e, Clause 2, Article 34 of this Law;
  - b) For imported complete compound feed and concentrated feed, including documents specified at Points b, c, d, dd, e and g, Clause 3, Article 34 of this Law. The dossiers are originals or true-certified copies and certified Vietnamese translation copies.
3. Organizations and individuals may access to the Portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to self-publish product information of complete compound feed and concentrated feed. Published product information must conform to the dossiers published in accordance with the provisions in Clause 2 of this Article.

Right after self-publication of product information, organizations and individuals are entitled to the product production and business rights and take responsibility for the quality and safety of the products [whose information] has been already published.

4. The change of product information of complete compound feed and concentrated feed shall be implemented as follows:
- a) In cases of a change of address of production establishments and product quality, organizations and individuals shall have to re-publish their product information according to the provisions of Clauses 2 and 3 of this Article;
  - b) In cases where a change of information does not belong to cases specified at Point a of this Clause, organizations and individuals self-change the information on the Portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

**Article 34. Publication of production information of supplementary feed**

- 1. Supplementary feed products must be appraised for publication on the Portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. This provision shall not apply to single materials.
- 2. Application dossiers for publication of product information of domestically-produced supplementary feed include:
  - a) An application for publication of product information;
  - b) Certificate of eligibility for production of animal feed;
  - c) Contracts on hiring or processing livestock feed, for cases that organizations or individuals hiring or processing at animal feed production establishments which have been issued with certificates of eligibility for production of animal feed;
  - d) Announced applied standards and written notices of receipt of technical-regulation conformity announcement;
  - dd) The result report of the test of quality and safety criteria of the products in the announced applied standards and in the corresponding national technical regulations, which is issued by the laboratories that the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development designates or recognizes;

- e) Sample of product label.
- 3. Application dossiers for publication of product information of imported supplementary feed include:
  - a) An application for publication of product information;
  - b) Certificate of free sale or a document of equivalent value issued by a competent agency of the country of origin;
  - c) One of the certificates of quality management system (ISO), good manufacturing practice (GMP), Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), or equivalent certificate of the production establishment;
  - d) A copy of product information provided by the production organization or individual, including the raw materials composition, utility and use instructions; quality criteria and safety criteria in accordance with the regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development;
  - dd) Announced applied standards of registered organizations and individuals according to the provisions of the law on product and goods quality; sub-labels<sup>3</sup> of products in Vietnamese according to the regulations;
  - e) Result report of test of the quality and safety criteria of the products issued by the laboratory designated by the competent authority of the country of origin or recognized by an international or regional accreditation organization or laboratory designated or recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;
  - g) Form of the product label provided by the production organization and individuals.

Application dossiers are originals or true-certified copies and certified Vietnamese translation copies.

- 4. Application dossiers for publication of product information of supplementary feed are provided for as follows:
  - a) For domestically-produced complementary feed, to comply with the provisions at Point a, Clause 2 of this Article;
  - b) For imported supplementary feed, to comply with the provisions at Point a, Clause 3 of this Article.
- 5. The publication of product information of supplementary feed shall be implemented in the following order:
  - a) Organizations and individuals may access to the Portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to submit application dossiers for publication of product information of supplementary feed according to the provisions of Clauses 2, 3 and 4 of this Article;

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<sup>3</sup>According to the translator, it may be translated as "secondary labels"

- b) Within a time limit of 3 working days from the date of receipt of the [application] dossiers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall examine the composition of the [application] dossiers; if the [application] dossiers are not adequate, it shall have to notify it on the Portal so that the organizations and individuals shall supplement and complete.

Within a time limit of 20 days from the date of receipt of the adequate [application] dossiers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall appraise the [application] dossiers and publish product information on the Portal. In cases of disagreement, the reasons therefor must be clearly stated.

6. The duration of circulation of supplementary feed products shall be 5 years from the date on which the products are published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on the Portal. Within a time limit of 6 months prior to the expiration of the circulation duration, organizations and individuals wishing to re-publish them shall comply with the provisions of Clauses 4 and 5 of this Article.

### **Article 35. Changing product information of supplementary feed**

1. In cases of a change of product information of supplementary feed in respect names, addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of registered organizations and individuals, specification of product packaging, the organizations and individuals shall self-change product information on the Portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
2. In cases of a change of product information of complementary feed in respect to name of the producer, address of production establishment, name of the product, signs of the announced applied standards, type and color of the product, use instruction, expiry date of the product, the organizations and individuals shall request change of the product information on the Portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development according to the following dossiers, order and procedures:
- a) Application dossiers for information change comprise an application for change of information, written announced applied standards, announcement of technical - regulation conformity (if any), a form of product label or certificate of eligibility for production of animal feed.

For imported supplementary feed, the original or true-certified copy of the manufacturer's written certification of change of content must be added; a true-certified copy of the enterprise registration certificate or the written certification of the competent state management agency in case of change of the name of the production establishment or trade name of imported animal feed;

- b) Within a time limit of 3 working days from the date of receipt of the application dossiers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall examine it; if the application dossiers are not adequate, it shall request the organization or individual to supplement or complete the application dossiers.

Within a time limit of 15 days from the date of receipt of the adequate application dossiers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall certify and publish the changed

information of products on the Portal, in case of failure to consent, the reasons therefor must be clearly stated.

3. The provisions of Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to single materials.

#### **Article 36. Announcement of other animal feed products**

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall publish and post on the Ministry's Portal on traditional animal feed products, single materials with the following content:
  - a) Name of the product;
  - b) Technical requirements of the product.
2. Animal feed shall not be published on the Portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, including:
  - a) Internally-consumed animal feed is the animal feed that establishment mixes by themselves for use in accordance with the livestock production demand of the establishment, which may not be exchanged, purchased and sold in the market;
  - b) Animal feed on order is the animal feed produced at the order between the establishment placing the order and the animal feed supplier, which can only be internally used within the establishment placing the order, and may not be exchanged, purchased, or sold in the market;
  - c) Other animal feed not specified in Clause 1 of this Article.

#### **Article 37. Testing of animal feed**

1. Animal feed testing is the assessment of the quality and safety of animal feed for livestock and the environment through the feeding and testing of livestock in each stage of growth or production cycle. Content of animal feed testing includes the followings:
  - a) Analysis of animal feed quality;
  - b) Assessment of toxicity, safety for livestock and the environment;
  - c) Other content according to the characteristics of each kind of animal feed.
2. Animal feed imported for the first time from countries or territories not yet recognized by Vietnam in respect to the process of testing and recognition of animal feed or [animal feed is] produced in Vietnam and containing new substances not yet undergone testing in Vietnam, testing of such animal feed must be conducted prior to the publication of the products, except for animal feed produced from the results of scientific and technological tasks at ministerial and national levels which has been recognized or permitted by the competent authority.
3. Animal feed testing establishments for must satisfy the following requirements:
  - a) The requirements specified in Article 55 of this Law;

- b) Having material facilities and technical equipment, which meet the requirements of testing of each category of animal feed;
- c) Persons in charge of techniques have university or higher degrees in the fields of animal husbandry, veterinary drugs, biology, food technology and post-harvest technology.
- 4. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall promulgate list of chemicals, biological products and microorganisms prohibited from use in animal feed and list of raw materials permitted for use as animal feed; promulgate national technical regulations on animal feed testing and stipulate the mutual recognition of testing processes and recognizing animal feed with countries and territories which conduct trade exchange of animal feed with Vietnam.

**Article 38. Requirements for production of animal feed**

- 1. Organizations and individuals producing commercial animal feed and animal feed at the order must meet the following requirements:
  - a) Production establishment's location is not located in the area contaminated by hazardous wastes or toxic chemicals;
  - b) Designing of the production area, arrangement of the equipment is conducted in accordance with one-direction rule from input raw materials to output products, ensuring separation between production areas to avoid cross contamination;
  - c) Having suitable chains and equipment for the production of animal feed;
  - d) Taking measures to preserve raw materials of animal feed as recommended by supplying organizations and individuals;
  - dd) To take measures to control harmful organisms, impurities and contaminating wastes so as not to affect the safety and quality of animal feed;
  - e) Having measurement equipment and devices, which have been verified and calibrated in accordance with the regulations;
  - g) Having or renting laboratories to analyze the quality of animal feed in the production process;
  - h) Persons in charge of techniques have university or higher degrees in the fields of animal husbandry, veterinary drugs, biology, food technology, and post-harvest technology;
  - i) Establishments producing animal feed containing antibiotics must take control measures to ensure that they are not dispersed or cross-contaminated between different antibiotics, between animal feed containing antibiotics and animal feed not containing antibiotics;
  - k) To take measures to protect the environment in accordance with the law on environmental protection.
- 2. Organizations and individuals producing animal feed for internal consumption must satisfy the requirements specified in Points a, b, d, dd, e, g, i, and k, Clause 1 of this Article, except for

cases where animal feed is produced for internal consumption or use for internal livestock production.

3. The Government shall make detailed provisions for Clause 1 of this Article.

**Article 39. Issuance, re-issuance, and revocation of certificates of eligibility for production of animal feed**

1. The competence to issue, re-issue or revoke certificates of eligibility for production of animal feed is prescribed as follows:
  - a) The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall issue, re-issue, and revoke certificates of eligibility for production of animal feed for establishments producing supplementary feed;
  - b) Provincial-level People's Committees shall issue, re-issue, and revoke certificates of eligibility for feed production in their localities, except for cases specified at Point a of this Clause.
2. Certificates of eligibility for production of animal feed shall be reissued in the following cases:
  - a) Being lost or damaged;
  - b) Changing information on organizations and individuals stated in the certificates of eligibility for production of animal feed.
3. Certificates of eligibility for production of animal feed shall be revoked in the following cases:
  - a) Content of the certificates of eligibility for production of animal feed is erased, deleted or modified;
  - b) Establishments no longer satisfy the requirements prescribed in Clause 1, Article 38 of this Law;
  - c) Establishments committing other violations [of law], for which the law specifies that the certificates of eligibility for production of animal feed must be revoked.
4. The Government shall stipulate the dossiers, order and procedures for the issuance, re-issuance and revocation of certificates of eligibility for production of commercial animal feed.

**Article 40. Requirements for purchase and sale of animal feed**

1. Having equipment and tools for preservation of animal feed under the guidance of production and supplying organizations and individuals.
2. Place of display and sale, animal feed storehouses must be separated or unpolluted by pesticides, fertilizers and other toxic chemicals.
3. To take measures to prevent and combat harmful organisms.

**Article 41. Import of animal feed**

1. Imported animal feed must be inspected by the State agency for quality in accordance with the provisions of Clause 4, Article 43 of this Law.
2. Organizations and individuals importing animal feed must have or hire a warehouse for the preservation of animal feed, which satisfies the requirement on assurance of food quality and safety according to the provisions of the law and the recommendations of supplying organizations and individuals.
3. Organizations and individuals may only import animal feed, the information of which have been already published on the portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

In cases where the import of animal feed having not yet been published on the portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for introduction at fairs, exhibitions, raising for adaptation, research and being used as sample at laboratories or for production or processing for export purposes, must be issued with permit by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

4. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall consider and decide on the inspection of legal documents, system of organization of implementation, the requirements for production of animal feed and laboratories in the exporting countries according to regulations of the laws of Vietnam and treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party in the following cases:
  - a) Assessment for mutual recognition;
  - b) Detecting risks affecting the quality, environment, food safety, and epidemic safety of animal feed imported into Vietnam.
5. The Government shall make detailed provisions for this Article.

#### **Article 42. Export of animal feed**

1. The dossiers and quality of animal feed for export shall be in accordance with the request of organizations, individuals and importing countries and in accordance with the law provisions of Vietnam.
2. Export of animal feed must comply with the provisions of this Law and other relevant law provisions.

#### **Article 43. State inspection of animal feed quality**

1. State inspection of animal feed quality must comply with the provisions of this Law, the Law on Product and Goods Quality and other relevant law provisions.
2. Content of State inspection of commercial feed quality produced and circulated in the country includes:
  - a) Announcement of applied standards and regulation conformity announcement (if any);
  - b) Implementation of measures to manage the quality of animal feed;

- c) Labeling of animal feed products;
  - d) Sampling of animal feed to check the conformity of products with announced applied standards, relevant national technical regulations and other relevant law provisions, with concentrated inspection, assessment of safety criteria, indicators of main substances in animal feed.
3. Content of State inspection of the quality of animal feed for internal consumption, animal feed at the orders, traditional feed shall include taking samples of animal feed for inspection of prescribed safety indicators in respective national technical regulations and relevant provisions of law.
  4. Content of State inspection of imported animal feed quality shall include:
    - a) Inspecting the import dossiers;
    - b) Actual examination on quantity, volume, packing specifications, labeling, shelf-life, origin, and other sensory criteria of products;
    - c) Sampling of animal feed for testing and assessment of conformity of quality and safety of products.
  5. Content of the State inspection of the quality of animal feed for export shall include:
    - a) Inspecting dossiers on quality-announcement and announcement of technical-regulation conformity (if any);
    - b) Actual inspection of packing specifications, labeling, shelf life, sensory appearance of product;
    - c) Quality analysis at the request of enterprises or organizations, individuals or importing countries.
  6. The content of the State inspection of recalled or returned exported animal feed shall include:
    - a) Inspect the causes for which animal feed is recalled or returned;
    - b) Actual inspection of packing specifications, labeling, shelf life, sensory appearance of product;
    - c) Sampling animal feed to check the quality and safety of products.
  7. The handling of violations in the quality of animal feed is stipulated as follows:
    - a) Organizations and individuals that produce and/or trade in animal feed shall, depending on the seriousness of their violations, be administratively sanctioned or prosecuted for penal liability according to the law provisions;
    - b) Handling of feed for quality violation in form of information rectification, recycling, change of use purposes, re-export or destruction.
  8. The Government shall make detailed provisions for this Article.

#### **Article 44. Sampling and test of animal feed**

1. Sampling for the State inspection of the quality of animal feed shall comply with the provisions of national standards or regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.
2. Those who take samples of animal feed for the State management must be issued, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, with certificate on taking samples of animal feed.
3. Feed test results in service of the State management work shall be accepted only if [it is tested] according to test methods in the laboratories designated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Where a testing method is not yet designated or not yet agreed, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall decide on a testing method to be applied temporarily.
4. Bases for testing include quality criteria that the production or supply organizations and/or individuals announce and apply, safety criteria prescribed in relevant national technical regulations and other provisions of the relevant laws.

#### **Article 45. Animal feed containing antibiotics**

1. Antibiotics used in animal feed must be veterinary drugs permitted for circulation in Vietnam.
2. Antibiotics may be used only in the production of animal feed according to application of persons holding certificate of animal disease prevention and treatment according to the provisions of the law on animal health in order to prevent diseases for livestock in the young stage of the livestock and to treat infected livestock.
3. Use of antibiotics-containing animal feed must comply with the guidance of organizations and individuals producing or supplying animal feed.
4. Animal feed containing antibiotics must show information of antibiotic names and antibiotic content, use instructions, use stoppage time on product labels or documents accompanying products.
5. The Government regulates criteria for categories of livestock, in which young livestock are allowed to use animal feed containing antibiotics for disease prevention and the roadmap for quitting the use of antibiotics in disease prevention for livestock.

#### **Article 46. Labeling of animal feed**

1. The labeling of animal feed shall comply with the law provisions on goods labeling and the following provisions:
  - a) For commercial animal feed, product labels or enclosed documents must display information on product names, main ingredients, quality criteria, production places, production dates and shelf life, preservation instructions, use instructions; information on the organization or individual responsible for the goods to ensure product traceability requirements;

- b) For other animal feed, the product labels or enclosed documents must have information to identify and trace the origin of products.
- 2. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall make detailed provision for labeling of animal feed.

**Article 47. Advertisement on animal feed**

- 1. Organizations and individuals advertising animal feed must comply with the provisions of the law on advertisement.
- 2. Content of animal feed advertisements must be consistent with product information already published on the portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

**Article 48. Rights and obligations of establishments producing animal feed**

- 1. Establishments producing animal feed shall have the following rights:
  - a) To enjoy the State's policies related to the production and trading of animal feed;
  - b) To produce animal feed under the provisions of this Law and other provisions of the relevant laws;
  - c) To lodge complaints or denunciations or initiate lawsuits related to the production of animal feed according to the law provisions;
  - d) Establishments producing commercial animal feed, apart from the rights prescribed at Points a, b and c of this Clause, may process appropriate animal feed according to the law provisions.
- 2. Establishments producing animal feed shall have the following obligations:
  - a) To ensure [to satisfy] the requirements on establishments producing feed in the course of its operation;
  - b) To formulate and implement the process of controlling the quality of animal feed so as to ensure that animal feed conforms to the announced quality standards and relevant national technical regulations, ensuring traceability of origin of animal feed products, and storage of processes of controlling the quality of animal feed;
  - c) To use only suitable animal feed products and raw materials in accordance with the law provisions; Materials used in finished products must have a minimum shelf life equal to the shelf life of the finished products;
  - d) To abide by the inspection and examination of the production conditions and quality of animal feed by the competent State agencies; to take responsibility before law for the quality of animal feed by the establishments;
  - dd) Establishments producing commercial animal feed must announce standards for an application and regulation conformity and must conduct labeling of animal feed and keep full dossiers at production establishments according to the regulations; to store production diary and feed test

results for at least 2 years; to store animal feed samples for a minimum period of 30 days from the expiry date of the products; to report on the production of animal feed periodically or extraordinarily according to the regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development; and to fulfill the obligations prescribed at Points a, b, c, and d of this Clause.

**Article 49. Rights and obligations of establishments purchasing, selling, importing, or exporting animal feed**

1. Establishments purchasing, selling, importing, and exporting animal feed may have the following rights:
  - a) To enjoy the State's policies related to the trading of animal feed;
  - b) To be entitled to purchase, sell, import, or export animal feed products according to the provisions of this Law and other provisions of the relevant laws;
  - c) To lodge complaints, denunciations, and initiate lawsuits related to the purchase, sale, export and/or import of animal feed according to the law provisions.
2. Establishments purchasing, selling, importing, and exporting animal feed shall have the following obligations:
  - a) To ensure [to satisfy] the requirements on establishments purchasing, selling, importing, or exporting animal feed in the course of their operation;
  - b) To comply with the law provisions on quality assurance and information on animal feed origin;
  - c) To apply measures to preserve product quality as recommended by production organizations or individuals in order to maintain the quality of animal feed;
  - d) To list prices [publicly] and observe the inspection of feed prices;
  - dd) To observe the competent State agencies' inspection and examination in respect to purchase, sale, export, import, and quality of animal feed;
  - e) Not to purchase, sell, export, or import products containing substances prohibited from use in animal feed;
  - g) Only to purchase, sell, import animal feed already announced on the Portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;
  - h) To record and store information on animal feed in the process of purchase, sale, export or import in order to ensure its traceability;
  - i) To formulate a process of assessment and selection of organizations and individuals producing or supplying imported animal feed; To formulate and implement plans on quality inspection of imported animal feed lots so as to ensure compatibility with purchase contracts, announced applied standards and technical regulations.

**Article 50. Rights and obligations of organizations and individuals that use animal feed**

1. Organizations and individuals using animal feed have the following rights:
  - a) To be supplied with sufficient information on quality, origin, prices, and use instructions of animal feed supplied by organizations and individuals;
  - b) To lodge complaints, denunciations and to initiate lawsuits related to the use of animal feed according to the law provisions;
  - c) To be compensated for damages according to the law provisions.
2. Organizations and individuals using animal feed shall have the following obligations:
  - a) To use animal feed to ensure food quality and safety for human health, livestock, and the environment;
  - b) To observe the law provisions and guidance of organizations and individuals supplying animal feed in respect to transportation, storage, preservation, and use of animal feed;
  - c) To observe the competent State agencies' inspection and examination in respect to feed animal quality;
  - d) To coordinate in the treatment of animal feed and livestock products violating quality and safety [regulations] in accordance with the law provisions;
  - dd) To keep diary on use of animal feed containing antibiotics according to the regulations.

**Article 51. Rights and obligations of establishments testing livestock feed**

1. Animal feed testing establishments shall have the following rights:
  - a) To have its animal feed tested according to the law provisions;
  - b) To be paid for animal feed testing expenses according to the law provisions;
  - c) To lodge complaints, denunciations, or initiate lawsuits related to the testing of animal feed according to the law provisions.
2. Animal feed testing establishments have the following obligations:
  - a) To ensure [to satisfy] the requirements on animal feed testing establishments in the course of their operation;
  - b) To bear responsibility for the results of animal feed testing;
  - c) To store animal feed testing dossiers for at least 3 years;
  - d) To abide by the competent State agencies' inspection and examination in respect to animal feed testing activities.

**Chapter IV**

# **REQUIREMENTS ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS AND TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION WASTES**

## **Section 1. REQUIREMENTS ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS**

### **Article 52. Scale of livestock production**

1. Scale of livestock production includes the following types:
  - a) On-farm livestock production includes large-scale, medium-scale, and small-scale livestock production farms;
  - b) Livestock production of farm households.
2. The Government shall make detailed provisions for this Article.

### **Article 53. Livestock units and densities of livestock production**

Livestock units is the unit of conversion of cattle and poultry by live weight, regardless of breed, age, and sex. Each livestock unit is equivalent to 500 kg live livestock weight.

2. Density of livestock production shall be calculated as the total number of livestock units per hectare of agricultural land.
3. Determining of scale of livestock production must be based on the density of livestock.
4. The Government shall stipulate the density of livestock production for each region on the basis of livestock development strategy, livestock production technology and ecological environment.
5. Provincial-level People's Committees shall base themselves on the density of livestock production in the areas to stipulate the density of livestock production of provinces or centrally run cities.

### **Article 54. Declaration of animal husbandry**

1. Organizations and individuals conducting livestock production must declare their livestock production activities to the commune-level People's Committees.
2. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall specify the types and quantities of livestock to be declared, the time of declaration and the declaration form of livestock production activities.

### **Article 55. On-farm livestock production**

1. On-farm livestock production must meet the following requirements:
  - a) Location of construction of farms shall be in line with socio-economic development strategies of localities, regions and livestock development strategies; meet the requirements on density of livestock production specified in Clauses 4 and 5, Article 53 of this Law;

- b) Having enough water sources to ensure the quality of livestock production activities and treatment of livestock production wastes;
  - c) Taking measures to protect the environment in accordance with the law on environmental protection;
  - d) Having cages, farms, breeding, and raising facilities and equipment suitable to each type of livestock;
  - dd) Having dossiers recording the process of livestock production, use of animal feed, veterinary drugs, vaccines, and other information to ensure traceability; store records for a minimum of one year after the end of the production cycle;
  - e) There is a safe distance from the areas of on-farm livestock production to subjects affected by livestock production activities and from polluting source to the areas of on-farm livestock production.
2. Organizations and individuals conducting livestock production in large-scale farms must be issued with certificates of eligibility for livestock production.
  3. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall stipulate the safe distance in on-farm livestock production to ensure biosafety, epidemic safety, and environmental protection.

**Article 56. Livestock production of farm households**

Livestock production of farm households must meet the following requirements:

1. Sheds and cages must be kept separate from places of residence of human;
2. Periodically cleaning, disinfecting, detoxifying sheds, cages, farms, and tools;
3. Taking appropriate measures for hygiene and epidemic prevention; collecting and treating feces, effluent of livestock, livestock carcasses, and other animal wastes according to the laws on animal health and environmental protection.

**Article 57. Rights and obligations of livestock production organizations and individuals**

1. Livestock production organizations and individuals may have the following rights:
  - a) Organizations and individuals that have declared livestock production activities according to the provisions of Article 54 of this Law are entitled to support for [compensation of] damages or restoration of production when suffering natural disasters or epidemic according to the law provisions;
  - b) To be entitled to the State's policies related to animal husbandry;
  - c) To be trained in animal husbandry;
  - d) Be entitled to production promotion according to the provisions of the laws;

- dd) To lodge complaints, denunciations, and initiate lawsuits related to animal husbandry according to the provisions of the laws.
- 2. Livestock production organizations and individuals shall have the following obligations:
  - a) To declare livestock production activities according to the provisions of Article 54 of this Law;
  - b) To implement bio-safety and environmental sanitation measures in animal husbandry;
  - c) To treat livestock production wastes according to the provisions of the law on environmental protection;
  - d) To ensure the humanitarian treatment of livestock according to the law provisions.

**Article 58. Issuance, re-issuance, and revocation of certificates of eligibility for large-scale on-farm livestock production**

- 1. Provincial-level People's Committees are competent to issue, re-issue, and revoke certificates of eligibility for livestock production.
- 2. Certificates of eligibility for livestock production shall be re-issued in the following cases:
  - a) lost or damaged;
  - b) Change of information on organizations and individuals in the certificates of eligibility for livestock production.
- 3. Certificates of eligibility for livestock production shall be revoked in the following cases:
  - a) The contents of the certificates of eligibility for livestock production are erased, deleted or modified;
  - b) On-farm livestock production establishments no longer satisfy the requirements specified in Article 55 of this Law;
  - c) On-farm livestock production establishments commit other violations which are required by law to revoke their certificate of eligibility for livestock production.
- 4. The Government shall prescribe the dossiers, order, and procedures for the issuance, re-issuance, and revocation of the certificates of eligibility for livestock production.

**Item 2. TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION WASTES**

**Article 59. Treatment of wastes in on-farm livestock production**

- 1. Livestock production wastes include solid wastes of organic origin, livestock production effluent, waste gases, and other wastes.
- 2. Treatment of solid waste of organic origin is stipulated as follows:

- a) Organizations and individuals owning on-farm livestock production establishments shall be obliged to treat organic solid wastes to meet the national technical standards before being used for plants or for aquaculture feed.
  - b) Solid wastes of organic origin which have not yet been processed upon being transported out of the on-farm livestock production establishments to the treatment places must use special-use means and equipment;
  - c) Animals that die of epidemic and other hazardous wastes must be treated according to the laws on veterinary drugs and environmental protection.
3. Treatment of livestock production effluent is stipulated as follows:
- a) Organizations and individuals owning on-farm livestock production establishments shall have to collect and treat livestock production effluent to meet the national technical standards on livestock production effluent before discharging them into receiving sources according to provisions of the law on environmental protection;
  - b) Already-treated livestock production effluent shall meet the national technical standards on livestock production effluent used for plants;
  - c) Untreated livestock production effluent discharged from on-farm livestock production establishments to places of treatment must use specialized means and equipment.
4. Organizations and individuals owning on-farm livestock production establishments shall have to treat waste gases from livestock production activities to meet the national technical standards on livestock production waste gas.
5. The treatment of other wastes must comply with the law on veterinary drugs and environmental protection.

**Article 60. Treatment of wastes in livestock production of farm households**

Owners of livestock production of farm households must meet the following requirements:

- 1. Measures must be taken to treat feces, effluent and waste gas of livestock production to ensure environmental hygiene and not to affect people around them;
- 2. Livestock that die of epidemic and other hazardous wastes must be treated according to the law on veterinary drugs and environmental protection.

**Article 61. Noise treatment in livestock production**

- 1. Noise in livestock production includes noise from livestock, equipment used in livestock production.
- 2. Organizations and individuals owning on-farm livestock production establishments and owners of livestock production of farm households must treat noise generated in livestock production activities to meet the national technical standards on noise in animal husbandry activities.

#### **Article 62. Management of products for treatment of livestock production wastes**

1. Products for livestock waste treatment before being circulated on the market must satisfy the following requirements:
  - a) Announcing standards for application and regulation conformity according to the provisions of the laws;
  - b) Having quality compatible with announced applied standards;
  - c) Product information has been already posted on the portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;
  - d) Products for treatment of animal wastes manufactured or imported into Vietnam for the first time and containing new substances not yet undergone testing in Vietnam must be subject to testing before being published.
2. The Government shall make detailed provisions for this Article.

#### **Article 63. Management of establishments producing products for treatment of livestock production wastes**

1. Management of establishments producing products for treatment of livestock production wastes includes:
  - a) Production place is located in an area not polluted by hazardous waste;
  - b) Environmental impact assessment report or environmental protection plan is according to the provisions of the law on environmental protection;
  - c) Lines and equipment are appropriate for production of products;
  - d) Measurement equipment and instruments for quality supervision, assurance of accuracy according to the provisions of the law on measurement;
  - dd) Warehouses for preservation of livestock waste treatment products need separate preservation regime;
  - e) Persons in charge of techniques must have university or higher degrees in one of the fields of animal husbandry, veterinary drugs, chemistry, biotechnology and environmental technology.
2. The Government shall make detailed provisions for this Article.

### **Chapter V**

#### **RAISING OTHER ANIMALS AND HUMANITARIAN TREATMENT WITH LIVESTOCKS**

##### **Section 1. Raising other animals**

#### **Article 64. Management of swiftlet raising**

1. To lure swiftlets is the use of technical measures to attract swiftlets to make nest in the swiftlets' house.
2. Swiftlets raising activities include luring, hatching, raising swiftlets, and exploitation of swiftlets' nest.
3. Organizations and individuals engaged in raising swiftlets in swiftlet raising areas must ensure the environment, noise, epidemic prevention, and food safety as prescribed by the law provisions.
4. The Government shall make detailed provisions for this Article.

#### **Article 65. Management of honeybee raising**

1. Bee colonies raised for honey are tamed and must ensure the safety of epidemic.
2. Organizations and individuals raising bees for honey must ensure the epidemic safety for bee colonies, environmental hygiene in bee raising area and food hygiene and safety in respect honeybee products.
3. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall stipulate the distance between places of honey bees, methods of moving honey bee colonies, plants, flower areas for raising bees, use honey bees for pollinating plants.

#### **Article 66. Management of raising dogs and cats**

Owners of cats and dogs must comply with the following requirements:

1. To carry out rabies vaccination for dogs and cats in accordance with the law on veterinary drugs;
2. When suspecting that dogs and cats have rabies symptoms, they must immediately report them to the commune-level People's Committees or animal husbandry or animal health workers and deal with them according to the provisions of the law on veterinary drugs;
3. To take measures to ensure safety for humans and other livestock, to keep environmental sanitation and ensure veterinary hygiene requirements;
4. In cases where dogs or cats attack, causing damage, they must compensate for the damage according to the law provisions.

#### **Article 67. Management of raising star deer**

1. Organizations and individuals may be permitted to raise star deer only that such star deer have been already tamed and are of lawful origins and [the organizations and individuals] shall be responsible before law for the origins of the star deer.
2. Star deer-raising organizations and individuals must have [dear] raising cages suitable to the biological characteristics of deer stars, ensuring the safety of humans and other livestock,

environmental hygiene and animal health hygiene conditions, epidemic prevention, and food safety in accordance with the laws.

3. The Government shall make detailed provisions for this Article.

#### **Article 68. Management of raising other animals**

1. Organizations and individuals may be permitted to breed other animals as stipulated in Articles 64, 65, 66, and 67 of this Law and other animals on the List of other animals permitted to be raised or bred.
2. The Government shall promulgate List of other animals permitted to be raised or bred. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall regulate the raising and breeding of other animals on the List of other animals permitted for raising or breeding.

### **Section 2. HUMANITARIAN TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCKS**

#### **Article 69. Humanitarian treatment of livestock**

Organizations and individuals engaged in livestock production activities must comply with the following requirements:

1. Having cages, sheds and farms, livestock production space suitable for livestock;
2. Providing enough food and water for assurance of hygiene;
3. Disease prevention and treatment is conducted in accordance with the law on veterinary drugs;
4. Do not beat or ill-treat livestock.

#### **Article 70. Humanitarian treatment of livestock in transport**

Organizations and individuals transporting livestock must comply with the following requirements:

1. Using suitable means and equipment to transport livestock, ensuring airy space and restriction of trauma and fear for livestock;
2. Providing enough food and drinking water for livestock;
3. Do not beat, ill-treat animals.

#### **Article 71. Humanitarian treatment of livestock in slaughter**

Livestock slaughtering establishments must comply with the following requirements:

1. Having a place to keep animals to ensure hygiene; Providing drinking water suitable for livestock while pending slaughter;
2. Restricting fear and pain to livestock; do not beat or ill-treat livestock;

3. Measures shall be taken to cause livestock to become faint before slaughter; Do not let livestock to witness their fellows are slaughtered.

**Article 72. Humanitarian treatment of livestock in scientific researches and other activities**

1. Livestock used in scientific researches and other activities must be treated humanely according to the provisions of Articles 69, 70, and 71 of this Law.
2. Humanitarian treatment of livestock must respect and be in harmony with traditional beliefs, religions and traditional cultures and be accepted by the social community.

## **Chapter VI**

### **PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS**

**Article 73. Slaughtering livestock**

1. The slaughtering of livestock must comply with the provisions of the law on veterinary drugs, food safety and humanitarian treatment of livestock.
2. Slaughtering establishments must have dossiers on the origins of livestock, which ensure the traceability of livestock for slaughter.

**Article 74. Purchase, sale, preliminary processing and processing of livestock products**

1. Establishments purchasing, selling, preliminarily processing, and processing livestock products must abide by the law provisions on animal health, food safety, and environmental protection.
2. Livestock products purchased, sold, preliminarily-processed and/or processed must have clear origin to ensure the traceability of products.
3. Purchase and sale of livestock products in regions in which epidemic is declared must comply with the law on veterinary drugs.
4. It is not permitted to use additive, aids for preliminary processing or processing of livestock products which have expired, are outside the List of those permitted for use or are within the List of those permitted for use but exceed the permitted limits; chemical substances of unknown origin or chemicals prohibited from use in preliminarily-processing or processing of livestock products as provided for by laws.

**Article 75. Preservation of livestock products**

1. The preservation of livestock products at preliminarily-processing establishments, processing establishments, places for display and sale and in transportation must comply with the law on veterinary drugs, food safety and environmental protection.
2. Do not use additive and support substances for preservation of livestock products if such additive and support substances have expired, are outside the List of those permitted for use or are within the List of those permitted for use but exceed the permitted limits; chemicals of

unknown origin, chemicals prohibited for use in the preservation of animal products in accordance with the law provisions.

3. To specify the time, shelf life and technical regulations for the preservation of livestock products so that users of livestock products know.

#### **Article 76. Forecasts of the market for livestock products**

1. Annually, the Ministry of Industry and Trade forecasts the market demand for livestock products, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development forecasts the supply of livestock products; to be published information on specialized news, mass media.
2. The Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall update prices and market of domestic livestock products by week, international market by month and according to the requirements of State management, to be announced in specialized news, mass media.

#### **Article 77. Export of livestock and livestock products**

1. Organizations and individuals are permitted to export livestock and livestock products, which are not in the List of livestock breeds prohibited from export.
2. The dossiers and quality of livestock and livestock products exported are at the request of organizations, individuals, and importing countries and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Vietnam.

#### **Article 78. Import of livestock and livestock products**

1. Imported livestock and livestock products must be supported by clear records of origin, to meet [the requirements on] quality, food safety and epidemic safety in accordance with the law provisions.
2. Before entering the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam via border gates as prescribed, imported livestock and livestock products must be inspected for food quality, safety and disease safety according to the law provisions of Vietnam.
3. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall consider and decide the inspection of legal documents, the system of organization of implementation and requirements for production and trading of livestock and livestock products in the country of origin in accordance with the law provisions of Vietnam and treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party in the following cases:
  - a) Assessment for mutual recognition;
  - b) Livestock and livestock products imported for the first time from the country of origin;
  - c) To detect risks affecting the quality, environment, food safety and epidemic safety of livestock products imported into Vietnam;

- d) In cases where imported livestock products have high risks of food safety and epidemic safety, they must inspect their production or supply establishments in the countries of origin before permitting import [the livestock products].
- 4. Imported livestock products that violate the law on quality, food safety and epidemic safety must be recalled and handled in accordance with the law provisions.
- 5. The Government shall make detailed provisions for Point d, Clause 3 of this Article; the import of live livestock for food and border gates which are permitted to receive live livestock imported into Vietnam.

## **Chapter VII**

### **STATE MANAGEMENT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**

#### **Article 79. Responsibilities of the Government, ministries and ministerial-level agencies**

- 1. The Government performs the unified State management of animal husbandry throughout the country.
- 2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall act as the main body assisting the Government in performing the State management over animal husbandry throughout the country and have the following responsibilities:
  - a) To formulate and direct the implementation of strategies, plans, and schemes in animal husbandry;
  - b) To promulgate according to its competence or submit to competent authorities for promulgation and organize the implementation of policies and legal documents on animal husbandry;
  - c) To formulate national standards and technical regulations on animal husbandry; to stipulate the quality criteria which must be announced; to develop and guide good animal husbandry practices;
  - d) [Conducting] Statistical organizations, basic surveys, reports on animal husbandry;
  - dd) Scientific research, application of high technologies, advanced technologies and new technologies;
  - e) To formulate and organize the implementation of programs and plans on training and fostering of professional knowledge and skills on animal husbandry;
  - g) To organize information, propagation, dissemination, and education of animal husbandry law;
  - h) To inspect, examine, and settle complaints and denunciations, deal with violations of the law on animal husbandry according to its competence;
  - i) To act as a focal point for international cooperation in animal husbandry.

3. The concerned ministries and ministerial-level agencies shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in performing the State management over animal husbandry.

**Article 80. Responsibilities of the People's Committees at all levels**

1. Provincial-level People's Committees shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, have the following responsibilities:
  - a) To perform the State management over animal husbandry under its management;
  - b) To promulgate according to its competence or submit to competent authorities for promulgation legal documents guiding and organizing the implementation of the law on animal husbandry in the localities; formulate and promulgate local technical standards on animal husbandry;
  - c) To formulate content of the strategy on livestock production development in localities in line with the national strategy on livestock production development and the local socio-economic development strategy;
  - d) To build and organize concentrated animal husbandry, animal feed production, and processing zones in association with waste treatment and environmental protection;
  - dd) To direct and organize the propagation, dissemination, and training of knowledge and education on livestock production law;
  - e) To inspect, examine, and settle complaints and denunciations, deal with violations of the laws according to its competence and coordinate with the localities in handling violations of the law on animal husbandry;
  - g) To allocate land, to lease land, to create land funds, to ensure water sources for the development of animal husbandry and the cultivation of plants to be used animal feed raw materials and concentrated slaughtering establishments according to its competence; issue, re-issue and revoke certificates of eligibility for livestock production in respect to large-scale livestock production farms;
  - h) To submit to the provincial-level People's Councils for decision on center areas of cities, towns, district townships and population quarters not permitted to raise or breed livestock, decision on areas for raising swiftlets and support policies for moving livestock production establishments out of the areas not permitted for livestock production.
2. District-level People's Committees shall, within the range of their tasks and powers, have the following responsibilities:
  - a) To direct and organize the propagation and dissemination of knowledge, education on livestock production law;
  - b) To allocate land, lease land and create land fund according to its competence in order to develop animal husbandry and cultivate plants as raw materials for animal feed;

- c) To organize the management and development of animal husbandry in localities; make statistics of, assess and support the damage to livestock production establishments following natural calamities and epidemic;
  - d) To inspect, examine and settle complaints and denunciations, handle violations of the law on animal husbandry in the district according to its competence.
3. Commune-level People's Committees shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, have the following responsibilities:
- a) To propagate, disseminate, and educate the law on animal husbandry;
  - b) To organize the declaration of livestock production activities in their localities;
  - c) To make statistics of livestock production establishments, livestock production households and establishments producing animal feed in the locality.

**Article 81. Responsibilities of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organizations, socio-professional organizations and social organizations**

- 1. The Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organizations shall, within the ambit of their respective functions and tasks, propagate and mobilize the implementation of the animal husbandry policies and law; Make comments on the law making and social supervision and criticism in in respect to animal husbandry in accordance with the provisions of the laws.
- 2. Socio-professional organizations and social organizations shall make their comments on the draft law in the fields of animal husbandry and shall participate in implementing livestock production activities in accordance with the laws.

**Chapter VIII**

**IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS**

**Article 82. Implementation effectiveness**

- 1. This Law takes effect from January 1, 2020.
- 2. Ordinance 16/2004/PL-UBTVQH11 on livestock breeds shall expire from the effective date of this Law.

**Article 83. Transitional provisions**

- 1. The designated testing organizations or laboratories; permits, certificates, written certification and certificates in animal husbandry that were issued prior to the effective date of this Law will continue to be used until their expiry.
- 2. Livestock production establishments established and operating before the effective date of this Law in the areas and regions specified in Clause 1, Article 12 of this Law shall, within 5 years from the effective date of this Law, stop working or move to the appropriate places.

3. Livestock production establishments established and operating before the effective date of this Law but failing to meet the requirements on animal husbandry shall, within 5 years from the effective date of this Law, have to complete to satisfy the requirements on animal husbandry in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

This Law was passed by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, XIV, at its 6<sup>th</sup> session, on November 19, 2018.

**CHAIR OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**  
*(signed)*

**Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan**