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Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

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Report Highlights:

This report provides an update of the food and agricultural laws and regulations currently in force in Vietnam. Updated sections include: Section I - General Food Laws; Section VII - Facility and Product Registration; Section VIII - Other Certification and Testing; and Section IX - Import Procedure. Minor updates are added to Section II – Food Additives Regulations; Section III – Pesticides and other Contaminants and Section X – Copyrights and Trademark Laws. Additionally, Post notes that as of December 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) continues its revision of Circular 25/2016 and Circular 26/2016 on quarantine inspection for terrestrial and aquatic animal products. Should MARD enact new Circulars, Post will issue new GAIN Reports incorporating any

regulatory changes.

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Abbreviated terms for easy reference:

- MOH (Ministry of Health, Vietnam)
- VFA (Vietnam Food Administration, MOH)
- MARD (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam)
- DAH (Department of Animal Health, MARD)
- PPD (Plant Protection Department, MARD)
- DLP (Department of Livestock Production, MARD)
- NAFIQAD (National Agro-Forestry-Fishery Quality Assurance Department, MARD)
- NOIP (National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam, MOST)
- CFS (Certificate of Free Sale)
- FBOs (Food Business Operators)
- GDC (General Department of Customs)
- MOST (Ministry of Science and Technology)
- MOIT (Ministry of Industry and Trade)
- DFISH (Directorate of Fisheries, MARD)
- FSL (Law on Food Safety)
- GVN (Government of Vietnam)
- WTO (World Trade Organization)

Section I: General Food Laws

Vietnam's National Assembly promulgated the Law on Food Safety 55/2010/QH12 on June 17, 2010, which entered into force on July 1, 2011. The Law on Food Safety (FSL) provides organizations and individuals with rights and responsibilities to ensure food safety; conditions for food safety; food production and trading; food import and export; food advertisement and labeling; food testing; food risk analysis; prevention and dealing with food safety incidents; information, education, and communication on food safety; and state management of food safety.

According to the FSL, all imported food, food additives, substances used in food processing, and tools and materials used for packing and containing imported food shall be subject to state inspection for food safety, except in cases where the state inspection of food safety is exempt, in accordance with governmental provisions. Imported food is only granted customs clearance once inspection results show that the products in question meet import requirements. The Food Safety Law outlines three categories of food inspection: 1) Strict Inspection; 2) Ordinary Inspection, and 3) Simplified Inspection. The FSL assigns three ministries, including the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), and the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) for the inspection of imported foods.

To improve the enforcement of the FSL, the Government of Vietnam (GVN) issued Decree 15/2018 on February 2, 2018, which took effect immediately and replaced Decree 38/2012 detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the FSL (see GAIN Report [VM8016](#)). This Decree makes fundamental changes to the registration and inspection for both domestic and imported food and the assignment of food safety management among MOH, MARD, and MOIT. Decree 15 also repeals Chapter II of Joint Circular No. 13/2014/TTLT-BYT-BNNPTNT-BCT dated April 09, 2014 of MOH, MARD, and MOIT, regarding guidelines for assignments and coordination of state management of food safety.

Under Decree 15, the GVN applies a new simplified registration procedure for pre-packaged processed foods, food additives, and food processing aids and authorizes food enterprises to produce, import, and sell these products immediately after the enterprises have published product self-declaration documentation. The GVN also sets a new import inspection regime to streamline and synchronize the import inspection methods applied by MOH, MARD, and MOIT. The new inspection regime maintains three inspection methods for all imports - reduced inspection, tightened inspection, and normal inspection, but reduces the amount of required sampling, and switches to post-clearance inspection. Significantly, customs authorities are now in charge of implementing reduced inspections, while MOH, MARD and MOIT continue to oversee tightened and normal inspections.

In order to enforce the handling of administrative violations in food production and trade, food import and export, the GVN issued Decree 115/2018/ND-CP dated September 4, 2018 to replace Decree 178/2013/ND-CP. Decree 115/2018 imposes more severe penalties and additional sanctions for violations in food production and trade. Under this new Decree, organizations or individuals found using expired materials or products, those of unclear origin, or those from animals and plants not yet quarantined for the production of foods will be given fines double the value of the infringing goods. Decree 115/2018 also increases fines for food safety violations up to VND 200 million or seven times higher than the value of the infringing goods. Additional penalties, such as revocation of certificates of food safety and registration of products and confiscation of materials or suspension of business operation can also be enforced. Violating businesses are required to destroy their infringing food products and pay all expenses for handling any resulting food poisoning cases. Decree 115 took effect on October 20, 2018.

Under Article 317 of the Penal Code 100/2015/QH13 which took effect from January 1, 2018, a certain number of violations, such as using banned substances in the manufacture, preparation, processing, preservation of food, or processing, providing, or selling food with the knowledge that it does not comply with technical or food safety regulations, will be considered a criminal offense.

Section II: Food Additives Regulations

MOH issued Circular 27/2012/TT-BYT titled the Guidance on the Management of Food Additives, dated November 30, 2012, to formalize food additive regulations contained in the FSL. Circular 27/2012 took effect on February 1, 2013.

On May 11, 2015, MOH issued Circular 8/2015/TT-BYT to amend and supplement food additive managing provisions regulated in Circular 27/2012/TT-BYT. Accordingly, seven new food additives have been added to the list of food additives allowed for use in Vietnam. The appendix amending and supplementing the maximum levels of some food additives allowed in food which are specified in Appendix 2 of Circular 27/2012/TT-BYT is included in this Circular. Circular 8/2015/TT-BYT entered into force on July 1, 2015. Please refer to GAIN report [VM5044](#) for more information.

In order to consolidate the amended provisions, MOH issued the Consolidation of Circulars on the Management of Food Additives 2/VBHN-BYT dated June 15, 2015. The Consolidation 2/ VBHN-BYT provides the full list of additives approved for use in Appendix 1 and their maximum use levels in food in Appendix 2. The Vietnamese version of this Consolidation is available at:

<https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/The-thao-Y-te/Van-ban-hop-nhat-02-VBHN-BYT-2015-hop-nhat-Thong-tu-huong-dan-viec-quan-ly-phu-gia-thuc-pham-280909.aspx>

The list of Harmonized Schedule (HS) Codes for food additives and food processing aids was promulgated in conjunction with Circular 40/2016/TT-BYT dated November 4, 2016. The list is available at: http://vasep.com.vn/Thu-Vien-Van-Ban/1132_46104/Thong-tu-so-402016TT-BYT-Danh-muc-thuc-pham-phu-gia-thuc-pham-chat-ho-tro-che-bien-thuc-pham-va-dung-cu-vat-lieu-bao-goi-chua-dung-thuc-pham-theo-ma-so-HS.htm.

In September 2017, MOH/VFA published a draft Circular on their website replacing Circular 27/2012 on food additives management and are inviting public comments <http://www.vfa.gov.vn/du-thao-gop-y/gop-y-du-thao-thong-tu-quy-dinh-ve-su-dung-va-quan-ly-phu-gia-thuc-pham.html> (Vietnamese only). On June 6, 2018, MOH/VFA notified the WTO of its amendment of Circular 27/2012 on food additives as G/SPS/N/VNM/101. However, as of December 2018, MOH/VFA has not yet issued the final regulation. FAS-Hanoi will continue to follow this issue and report on any developments.

Section III: Pesticides and Other Contaminants

On May 15, 2014, MOH notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of G/SPS/N/VNM/55, an amendment of MRLs in food, and finally issued Circular 50/2016/TT-BYT providing MRLs for pesticides in food on December 30, 2016 ([VM7026](#)). This Circular took effect from July 1, 2017, completely replacing Section 8 of MOH's Decision 46/2007/QD-BYT, dated December 19, 2007 regarding pesticides MRLs in food.

As stipulated in this Circular, the GVN has updated and supplemented MRLs for 205 compounds for a wide range of foods, including: fruits, vegetables, cereals, nuts, coffee, tea, meat, fat, skin, offal, eggs, milk & dairy products, dried food, vegetable oils, and spices. Vietnam maintains MRLs for certain compounds (e.g., endosulfan, endrin, lindane), in accordance with Codex standards while currently banning the use of these compounds.

Other food tolerance regulations promulgated by MOH include:

- The National Technical Regulation QCVN 8-1:2011, promulgating the tolerance of mycotoxin contamination in food. This regulation sets up the maximum limits of aflatoxin, ochratoxin A, and other mycotoxins in many types of food, for example: nuts, corn, rice, raw milk, milk powder, spices, food formula for babies, etc.
- The National Technical Regulation QCVN 8-2:2011, promulgating the tolerance of heavy metal contamination in food. This regulation establishes the safety limits for levels of contamination of arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, methyl mercury and zinc allowed in food.
- The National Technical Regulation QCVN 8-3:2012/BYT, promulgating the tolerance of microbiological contamination in food. This regulation prescribes the limits of microbiological contamination in food for milk and dairy, eggs, and products from eggs, meat and products from meat, aquaculture products, nutrition products for children aged 0 to 36 months old, bottled natural water, bottled water and instant-use ice, cream, vegetables and fruits, and products from vegetables and fruits.
- MOH's Circular 24/2013/TT-BYT, dated August 14, 2013, promulgating the national technical regulation on the tolerance of veterinary medicine residue in food.

Circular 24/2014 is currently the only regulation in force on MRLs for veterinary drugs as MARD repealed Circular 29/2010/TT-BNNPTNT, dated May 5, 2010, promulgating the maximum limits for certain products of animal origin starting from July 17, 2017. On September 7, 2016, MOH/VFA

notified the WTO of G/SPS/N/VNM/82, amending Circular 24/2013. This amendment proposed zero tolerance for a number of compounds in food, including ractopamine, trenbolone, and zeranol. In response, the USG and other countries requested Vietnam not deviate from its past practice of following Codex standards and urged MOH to maintain its current MRLs for ractopamine and other veterinary drugs. On May 31, 2017, the United States and Vietnam announced a resolution of the veterinary drug MRLs issue in a Joint Statement issued by the U.S. President and the Vietnamese Prime Minister. On November 9, 2018, MOH confirmed they reached an agreement with MARD to temporarily suspend the amendment of Circular 24/2013 and maintain the current MRLs for veterinary drugs in food. Post will continue to monitor this issue and update developments accordingly.

Regarding the registration of pesticides, due to the Law on Plant Health, MARD's Department of Plant Protection (PPD) is the governing authority for the registration of crop pesticides for use in Vietnam. PPD is also the governing authority for the inspection of pesticide residue in imported food of plant origin and conducts entry port inspections for both food safety and plant quarantine.

Section IV: Packaging and Container Regulations

Pursuant to the FSL and the Law of Standards and Technical Regulations, MOH issued three national technical regulations on food safety and hygiene for packages, containers, and equipment directly in contact with food as follows:

- QCVN 12-1:2011/BYT on food safety and hygiene for synthetic resin packages, containers, and equipment in direct contact with food
- QCVN 12-2:2011/BYT on food safety and hygiene for rubber packages, containers, and equipment in direct contact with food
- QCVN 12-3:2011/BYT on food safety and hygiene for metallic packages, containers, and equipment in direct contact with food.

Section V: Labelling Requirements

1. General requirements

Vietnamese law imposes strict requirements on the labelling of goods. On April 14, 2017, the GVN issued Decree 43/2017/ND-CP replacing Decree 89/2009 on goods labelling. Decree 43/2017 provided labelling requirements for all categories of food, beverages, and agricultural inputs circulated in Vietnam, both domestically produced and imported. This Decree went into effect from June 1, 2017 (see GAIN report [VM7031](#)).

Previously, the FSL provided specific requirements on the labelling timeline for the use of prepacked food and special provisions for functional food, food additives, irradiated food, and genetically engineered food.

Along with these legal documents, the Joint Circular 34/2014/TTLT-BYT-BNNPTNT-BCT issued by MOH, MOIT, and MARD on October 27, 2014 for Guiding the Goods Label for Various Foods, Food Additives, and Aids for Processing Packaged Foods remains effective (see GAIN report [VM5005](#)).

Accordingly, labels must be in Vietnamese and cover all mandatory contents. Depending on the requirements of each type of food, the contents can be included in a foreign language but must match the Vietnamese description, with their font size no larger than the relevant language in Vietnamese.

The mandatory labelling contents for food include: i) name of goods, ii) name and address of the enterprise responsible for the goods; iii) origin of goods, and iv) additional details in conformity with the nature of the goods prescribed in Appendix I of Decree 43/2017 and other relevant legal documents. This Decree provides flexible choices for the presentation of expiration dates that may be represented either as a “use by” date or “best before” date. However, the manufacture and expiration dates must be written in the "date-month-year" format (according to the western calendar) and must also be noted in this order if those dates are presented in another order on the product.

Food imported for consumption and circulation in the Vietnamese market must be labelled in either of the following ways: 1) labelling in Vietnamese, including the full mandatory labelling contents; or 2) being attached to secondary labels which contain the Vietnamese translation from the mandatory information of the original label and to supplement other mandatory information according to the nature of the commodity as prescribed in Decree 43/2017. Secondary labels are exempted for food ingredients, food additives, and food processing aids imported for internal production only and not for resale in the market.

Decree 43 also provides a transitional provision regarding the goods that were labelled in accordance with the Government's Decree 89/2006. Accordingly, the goods that were labelled and produced, imported, circulated, or used before the effective date of Decree 43 shall continue to be circulated or used until their expiration date. Those labels and commercial packages affixed with goods labels in accordance with Decree 89/2006 that have been produced or printed before the effective date of Decree 43/2017 shall continue to be used for a period not exceeding two years from the effective date of Decree 43/2017.

2. Other specific labelling requirements

2.1. Labelling food additives

In addition to general labelling requirements stipulated in Joint Circular 34, food additives should be labeled as follows:

- Class name and international code (if any) must be enclosed with name of the food additive.
- If two or more food additives are present in packaging, their names must be listed completely in the

order of proportion by weight.

- The phrase “Use for food” (*Dùng cho thực phẩm* in Vietnamese) must be clearly written below the name of food additive using bold letters with a minimum height of 2 millimeters.

2.2. Labelling irradiated food

In the case of food manufactured, processed, or preserved using irradiation, in addition to the mandatory labeling contents, the phrase “irradiated food”, or an international-recognized irradiation food symbol accepted by Vietnam must be printed on the label.

2.3. Labelling functional food

The key legislation regarding the labeling of functional food is the FSL and MOH’s Circular 43/2014/TT-BYT, dated November 24, 2014 regulating the management of functional foods (“Circular 43”). Circular 43 entered into force on January 15, 2015.

Under Circular 43, functional foods are categorized into four sub-groups: i) supplementary food (*Thực phẩm bổ sung* in Vietnamese); ii) health supplement, food supplement, and dietary supplement (collectively “*thực phẩm bảo vệ sức khỏe*”); iii) food for special medical purposes or medical food (*thực phẩm dinh dưỡng dùng cho mục đích y tế đặc biệt* or *thực phẩm dinh dưỡng y học*); and, iv) food for special dietary use (*thực phẩm dùng cho chế độ ăn đặc biệt*).

The labeling of these products must comply with the requirements applicable to foodstuffs. Along with complying with standard regulations, the labeling for functional food must meet the following requirements:

- The specific phrase for the relevant sub-group name must be recorded on the product label (supplemented food, health supplement, food for special medical purposes, and food for special dietary use). The nutrient contents (e.g., the quantity of vitamins, minerals, enzymes, fatty acids, amino acids, or biological substances) must be displayed on the label.
- For supplementary food, the label must include the following contents: the objective of use, product utility, dosage, and special precautions or side effects of the product (if any);
- For food for special medical purposes and/or for special dietary uses, the label contents must include: directions for use and special precautions (if any);
- For health supplements, food supplements, and dietary supplements, the statement "This product is not a medicine, nor effective to replace medicine" must be listed directly after the product’s effects or with other recommendations (if any). This phrase must have a contrasting color to the background color of the label and the letters must be at least 1.2 millimeters in height (or at least 0.9 millimeters if one side of the package is smaller than 80 square centimeters). In cases where the product name is the same as one of the main active ingredients, the quantity of such ingredients must be displayed on the label.

2.4. Labelling genetically engineered food (GE food)

In addition to requiring mandatory labeling for most GE food, the FSL also requires the phrase "*thực phẩm biến đổi gen*" (“genetically engineered food”) to be displayed on the product.

MARD and MOST issued Joint Circular 45/2015/TTLB-BNNPTNT-BKHHCN (Joint Circular 45) dated November 23, 2015 guiding the Labeling of Prepacked Genetically Engineered Foods, which details the labeling requirements applicable to food products containing GE organisms and products of GE organisms for sale in Vietnam. This Circular entered into force on January 8, 2016 (see GAIN report [VM5088](#) for more information). This Circular applies to pre-packed foods containing at least one GE ingredient that is at least five percent of the total ingredients of the product. In instances where Circular 45 is applicable, the Vietnamese phrase “*biến đổi gen*” (aka: “genetically engineered”) must be printed next to the GE component on the ingredient listing of the Vietnamese-language secondary label that is affixed on a product.

The labeling of GE food products as stipulated in Joint Circular 45/2015 does not apply in the following cases: a) food carried by people on entry for personal use within the duty free limit; food in diplomatic bags; food temporarily imported for re-export; food in bonded warehouses; food used as samples for testing and research; and food used during exhibitions or trade shows; and b) materials/food additives/food processing aids, and food packaging material imported for internal production that are not for sale in the market or for internal transportation among warehouses of an enterprise.

Joint Circular 45/2015 also required the supplemental printing of the phrase “*biến đổi gen*” on the label of GE food products which were circulated in the market before this Circular took effect. Pre-packed GE food products subject to this Circular and lacking labels compliant with Circular 45/2015 are not allowed to be produced, traded, or imported into Vietnam.

As mentioned in Section I of this Report, Decree 15/2018/ND-CP dated February 2, 2018 maintains requirements for the labelling of foods containing at least one GE ingredient that exceeds five percent of the product’s total ingredients and labeling exemptions for GE food in the following cases:

- Pre-packaged food containing GE ingredients without the detection of the modified genes or products of the modified genes in the food;
- Fresh GE foods and unpackaged processed GE foods sold directly to consumers; and
- GE foods used in emergencies, such as natural disasters or epidemics.

Section VI: Other Specific Standards

1. General guidance on the import of agricultural products:

MARD issued Circular 4/2015/TT-BNNPTNT on guidelines for the GVN’s Decree 187/2013/ND-CP dated November 20, 2013 on guidance on the Law on Commerce for international trade in goods and commercial agency, trading, processing and transit of goods with foreign countries in the agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture fields.

This Circular provides an overview on the guidelines and procedures for the export and import of goods subject to management of the agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture fields, including:

- Export of timber and timber products from domestic natural forests, and firewood or charcoal made from timber or firewood originating in domestic natural forests;
- Export and import of endangered and precious species of wild fauna and flora;
- Export and import of plant varieties;
- Export and import of breeding animals;
- Export and import of live aquatic animals used for food;
- Import of drugs and materials for the manufacture of drugs, vaccines, biological preparations, microorganisms and chemicals used in veterinary or aquatic veterinary medicine (hereinafter referred to as “veterinary drugs”);
- Import of products and materials used in the manufacture of products for the treatment and improvement of the aquaculture environment;
- Import of plant protection products and materials included in the List of plant articles subject to pest risk analysis before being imported into Vietnam;
- Import of fertilizer;
- Export and import of genetic resources of plants used for scientific and technical study and exchange;

For an unofficial translation of Circular 4/2015, please contact aghanoi@fas.usda.gov.

For complete information on the importation of agricultural products, importers and exporters should refer to the specific regulations set up for each type of product.

2. Importation of live aquatic animals for consumption:

Currently, live aquatic animals are eligible for import for human consumption if they are listed in the Appendix 5 of Circular 4/2015 - the list of live aquatic animals approved for import for human consumption.

When importers apply for an import permit for live aquatic animals that are not included in the list of live aquatic animals approved for import for human consumption, MARD’s Directorate of Fisheries (DFISH) shall conduct a risk assessment (only for the initial import consignment) in order to consider granting the permit and approval of the risk management plan of the imported live aquatic animals.

The application for the import permit for live aquatic animals for human consumption (one set), must include:

- An application form for an import permit.
- A copy of the Certificate of Business Registration or Certificate of Investment (for first applications);
- A copy or a drawing of the aquatic animals applying for the import permit enclosed with their trade names and scientific names;

- A description of the biological characteristics of the aquatic animals applying for the import permit;
- A certificate of origin of the aquatic animals applying for the import permit issued by the competent agency of the exporting country. If the application is to be shared with DFISH in person, a copy of the certificate (compared against the original) is required; or, for applications sent by post, an actual certified hardcopy enclosed with one notarized Vietnamese translation will be required;
- A plan for the management and observation of live aquatic animals when they are imported, transported, stored, processed, and consumed (using the form issued together with Circular 4/2015).

During the review of the application for the import permit, DFISH shall conduct the risk assessment of live aquatic animals imported for food use as stipulated in Circular 11/2015/TT-BNNPTNT dated March 10, 2015 (see GAIN report [VM5034](#)). The risk assessment applies to any live aquatic animals which are not included in the following lists: the list of live aquatic species allowed to be imported for food use; the list of invasive exotic species; or the list of exotic species in danger of invasion.

Regarding the export of live lobsters to Vietnam, DFISH issued Decision 540/QD-TCTS-TTKN, dated September 7, 2015, incorporating American lobsters (*Homarus americanus*) into the list of live aquatic animals as already being approved under a risk assessment. The Decision took effect on the date of signing and the Vietnamese version is available at: <https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Thuong-mai/Quyet-dinh-540-QD-TCTS-TTKN-tom-hum-nhap-khau-thuy-san-song-da-duoc-danh-gia-rui-ro-289629.aspx>. This decision permits the importation of American lobsters (*Homarus americanus*) into Vietnam for food use, but importers of live *Homarus americanus* are still required to obtain an import permit from DFISH under Circular 4/2015. In addition, DAH no longer requires U.S. suppliers of live aquatic animals to register for export to Vietnam.

3. National technical regulations on food quality and safety

Currently, there are other specific national technical regulations for food products which set out standards and limits for various food products. The current regulations are outlined below:

No.	Regulation	Dated	Content
1.	Circular 23/2012/TT-BYT	11/15/2012	Issuing National Technical Regulations for nutritious cereal products for children aged from 6 to 36 months
2.	Circular 22/2012/TT-BYT	11/25/2012	Issuing National Technical Regulations on supplementation formula products for children aged from 6 to 36 months
3.	Circular 21/2012/TT-BYT	11/15/2012	Issuing National Technical Regulations on special medical-treatment products for children aged 0 to 12 months
4.	Circular 20/2012/TT-BYT	11/15/2012	Issuing National Technical Regulations on supplementation formula products for children aged 0 to 12 months

5.	Circular 18/2011/TT-BYT	05/30/2011	Issuing National Technical Regulations on micronutrient fortified food
6.	Circular 17/2011/TT-BYT	05/17/2011	Stipulating the limits of radiation contamination in food
7.	Circular 05/2011/TT-BYT	01/13/2011	Issuing National Technical Regulations on micronutrient fortified food
8.	Circular 04/2011/TT-BYT	01/13/2011	Issuing National Technical Regulations on micronutrient fortified food
9.	Circular 03/2011/TT-BYT	01/13/2011	Issuing National Technical Regulations on micronutrient fortified food
10.	Circular 01/2011/TT-BYT	01/13/2011	Issuing National Technical Regulations on food additives
11.	Circular 45/2010/TT-BYT	12/22/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on alcoholic beverages
12.	Circular 44/2010/TT-BYT	12/27/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on food additives
13.	Circular 41/2010/TT-BYT	12/18/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on fermented dairy products
14.	Circular 35/2010/TT-BYT	06/02/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on non- alcoholic beverages
15.	Circular 34/ 2010/TT-BYT	06/02/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on natural mineral water and bottled water
16.	Circular 33/2010/TT-BYT	06/02/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on dairy fat products
17.	Circular 32/2010/TT-BYT	06/02/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on cheese products
18.	Circular 31/2010/TT-BYT	06/02/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on powder milk
19.	Circular 30/2010/TT-BYT	06/02/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on fluid milk products
20.	Circular	05/20/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on food additives:

	28/2010/TT-BYT		acidity regulators
21.	Circular 26/2010/TT-BYT	05/20/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on food additives: firming agents
22.	Circular 25/2010/TT-BYT	05/20/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on food additives: artificial sweeteners
23.	Circular 24/2010/TT-BYT	05/20/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on food additives: antifoaming agents
24.	Circular 23/2010/TT-BYT	05/20/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on Food Additives: antioxidant agents
25.	Circular 22/2010/TT-BYT	05/20/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on Food Additives: color retention agents
26.	Circular 21/2010/TT-BYT	05/20/2010	Issuing National Technical Regulations on Food Additives: anticaking agents
27.	Decision 38/2008/QD- BYT	12/11/2008	Stipulating the maximum limits of melamine cross-contamination in food
28.	Decision 46/2007/QD- BYT	12/19/2007	Issuing the maximum limits of chemical and biological contaminants in food, Part 7-list of approved food processing aids and maximum limits of processing aids in food

4. Micronutrients and fortified food

According to the FSL, MOH is responsible for regulating micronutrients and foods fortified with micronutrients. Additionally, the GVN issued Decree 9/2016/ND-CP, dated January 28, 2016, specifying the roadmap in Vietnam for the mandatory fortification of certain food products and reassigning the responsibilities of the three key ministries in charge of managing food safety of vegetable oils, wheat flour, and edible salts fortified with micronutrients. This Decree entered into force on March 15, 2016.

Decree 9/2016 specifies foods which must be fortified with the relevant micronutrients as follows:

- Edible salt and salt used for food processing must be fortified with iodine;
- Wheat flour used for food processing must be fortified with iron and zinc;
- Vegetable oils which contain one of the following ingredients: soy oil, palm oil, rapeseed oil, and peanut oil, must be fortified with vitamin A, except for vegetable oils used for food processing.

The timeline for fortification of micronutrients in foods is scheduled as follows:

- Fortification of iodine in salt is mandatory after 1 year from the date of entry into force of this Decree;
- Fortification of iron and zinc in wheat flour and fortification of vitamin A in vegetable oils are mandatory after 2 years from the date this Decree enters into force.

MOH also issued Circular 44/2015/TT-BYT, dated November 30, 2015, promulgating the List of micronutrients allowed for supplementation and fortification in food products. However, this Circular is not applicable for nutritional formula products for children (see GAIN report [VM6005](#)).

Section VII: Facility and Product Registration

1. Facility Registration

Vietnam requires exporters to be registered in the list of establishments eligible for export of foodstuffs of animal origin and seafood. Previously, the registration of establishments under MARD's Circular 25/2010 was overseen by NAFIQAD. However, due to a 2017 reorganization in MARD, DAH assumed responsibility for the registration of establishments for the export of food products of animal origin and seafood to Vietnam starting from July 18, 2017 (see GAIN report [VM7036](#)).

Following the FSL reform mentioned in Section I of this report, GVN's Decree 15/2018 consolidates and supersedes import requirements for food derived from aquatic animals and terrestrial animals previously regulated under MARD's regulatory circulars.

According to Decree 15, foreign countries are required to register for the list of countries and territories approved for export to Vietnam. In addition, exporters of food derived from aquatic animals and terrestrial animals, except for processed and prepackaged products, are required to register on the list of facilities approved by Vietnam competent authorities. However, as of December 2018, DAH has yet to provide a clear and comprehensive definition of processed products. Additionally, DAH continues to require the approval of facilities wishing to export to Vietnam on a case-by-case response upon on application packages.

Registration procedures for export to Vietnam are detailed in Article 22 of Decree 15. Accordingly, exporting countries are required to submit an application to DAH consisting of:

- i) Information on their management system (laws, standards, food safety control system) and their capacity for food safety control.
- ii) A list of exporters wishing to export food derived from terrestrial animals or aquatic animals to Vietnam.
- iii) Information on establishments' food safety conditions.

Based on the verification results of registration dossiers, DAH shall perform an audit of the food safety control system of the exporting country, if necessary. Due to Article 22.2.b, DAH is required to publish results within 30 working days from the end of the audit.

For additional registrations to the list of facilities approved for the export of food derived from terrestrial animals or aquatic animals to Vietnam, competent authorities of exporting countries are required to submit an application to DAH for a document examination or on-site inspection.

No fee is required for the registration of exporting products of animal origin and seafood to Vietnam.

Currently, DAH has published the list of establishments eligible for exporting foodstuffs of animal origin and seafood to Vietnam on their website. However, during recent months, FAS/USDA notes that DAH has begun to request additional registration information that may be considered outside Decree 15 jurisdiction and may unnecessarily restrict the listing for export of both food of animal origin and seafood to Vietnam. FAS/USDA continues to work closely with DAH to clarify the purpose of additional information and update stakeholders on any developments.

The list of establishments eligible for exporting food of animal origin to Vietnam is available at: <http://cucthuy.gov.vn/Pages/danh-sach-cac-doanh-nghiep-cua-22-nuoc-du-dieu-kien-xuat-khau-thuc-pham-co-nguon-goc-dong-vat-tren-can-vao-viet-nam.aspx>

The list of establishments eligible for exporting seafood to Vietnam is available at: <http://cucthuy.gov.vn/Pages/danh-sach-thuy-san.aspx>

Should U.S. exporters have any questions or need clarification concerning registration for export of products of animal origin and seafood to Vietnam, please contact: aghanoi@fas.usda.gov or usda4circ25@gmail.com.

2. Product Registration

2.1. Foodstuffs of animal origin and seafood

2.1.1. Pre-shipment

Establishments are required to list out all types of products of animal origin to be exported to Vietnam. When publishing lists of establishments approved to export products of animal origin to Vietnam, DAH will also specify the types of products approved for export to Vietnam.

2.1.2. Registration for quarantine and food safety inspection: see Section VIII, Point 3.2.

2.2. Processed and pre-packaged food

Under Decree 15/2018, in an attempt to replace existing conformity registration procedures, the GVN now applies a new simplified registration procedure for pre-packaged processed foods, food additives, and food processing aids. Food enterprises are authorized to produce, import, and sell these products immediately after the enterprise has published the Product Self-Declaration documentation.

Article 4.2 of Decree 15 also allows products and raw materials imported for processing for export or for internal production and which are not for domestic sales to be exempt from self-declaration. On March 9, 2018, the Directorate of Customs instructed local customs authorities to allow this exemption based on the importer's declaration on the purposes of use for imported shipments. Importers must be fully responsible for the use of imported shipments in accordance with their declaration (see GAIN Report [VM8016](#)).

2.3. Health supplements and dietary products

Decree 15 requires a product declaration for the following products:

- Health supplements, medical foods, food for special dietary uses.
- Dietary products for children up to 36 months.
- Mixed food additives with new usages, food additives that are not on the list of permitted food additives, or food additives not intended for use for the food categories as prescribed by MOH.

Importers are required to submit an application for product declaration to either VFA or provincial competent authorities via the online public service system, via mail, or directly. Within seven working days (for unregistered food additives, medical foods, food for special dietary uses, and dietary products for children up to 36 months) or 21 working days (for health supplements) from the day on which the competent authorities receive adequate documents, the authorities shall verify the application and issue a Certificate of Registered Product Declaration. An application for product declaration consists of:

- Certificate of Free Sale, Certificate of Exportation, or Health Certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin/exporting country, which has a safety assurance statement for users or permits the free sale of the products in the country of origin/exporting country (the certificate must be consular-notarized);
- Original copy or certified true copy of the testing results issued by recognized laboratories or ISO 17025 accredited laboratories within 12 months up to the date of document submission. The testing results must specify safety indicators prescribed by MOH according to risk management principles under international regulations or standards applied by the supplier if relevant MOH's regulations are not available.
- Documents about the scientific evidence of the effects of the product or ingredients: original or authenticated copy.
- Authenticated copy of Certificate of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) or an equivalent certificate for health supplements will be required starting July 01, 2019.

2.4. Genetically Engineered Plants for use as food and feed

2.3.1. Pre-shipment certification

Currently, under Decree 69/2010/ND-CP dated June 21, 2010 on the Biosafety for Genetically Modified Organisms, MARD is designated as the governing authority on regulating GE crop field trials and approving GE products use as animal feed and human food.

On September 17, 2018, GVN issued Decree 123/2018 amending and supplementing a number of conditions for trade and business in agriculture. This Decree consolidated the conditions for the import, production, and trade of GE food and feed stipulated in Decree 69/2010. Accordingly, GE products must obtain a certificate satisfying conditions for food/feed use prior to importation, production, and trade in Vietnam.

On January 24, 2014, MARD issued Circular 2/2014/TT-BNNPTNT promulgating the approval process of issuing and withdrawing certification for genetically engineered plants for use as food and feed (see GAIN report [VM4020](#)). The Circular provides the approval process of issuing and revoking the Certificate for GE Plants to be used as food and feed. The Circular entered into force on March 10, 2014.

On February 14, 2015, MARD issued Circular 6/2015 amending Clause 2, Article 18 of Circular 02/2014 regarding the approval process of issuing and withdrawing certification for GE plants for use as food and feed. At this time, MARD continues to receive new applications dossiers for food/feed approval.

2.3.2 Registration for food safety inspection: see Section VIII, Point 3.1.

2.4. Animal Feed

2.4.1. Pre-shipment

On April 4, 2017, the GVN issued Decree 39/2017/ND-CP replacing Decree 08/2010/ND-CP on animal feed management and revoking a number of articles under Decree 66/2016 (dated July 1, 2016) regulating requirements for the investment and trade for plant quarantine and plant protection, plant varieties; common wild livestock; animal husbandry, aquaculture, and foods. This Decree entered into force on May 20, 2017 (see GAIN report [VM7030](#)).

Decree 39/2017 applies to both animal and aquaculture feeds and provides the management principles for animal feeds containing antibiotics. Specifically, Decree 39/2017 provides some provisions on the use of antibiotics in animals feed as follows:

- Antibiotics are not permitted to be used in feeds for aquatic animals.
- Animal feeds containing specified approved antibiotics for growth promotion for livestock and poultry are permitted to be circulated until December 31, 2017 (see GAIN report [VM6038](#)).
- Antibiotics used in animal feeds for the treatment of livestock, poultry and disease prevention in young livestock, poultry must be in the allowed list of veterinary drugs permitted for circulation in Vietnam and under the prescription of veterinarians who are licensed in the treatment and prevention of diseases for animals according to the Law on Animal Health. Animal feeds containing antibiotics for

disease prevention for young livestock and poultry are allowed for circulation until the end of December 31, 2020.

According to Decree 39/2017, imported animal and aquaculture feeds must be registered for circulation with MARD's DLP or DFISH respectively. The registration dossier includes:

- A written request for registration of imported animal and aquaculture feeds to be circulated in Vietnam.
- Certificate of free sale or equivalent documents of imported animal and aquaculture feeds as granted by the competent state authorities of the country of origin.
- Copy of one of the following certificates: ISO, GMP, HACCP or relevant documents from the manufacturers.
- Product information provided by the manufacturers, including: composition, safety and quality standards of animal feeds, uses, and manual.
- Announcement of applicable standards of organizations and individuals registering imported animal and aquaculture feeds for circulation in Vietnam; product sub-label in Vietnamese language in accordance with current regulations.
- Test results on quality and product safety indicators issued by laboratories appointed by the competent authorities of exporting countries or laboratories recognized by the regional or international organizations of quality certification or appointed, accepted by MARD.
- Product labels (certified by suppliers or importers).

All documents must be originals or certified true-copies accompanied by a Vietnamese translation, certified by the organizations or individuals registering for import. If the originals are not in English, the Vietnamese translation must be notarized.

Within 20 working days upon receipt of a valid dossier, a Vietnam competent authority shall evaluate the contents of the dossier and issue a decision on the certification of animal and aquaculture feeds permitted for circulation in Vietnam. In cases of rejection, DLP or DFISH are required to clearly state the reason in writing.

Furthermore, importation of types of animal feed for the purposes of assay, testing, processing for re-export under contracts registered with foreign parties, or for introduction at trade fairs or exhibitions are subject to DLP or DFISH's approval.

2.4.2. Registration for quality inspection: see Section VIII, Point 4.

Section VIII: Other Certification and Testing Requirements

1. Renewal of food safety import inspection methods

As mentioned in Section I-General Food Laws, Decree 15/2018 establishes a broader range of foods exempt from of import inspections. According to Article 13 of Decree 15/2018, the list of products exempted from import inspection consists of:

- The product has a Certificate of Registered Product Declaration.
- Foods in hand luggage of inbound passengers that are sent before or after arrival to serve the passengers' personal needs or travel purpose; gifts within duty-free allowances.
- Imports for personal use of people eligible for diplomatic immunity.
- Products in transit, temporarily imported for re-export or in bonded warehouses.
- Samples for testing or research whose quantities are suitable for these purposes and confirmed by the owners.
- Products used for displayed at exhibitions or fairs.
- Products, raw materials imported for production or processing of exports or internal production and that are not for domestic sale.
- Temporarily-imported products for sale at duty-free shops.
- Imports serving emergency purposes under orders of the Government or the Prime Minister.

The GVN also set a new import inspection regime to streamline and synchronize inspection methods that the three Ministries (MOH, MARD, and MOIT) had applied inconsistently in the past. The new inspection regime includes three (3) inspection methods: reduced inspection, tightened inspection, and normal inspection, which reduce the amount of required sampling, mainly through document examinations. Also of importance, customs authorities will now implement reduced inspections, while the inspection bodies under MOH, MARD and MOIT shall continue to oversee tightened and normal inspections.

Reduced inspection

A reduced inspection denotes a document examination of up to 5 percent of the total shipments imported within one year. Decree 15 allows this inspection to occur for a broader range of products in one of the following cases:

- Products that have been certified as having satisfied food safety requirements by the competent authority of the exporting country that has entered into a mutual recognition agreement regarding food safety inspections (to which Vietnam is also a signatory), and the inspection result given by the competent authority of the exporting country shows that these products satisfy Vietnam regulations;

- Products have results of three (03) consecutive normal inspections meeting import requirements within 12 months;
- Products manufactured at establishments applying either GMP, HACCP, ISO 22000, IFS, BRC, FSSC 22000 or an equivalent system.

To register for a reduced inspection, importers are required to submit an application to local customs authorities that includes:

- Product self-declaration;
- Three (03) notices of satisfactory results of consecutive normal inspections, or certified true copies or consular legalized copies of either GMP, HACCP, ISO 22000, IFS, BRC, FSSC 22000 certificate or an equivalent certificate that is unexpired when submitted;
- For products derived from aquatic and terrestrial animals, except for processed or pre-packaged products: an original copy of the certificate of fulfilment of food safety requirements issued by competent authorities of exporting countries.

The customs authority shall randomly choose up to 5 percent of total imported shipments eligible for reduced inspection within one (01) year for the document examination. The customs authority must provide an explanation and legal basis if they require additional documents.

However, FAS notes that, despite these above stated regulations, as of December 2018, Vietnam's customs authorities have yet to implement the reduced inspection due to a lack of information about eligible products and importers, as well as a lack of guidance on random selection methods of up to 5 percent of the total imported shipments. As a result, the Directorate of Customs has requested all three Ministries – MOH, MARD, and MOIT to develop and provide their databases on the products and importers subject to this inspection.

Tightened inspection

A tightened inspection is a combination of a documents examination and sampling for testing. This inspection shall apply for imported products in one of the following cases:

- Products which have a result during a previous inspection of not meeting import requirements;
- Products which fail to meet requirements when inspected or examined during circulation in the Vietnam market (if any);
- Products subject to warnings issued by MOH, MARD, or MOIT or by the competent authorities of foreign countries or by their manufacturers.

Within seven (07) working days from the receipt of an application, the inspection authority shall perform a document examination, sample for testing safety criteria, and issue a notice of a satisfactory or unsatisfactory inspection result. The inspection authority must provide an explanation and legal basis if they require additional documents.

Normal inspection

This method requires only a document examination and applies to products not subject to reduced or tightened inspections.

Before the shipment arrives at the border checkpoint, the owner of the goods is required to submit an application directly to the inspection authority or via the National Single-window Information Portal. This application consists of:

- A registration form;
- A copy of the product self-declaration;
- A copy of the packing list;
- An original copy of the certificate of fulfilment of food safety requirements issued by the competent authorities of exporting countries for food derived from terrestrial animals and aquatic animals. However, this certificate is not applicable for fish caught and processed by foreign vessels, then sold directly to Vietnam.

Within three (03) working days from the receipt of the application, the inspection authority shall perform a document examination and issue a notice of a satisfactory or unsatisfactory inspection result. The goods owner shall submit the notice of a satisfactory inspection result to the customs authority for customs clearance.

2. Quarantine and food safety inspections regulated by MARD

MARD is responsible for the import inspection of cereals, meat and meat products, aquaculture and aquatic products, vegetables, bulbs, fruits, eggs and egg products, fresh milk used as an input, bee's honey and honey products, genetically engineered foods, salt, and agricultural foods in accordance with the provisions of the Government.

2.1. Quarantine and Food Safety Inspections for Imported Goods of Plant Origin

2.1.1. Plant quarantine

Plant quarantine is governed by the Law 41/2013/QH13 on Plant Protection and Quarantine. This law entered into force on January 1, 2015.

In order to implement the Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine, MARD released Circular 30/2014/TT-BNNPTNT (dated September 5, 2014), Circular 33/2014 (dated October 10, 2014), and Circular 35/2014/TT-BNNPTNT (dated October 31, 2014). Circular 30/2014 published the list of articles subject to plant quarantine and the list of articles subject to pest risk analysis before importation into Vietnam. This Circular outlines that articles subject to plant quarantine must be quarantined at the Vietnamese port of entry in order to be granted customs clearance (see GAIN report [VM4057](#)). Circular 33/2014 provides guidance on quarantine procedures for import, export, and in-transit for consignments of plant origin. Circular 35/2014 circulated the list of quarantine pests (see GAIN report [VM4067](#)). All of these Circulars have been in force since January 1, 2015.

- ***List of food and agricultural products subject to plant quarantine includes:***
 - Tubers, fruits, seeds, flowers, leaves, trunks, branches, stumps, roots, skins of all kinds;
 - Broken grains, bran, oil-cake, raw natural fibers, plant fiber;
 - Flour, starch of plant origin (except knead dough and denatured starch);
 - Tobacco stems, fibred tobacco, livestock feed, yeast, cotton, cotton waste, rice straw and stem, aquatic plants;
 - Livestock feed of plant origin;
 - Mushrooms of all kinds (except salted, frozen, canned, and fermented mushrooms).
- ***List of food and agricultural products subject to pest risk analysis includes:***
 - Living plants and living part(s) of plants.
 - Fresh fruits, roots.
 - Grass, and grass seeds.
 - Beneficial organisms to be used in plant protection.
 - Articles of plant origin imported into Vietnam carrying regulated pests

MARD also released a list of Harmonized Schedule (HS) codes for the list of regulated articles subject to plant quarantine. Currently, the list of 8-digit HS codes is prescribed in Appendix 3 of MARD's Circular 24/2017 dated November 15, 2017 stipulating codes for specialized import and export goods. As of October 29, 2018, MARD issued Circular 15/2018 promulgating HS Codes for the list of goods subject to MARD's jurisdiction. Circular 15/2018 shall replace Circular 24/2017 and take effect from January 1, 2019. Post will issue a GAIN report to reflect any changes related to the HS codes.

MARD's PPD is the governing authority for plant quarantine and has a system consisting of nine Sub-Departments of Plant Quarantine Region named from I to IX and responsible for import-export quarantine located at some main border checkpoints. The list of these inspection bodies is specified in Appendix II of this report.

2.1.2. Food Safety Inspection

On June 26, 2018, MARD/PPD notified the WTO of the withdrawal of the proposed Circular on assurance of food safety for foods of plant origin that was issued under SPS Notification G/SPS/N/VNM/92. The food safety inspection for foods of plant origin is currently applied in accordance with Decree 15/2018.

The list of HS codes for plant products subject to food safety import inspection is currently prescribed in Appendix 5 of Circular 24/2017, which took effect on January 1, 2018. As of October 29, 2018, MARD issued Circular 15/2018 promulgating HS Codes for the list of goods subject to their jurisdiction. Circular 15/2018 shall replace Circular 24/2017 and take effect from January 1, 2019. Post will issue a GAIN report to reflect any changes related to the HS codes.

2.2. Quarantine and Food Safety Inspection for Imported Goods of Animal Origin

2.2.1. Quarantine of terrestrial animal and products thereof

Legal background

On June 19, 2015, the Vietnam National Assembly ratified the Law on Animal Health that provided several new provisions on the quarantine and hygiene inspection for food of animal origin. According to the law, MARD shall promulgate the list of terrestrial animals and food of animal origin subject to quarantine and the list of terrestrial animals and food of animal origin exempted from quarantine. This law entered into force on July 1, 2016.

MARD issued Circular 25, dated June 30, 2016, providing for the quarantine of terrestrial animals and terrestrial animal products (see GAIN report [VM6065](#)). The list of animals and animal products subject to quarantine specified in Circular 25 is as follows:

ANIMALS	ANIMAL PRODUCTS
1. Livestock: Buffalos, cows, donkeys, horses, mules, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits, dogs, cats and other domestic cattle species; 2. Birds: chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, ostriches 3. Laboratory animals: guinea pigs, white mice, rabbits and other laboratory animal species; 4. Wild animals: elephants, tigers, leopards, bears, 5. Other animal species: bees, silkworms, and other insects.	1. Meat, viscera, by-products and products [made] from meat, viscera, animal by-products stipulated in Section I of this list in the forms of fresh, smoked, dried, salted or frozen , and canned. 2. Sausage, pate, ham, fat and other animal products in the form of simply-prepared or processed. 3. Fresh milk, yogurt, butter, cheese, canned milk, powdered milk, bread milk and dairy products. 4. Fresh eggs, salted eggs, egg powder, and egg products. 5. Breeding poultry eggs, silkworm eggs; embryos, and animal sperm. 6. Meat meal, bone meal, blood meal, feather meal and other animal products in the forms of raw materials; animal and poultry feed, aquatic animal feed that contain ingredients derived from animals. 7. Fish meal, fish oil, fish fat, shrimp powder, oyster powder and other aquatic animal products used as raw materials for processing cattle, poultry and aquaculture feed. 8. Pharmaceutical materials originating from animals: snake venom, bee venom, bear gall, animal extract, digestive enzymes, and other pharmaceutical

	<p>materials originating from animals.</p> <p>9. Animal skins in the forms: fresh, dried, and salted.</p> <p>10. Fur, skin, stuffed animals of animal species: tigers, leopards, civets, rabbits, otters, and from other animal species.</p> <p>11. Cilia: hairs of horse tails, hairs of cow tails, pig hair, fleece, and hairs of other animal species.</p> <p>12. Feathers: chicken feathers, duck feathers, goose feathers, peacock feathers, and feathers of other bird species.</p> <p>13. Teeth, horns, nails, tusks, and animal bone.</p> <p>14. Edible bird nests and products thereof.</p> <p>15. Honey, royal jelly, beeswax.</p> <p>16. Silkworm cocoons.</p> <p>17. Pathological materials.</p> <p>18. Other objects subject to quarantine of animals and animal products as required by the importing country or the provisions of the international treaties to which Vietnam has signed or acceded to.</p>
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The list of HS Codes for animal and animal products subject to quarantine requirements is currently prescribed in Appendix 22 of Circular 24/2017, which took effect on January 1, 2018. As of October 29, 2018, MARD issued Circular 15/2018 promulgating HS Codes for the list of goods subject to MARD's jurisdiction. Circular 15/2018 shall replace Circular 24/2017 and take effect from January 1, 2019. Post will issue a GAIN report to reflect any changes related to the HS codes.

Registration and declaration for the quarantine of terrestrial animals and terrestrial animal products

Quarantine procedures for terrestrial animals and products thereof are stipulated in Circular 25/2016. The procedures include the following steps:

Application for Import Permit: Before importation, the importer is required to send DAH a registration dossier for animal quarantine which shall include: 1) an application for Animal Quarantine and, 2) additional documents if imported animals or animal products are subject to the management of other ministries. The registration dossier can be sent by mail or submitted directly to DAH. Within 5 working days after receiving the completed registration dossier, DAH will issue an import permit guiding the

importer and the relevant veterinary agency at the border gate conducting the animal quarantine. In cases where DAH does not accept a quarantine registration, Vietnam shall provide the consignment owner a written response indicating the reasons for rejection.

Application for Quarantine Certificate: After receiving the import permit, , the importer is required to send a declaration for animal quarantine to the veterinary agency at the border gate. After receiving the declaration for animal quarantine from the shipment owner, the veterinary agency at the border gate shall implement quarantine as regulated under the Law on Animal Health (see GAIN report [VM6065](#)).

In August 2018, MARD/DAH announced the amendment of Circular 25/2016, however, as of December 2018, Vietnam has yet to notify this regulation to the WTO. Post continues to cooperate with Embassies of like-minded countries in Vietnam to request DAH comply with its WTO requirements and notify the amendment. Post will also issue a GAIN report to update any changes.

2.2.2. Quarantine of aquatic animal and products thereof

In accordance with the Law on Animal Health, MARD issued Circular 26/2016 dated June 30, 2016, providing for the quarantine of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products. This Circular details provisions for Clause 3, Article 53 of the Law on Animal Health regarding the list of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products subject to and exempted from quarantine; the list of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products subject to risk analysis before being imported into Vietnam; and the list of objects subject to quarantine of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products. This Circular also provides instructions for application dossiers and the contents of the quarantine of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products being imported, temporarily imported for re-export, temporarily exported for re-import, transferred from one border-gate to another border-gate, [taken in and out of] bonded warehouses, and transited through the territory of Vietnam (see GAIN report [VM6053](#)).

In August 2018, MARD/DAH announced the amendment of Circular 26/2016, however, as of December 2018, Vietnam has yet to notify this regulation to the WTO. Post continues to cooperate with Embassies of like-minded countries in Vietnam to request DAH comply with its WTO requirements and notify the amendment. Post will also issue a GAIN report to update any changes.

Aquatic animals and aquatic animal products subject to quarantine include:

Aquatic animals	Aquatic animal products
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fish: species of scaled fish, catfish, and other fish species. 2. Crustaceans: shrimp, crab and snow crab, and other species of crustacean living in water. 3. Mollusks: squid, octopus, snails, mussels, clams, ark clams, oyster and other mollusk species living in water. 4. Amphibians: frogs, hylidae, and other species of amphibians. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Embryos, eggs, sperm, and larvae of aquatic animal species. 2. Aquatic animal products in the forms of fresh, simply-prepared, frozen, chilled (including aquatic animals died in the form of entire carcass). 3. Aquatic animal products which are salted or processed (dried, smoked). 4. Products in the forms of processed, canned; fish oil.

<p>5. Reptiles: turtles, trionychidae, hawksbill sea turtles, crocodiles, aquatic species of reptiles, and other species of amphibian reptiles.</p> <p>6. Coelenterata: jellyfish, hydra, and coral.</p> <p>7. Echinoderm: sea cucumbers and sea urchins.</p> <p>8. Sponges.</p> <p>9. Mammals living in water: whales, seals, otters, and other species of mammals that live in water.</p> <p>10. Other aquatic animals.</p> <p>11. Other aquatic animals subject to quarantine as required by the importing country or the provisions of the international treaties to which Vietnam has signed or acceded to.</p>	<p>5. Fresh eggs, salted eggs, and products from aquatic animal eggs.</p> <p>6. Aquatic animal skin, fur, fins, scales, shells in the forms of fresh, dried, salted.</p> <p>7. Other aquatic animal products subject to quarantine as required by the importing country or the provisions of the international treaties to which Vietnam has signed or acceded to.</p>
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A detailed list of HS 8-digit codes for aquatic animals and aquatic animal products subject to quarantine is currently prescribed in Appendix 23 of Circular 24/2017 that took effect on January 1, 2018. As of October 29, 2018, MARD issued Circular 15/2018 promulgating HS Codes for the list of goods subject to MARD's jurisdiction. Circular 15/2018 shall replace Circular 24/2017 and take effect from January 1, 2019. Post will issue a GAIN report to reflect any changes related to the HS codes.

Registration and declaration for quarantine of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products

Quarantine procedures of aquatic animals and products thereof are stipulated in Circular 26/2016 and include the following steps:

- Application for Import Permit: Before importation, the importer must send DAH a registration dossier for quarantine which shall include (1) Application for DAH's instruction of quarantine; (2) Copy of quarantine certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country (for aquatic animals and aquatic animal products originating from countries and territories that do not have agreements on quarantine certificate with Vietnam); (3) Copy of CITES permit (if applicable); (4) Copy of Import Permit issued by the Directorate of Fisheries (for breeding aquatic animals not included in the list of breeding aquatic animals permitted for trade and production; and aquatic animals for food-use not included in the list of live aquatic animals for food- use permitted for import). Within 5 working days after receiving the completed registration dossier, DAH will issue an import permit guiding the importer and the relevant veterinary agency at the border gate conducting the animal quarantine. In cases where DAH does not accept a quarantine registration, they shall provide the consignment owner a written response indicating the reasons for rejection.
- Application for quarantine certification: After receiving an import permit, the importer is required to send a declaration for animal quarantine to the veterinary agency at the border gate. This application shall include: (1) Quarantine declaration application; (2) Copy bearing the certification by the enterprise

or the original of quarantine certificate of the exporting country. In cases where a copy is enclosed [with the dossier] or the original quarantine certificate is not enclosed [with the dossier], the original certificate of the exporting country must be submitted at the time of the commodities inspection.

At the time of inspection, the border-gate animal quarantine agency shall take samples of imported aquatic animal products for testing microorganisms, physical and chemical indicators, and monitoring toxic residues (such as antibiotics, heavy metals, veterinary drugs, and pesticides) in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 4 promulgated in conjunction with Circular 26/2016. The border-gate animal quarantine agency shall issue a Quarantine Certificate for imported aquatic animal products meeting requirements within 5 working days from the commencement of quarantine.

2.2.3. Food Safety Inspection

Currently, DAH is the only agency in charge of food safety inspections for imported food of animal origin. In regards to inspection procedures, DAH stated that their Department must follow the GVN's Decree 15/2018 on food safety as well as Circular 25/2016 (see GAIN report [VM6065](#)) and Circular 26/2016 (see GAIN report [VM6053](#)) on the quarantine of terrestrial animals and aquatic animal products. According to these Circulars, each shipment of animal products shall be sampled to test for microorganisms and physical and chemical indicators, and monitor for toxic residues (such as antibiotics, heavy metals, veterinary drugs, and pesticides) as stipulated in relevant technical regulations. If the shipment meets import requirements, it shall be granted a certificate of quarantine and food safety inspection by an inspection body.

The inspection bodies responsible for quarantine and food safety inspection for imported food of animal origin are the seven Animal Health Office Regions registered as "I to VII" under DAH. The list of these inspection bodies is specified in Appendix II of this report.

3. Food safety monitoring

MARD issued Circular 8/2016, dated June 1, 2016, stipulating food safety monitoring for agricultural and fisheries products circulated and consumed in the domestic market. This Circular applies to foods under MARD's jurisdiction, including: cereal, meat and meat products, fish and fish products, fruits and vegetables, eggs and egg products, raw milk, etc. Sampling will be conducted at wholesale markets and distribution establishments (e.g. importers' warehouses) by the Sub-Departments of Agro-Forestry and Fisheries Quality Assurance (monitoring authorities) at the provincial-level. This Circular entered into force on July 15, 2016.

The legal bases for monitoring are food safety and national technical regulations. The testing indicators (e.g. MRLs for veterinary drugs and pesticides and microbiological criteria) shall be determined based on one or more of the following criteria:

- Products and indicators found to violate food safety regulations according to consumers' complaints and/or competent authorities' warnings.

- Products and indicators found failing to conform to food safety during inspections and examinations conducted in previous years.
- Products and indicators causing food poisonings.
- As per request of MARD and the Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development (at the provincial level).

In cases where products are found to be unsafe, the establishment must trace and recall the products, investigate the violation, take corrective actions, and report results to monitoring authorities at provincial level. If an establishment fails to submit an investigative report and take corrective actions in the required period of time, the competent authorities will conduct an unannounced inspection.

In cases where samples of imported products are found to be unsafe in the monitoring program, monitoring authorities at the provincial level shall report to competent authorities in charge of food safety under MARD (NAFIQAD, PPD, or DAH).

4. Quality Inspection of Animal Feed

Vietnam's National Assembly (NA) passed the Law on Animal Husbandry on November 19, 2018. Regarding the quality control of animal feed, this law specifies self-declaration; labeling, field trial, importation, advertisement, state inspection, sampling, and testing. This law will take effect from January 1, 2020. Post will issue a GAIN Report on this Law to reflect changes related to the inspection of animal feed.

4.1. Inspection agencies:

For the quality inspection of imported animal feed, MARD issued Decision 3346 dated August 23, 2018 re-assigning the inspection tasks for animal feed and feed ingredients. This decision took effect from October 1, 2018. According to Decision 3346, MARD transferred the inspection tasks from DLP and DFISH to PPD and DAH as follows:

- PPD concurrently quarantines and inspects the quality of imported animal feed and feed ingredients of plant origin prior to customs clearance.
- DAH concurrently quarantines and inspects the quality of imported animal feed and feed ingredients of animal origin prior to customs clearance.

Subsequently, DLP continues to be the governing authority for premix, chemicals, and antibiotics for livestock production and DFISH continues to be the governing authority for premix, chemicals, and antibiotics for aquaculture. However, DLP and DFISH do not directly conduct inspections but instead assign other professional agencies to conduct assessments.

4.2. Inspection methods

According to Decree 39/2017, imported animal feed shall be exempted from a quality inspection in the following cases:

- Temporary importation of animal feed for re-exportation.
- Animal feed in transit, transported from one border-gate to another border-gate.
- Animal feed sent to bonded warehouses.
- Animal feed are samples for trade fairs and exhibitions.
- Animal feed are samples for analysis at laboratories.
- Animal feed are samples for trials.

Decree 39/2017 specified four methods for quality inspection of imported feed as follows:

Normal inspection: Inspection will be conducted through review of dossiers, visual inspection, and sampling for analysis of at least one safety and quality criteria as prescribed by the applicable standards or national technical regulations. For animal feeds containing antibiotics, all antimicrobials contained in products must be tested.

Time-limited reduced inspection (not applicable for animal and aquaculture feeds containing antibiotics): Inspection will be conducted by dossier review and visual inspection. The applicable period for reduced inspection is 12 months. Samples shall be taken in cases where goods are inconsistent with their dossiers or exhibit any signals that may affect the safety or quality of products. This method is only applicable to imported consignments which are of the same kind, produced by the same producer, and imported by the same importers with certificates of quality inspection for three consecutive imported consignments under normal inspection within a period not exceeding the 12 preceding months;

Exemption from quality inspection during a limited time (not applicable for imported feed containing antibiotics): This method is applied for feed consignments which satisfy the following conditions: consignments are of the same kind, produced by the same producer, and imported by the same importers with certificates of quality inspection for five consecutive imported consignments under normal inspection or three consecutive imported consignments under a time-limited simplified inspection within a period not exceeding the 12 preceding months.

Tightened inspection: This inspection method will be conducted by dossier review, visual inspection, and sampling all consignments for testing of at least 50 percent of safety criteria as regulated by the national technical standard and at least 50 percent of quality criteria as regulated by the applied standards and other norms (if any) as requested in writing by the MARD authority.

Tightened inspection shall be applied to imported consignments in the following cases:

- A previous importation did not satisfy requirements of safety and quality as stipulated;
- Imported goods are in the list of animal and aquaculture feeds with high risks of food safety issued by MARD or having a country of origin with high safety risks for human, animals, and environment as determined by MARD;

- Having MARD's written request for a strict inspection when goods circulated in the market have been detected as not satisfying quality requirements or have been alerted by relevant domestic or foreign organizations and individuals as having risks to human, animals, or the environment.

Registration for quality inspection

Importers shall submit a registration dossier for quality import inspection to DLP which shall include:

- A written request for quality inspection as prescribed;
- Copies of the following documents certified by importers: purchasing contracts, packing list, invoice, certificate of analysis, product labels; applicable standards of importers;
- For animal feed containing antibiotics, a registration dossier must include reports on the importation and consumption status of previously imported consignments.

Registration dossiers for terrestrial and aquatic animal feed must be submitted through the Vietnam National Single Window web portal (link:

<https://vnsw.gov.vn/profile/MinistriesDetail.aspx?id=19&item=82>).

Section IX: Import Procedures

Vietnam's National Assembly promulgated the new Law on Customs 54/2014/QH13, which entered into force on January 1, 2015. Accordingly, goods that are live animals, plants, difficult to preserve, or deemed as other special goods shall be prioritized for customs inspection. Importers will conduct the customs declaration before the date that the commodities arrive at the border checkpoint or within 30 days from the date on which the commodities arrive at the border checkpoint. Post notes that this change signified a regulatory easing, compared with previous regulations, which only allowed declarers (importers or customs brokers) to make changes to the declaration form before the inspection of physical goods.

According to the Law on Customs, the customs declaration shall be made electronically and a paper declaration may only be made for the following exceptions:

- Imported and exported goods of border residents;
- Imported and exported goods in excess of the limit of tax exemption applied to incoming and outgoing persons;
- Cargo for the purpose of emergency assistance and humanitarian aid;
- Cargo that is personal gifts, presents, properties;
- Cargo that is equipment containing goods according to the temporary importation/re-exportation, temporary exportation/re-importation rotation method.
- Cargo to be temporarily imported and re-exported or exported and re-imported and carried by incoming and outgoing persons for working in the pre-determined time.
- If the customs electronic data processing system or electronic customs declaration system fail to carry out transactions which may be caused by the operational failure of one or both systems or caused by

other reasons. In cases where the electronic data processing system fails to carry out the customs procedures, customs authorities shall be responsible for making an announcement at least 1 hour from the time when such failures take place.

- Other cargo, as stipulated by the Minister of Finance.

The Customs electronic data processing system shall receive, examine, register, and handle electronic customs declarations 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

The GVN issued Decree 08/2015/ND-CP, dated January 21, 2015, promulgating the implementation of the Law on Customs in detail regarding customs procedures, customs supervision, and inspection. Decree 08/2015 entered into force on March 15, 2015.

On April 20, 2018, the GVN issued Decree 59/2018/ND-CP that revises and supplements a number of articles of Decree 08/2015/ND-CP on the regulations and enforcement rules for customs procedures, audits and inspections. Decree 59/2018/ND-CP amends and supplements contents on customs declaration; valuation methods for import goods; customs inspection authority; customs procedures for temporary import and export goods, in-transit goods, etc. Decree 59/2018 took effect from June 5, 2018. The Vietnamese version of this Decree is available at: <http://vbpl.vn/botaichinh/Pages/vbpq-van-ban-goc.aspx?ItemID=128827>

Regarding the calculation of value for import goods under the previous regulation (Decree 08/2015/ND-CP), if importers did not agree with the customs authorities' adjusted value as compared to the importers' declared value, the customs authorities would release the goods and transfer the case to the post-clearance inspection. Clause 9 of Decree 59/2018 now requests that importers adjust their declarations within 5 working days if their declared customs value has been rejected. If importers do not adjust the relevant declarations within this duration of time, the customs authorities will adjust the customs value at their own discretion and impose a tax and duty assessment. This process will also apply in cases where the customs authorities have doubts on the importer's declared customs value and where, following a consultation with customs, an importer fails to adjust the declared customs value as requested 5 working days from the date of the consultation with the customs authorities.

[On April 20, 2018, MOF also issued the following Circulars on customs procedures:](#)

- [Circular 39/2018/TT-BTC amending and supplementing a number of articles of Circular 38/2015/TT-BTC](#), dated March 25, 2015, on customs procedures, customs supervision, inspection, export tax, import tax, and tax administration applied to exported and imported goods.
- Circular 38/2018/TT-BTC regulating the identification of origin of imported and exported goods.

Regarding the specialized inspection for import goods, Article 32.2 of Circular 38/2015 requires imported goods subject to quarantine to be inspected at checkpoints. In cases where the quarantine authority permits the goods to be moved to an inland quarantine location, as prescribed by law, the customs authority shall consider permitting the owner to move the goods to a quarantine location according to the confirmation of the authority on the Certificate of Quarantine Registration or the Note

of Provisional Plant Quarantine Results (for plant-derived goods) or the Goods Transport Note (for aquaculture products) or other documents issued by the quarantine authority.

For goods subject to food safety inspection, Clause 21 of Circular 39/2018 requests imported goods to be held at checkpoints, in-land ports, or warehouses for inspection, except in the event that the specialized inspection body allows the goods to be inspected at the designated places; or in the event that the import goods are brought to the storage places at the request of the customs declarant.

For animal products in HS Chapters 2, 15, and 16, due to Circular 38/2018/TT-BTC, a Certificate of Origin (C/O) is required for meat and livestock and poultry products from June 5, 2018 (see GAIN Report [8062](#)). This C/O must contain the following required information including: i) [Name of] exporter; ii) [Name of] importer; iii) Means of transport; iv) Goods description, codes of goods [HS codes]; v) Quantity, weight or volume of goods; vi) Countries, groups of countries or territories of origin; vii) Date of issuance; and viii) Signature [of the person in charge of issuing C/O]. FAS notes that the United States has requested the GVN to facilitate a bilateral technical exchange to allow for the acceptance of Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) certificates as a means to comply with Vietnam requirements related to identification of origin without the need to provide any additional documentation. Post will update any changes related to this requirement.

Section X: Copyright and/or Trademark Law

Copyright and trademarks are protected under the Intellectual Property Law and related legislation. The relevant Vietnam trademark authority is MOST's National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam (NOIP).

On November 12, 2018, Vietnam became the seventh member of the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) to ratify the agreement, which includes greater protection of intellectual property rights. Should Vietnam enact new laws and regulations on trademark or geographical indicators (GIs), Post will issue new GAIN Reports notifying these revisions.

1. Laws on Intellectual Property (IPL)

- Law 50/2005/QH11 of November 29, 2005, on Intellectual Property (the English translation is available at <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=5005>). This law stipulates copyright, copyright-related rights; industrial property rights; rights in plant varieties and for the protection of these rights. This law entered into force on July 1, 2006.
- Law 36/2009/QH12 of June 19, 2009, amending and supplementing a Number of Articles of the Law on Intellectual Property (the English translation is available at <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=6566>). This law entered into force on January 1, 2010.

2. Related regulations on trade mark registration

- Decree 103/2006/ND-CP of September 22, 2006, detailing and guiding the Implementation of a Number of Articles of the Law on Intellectual Property regarding Industrial Property. The Decree makes detailed provisions and guidelines for implementing certain articles of the 2005 Intellectual Property Law concerning industrial property rights, including rights to trademarks, geographical indications, industrial designs, and patents. The Decree entered into force on October 21, 2006 (see details at: <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=5011>).
- Circular 1/2007/TT-BKHCHN of February 14, 2007, guiding the Implementation of the Government's Decree 103/2006/ND-CP of September 22, 2006 detailing and guiding the Implementation of a Number of Articles of the Law on Intellectual Property Regarding Industrial Property. The Circular makes detailed provisions on the procedures for the registration of industrial property rights. The Circular entered into force on May 6, 2007 (see details at: <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=5013>).
- MOST's Circular 18/2011/TT-BKHCHN of July 22, 2011, amending and supplementing several provisions of Circular 1/2007/TTBKHCHN of February 14, 2007 on procedures for the registration of industrial property rights (see details at: <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=14703>).
- Decree 97/2010/ND-CP of September 21, 2010, of the Government on Sanctioning of Administrative Violations in Industrial Property. This Decree specifies administrative violations in industrial property, sanctioning forms and levels, remedies; procedures for filing written requests for handling of violations; competence and procedures for settling written requests for handling of violations; sanctioning competence and procedures and enforcement of decisions to sanction administrative violations in industrial property. The Decree entered into force on November 9, 2010 (see details at: <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=14608>).

3. Procedures for registration of marks

Procedures for registration of marks are stipulated in detail in Circular 1/2007. Registration applicants must submit the following to NOIP:

- Declaration for registration;
- Documents, specimen, and information disclosing the industrial property object sought to be registered; for a mark registration application, the mark specimen and list of goods and services bearing the mark;
- Fee and charge receipts.

Each application may request registration of a mark used for one or more goods or services. In cases where any of the above documents are absent, NOIP may refuse to accept the application.

For an application for registration of a collective mark or certification mark, in addition to the above documents, the application must also contain the following documents:

- Rules on the use of the collective/certification mark;

- Explanation of particular characteristics and quality of the product bearing the mark (if the to-be registered mark is a collective mark used for a product with unique characteristics or a mark for certification of the quality of a product or a mark for certification of geographical origin).

If there are doubts about the validity of information supplied in an application, NOIP may request the applicant to submit the following documents within one month in order to certify such information:

- Documents proving the status of the applicant:
 - Business registration certificate, contract, or another document certifying the applicant's goods production or service provision activities;
 - Agreement or written certification that a manufacturer does not use the mark and does not oppose the mark registration by a person conducting commercial activities for the manufacturer's product;
 - Establishment decision or license, or organization charter certifying the function and competence to manage a collective mark or a mark of certification of the quality or geographical origin of goods or services;
 - Agreement, business registration certificate or documents related to the mark registration by co-proprietors;
- Documents certifying that the applicant enjoys the right of mark registration from another person as prescribed;
 - Written agreement or consent of the mark proprietor certifying the right of mark registration in the name of a representative or agent.
- Documents certifying the status of the application owner's representative: the applicant's original power of attorney; documents certifying that the application owner's representative is the legal representative of the organization registering the mark or his/her mandated person; papers certifying that the applicant's mandated person satisfies the requirements for acting as the application owner's representative.
- Documents evidencing the right to use/register a mark containing special symbols, for:
 - Names, emblems, flags or armorial bearings of domestic or international agencies and organizations or certification, control or warranty hallmarks of international organizations;
 - Names of characters or figures in publicly known works under copyright protection or trade names, trade indications, origin indications, prizes, medals or particular signs of a type of product, which may cause confusion;
 - Signs covered by the protection of industrial property rights of other persons;
- Documents proving the right of priority;
- Information necessary for verification or affirmation of contents specified in the regulation on use of a collective mark or a certification mark or in other documents of the application.

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

International Cooperation Department (ICD)

(MARD) 2 Ngoc Ha Street, Hanoi,

Tel: 84.24.38459670; Fax: 84.24.37330752

Contact: Mr. Tran Kim Long, Director General,

Email: htqt@mard.gov.vn

Plant Protection Department (PPD)

149 Ho Dac Di, Hanoi

Tel: 84.24.38519451 Fax: 84.24.35330043

Website: www.ppd.gov.vn

Contact: Mr. Hoang Trung, Director General,

Email: hoangtrung.bvtv@mard.gov.vn

Department of Animal Health (DAH)

15/78 Phuong Mai-Dong Da Hanoi

Tel: 84.24.38696788; Fax: 84.24.38691311

Website: www.cucthuy.gov.vn

Contact: Mr. Pham Van Dong, Director General

Email: TY@mard.gov.vn;

DAH/Animal Quarantine Division

Tel: 84.24.38687151; Fax: 84.24.38686339

Contact: Nguyen Hoang Tung, Deputy Head of Animal Inspection Division

Directorate of Fisheries (DFISH)

10 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Hanoi

Tel: 84.24.37245371 ; Fax : 84.24.37245120

Email : tcts@mard.gov.vn

Department of Livestock Production (DLP)

16 Thuy Khue, Tay Ho, Ha Noi

Tel: 84.24.37345443; Fax: 84.24.37345444

Email: cn@mard.gov.vn

National Agro-Forestry and Fishery Quality Assurance Department (NAFIQAD)

10 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Hanoi;

Tel: 84.24.8354 966; Fax: 84.24.8317221

Contact: Mr. Nguyen Nhu Tiep, Director General

Email: nafiqad@mard.gov.vn;

MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH)

Vietnam Food Administration (VFA)

138A Giang Vo, Hanoi

Tel: 84.24. 38464489-38463702; Fax: 84.24.38463739

Email: vfa@vfa.gov.vn;

Website: www.vfa.gov.vn;

Contact: Mr. Nguyen Thanh Phong, Director General; Ms. Tran Viet Nga, Deputy General Director.

MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (MOIT)

Department of Science and Technology

54 Hai Ba Trung, Hoan Kiem, Ha Noi

Tel: 84.24. 22 202 222

Fax: 84.24.22 202525

Website: www.moit.gov.vn

Email: VKHCN@moit.gov.vn

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam (NOIP)

386 Nguyen Trai, Thanh Xuan, Hanoi;

Tel: 84.24.3858 3069, 84.24.3858 3425; Fax: 84.24.3858 8449, 84.24.3858 4002

Website: www.noip.gov.vn

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

General Department of Vietnam Customs

Block E3 - Duong Dinh Nghe street, Yen Hoa, Cau Giay, Hanoi

Website: <https://www.customs.gov.vn/home.aspx?language=en-US>

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts

PPD/Plant Quarantine Sub-Department of Region I

2 Tran Quang Khai, Hai Phong

Tel: 84.225.3821839; Fax: 84.225.3842593

Email: kdtv1hp@yahoo.com

Management area: Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Hung Yen, Hai Duong, Quang Ninh

PPD/Plant Quarantine Sub-Department of Region II

28 Mac Dinh Chi, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City

Tel: 84.28.38.251.401; Fax: 84.28.38.293.266

Email: kdtvv2hcm@vnn.vn

Management area: Ho Chi Minh City, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Lam Dong, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, Long An, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Dong Thap, Ba Ria Vung Tau

PPD/Plant Quarantine Sub-Department of Region III

146 Hoang Dieu, Da Nang

Tel: 84.511.3821622; Fax: 84.511.3873099

Email: kdtv3@vnn.vn

Management area: Da Nang, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai

PPD/Plant Quarantine Sub-Department of Region IV

66 Le Hong Phong, Quy Nhon, Binh Dinh

Tel: 84.256.3822964; Fax: 84.256.3822964

Management area: Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Daklak, Dak Nong

PPD/Plant Quarantine Sub-Department of Region V

149 Ho Duc Di, Dong Da, Hanoi

Tel: 84.24.35.331302; Fax: 84.24.35332118

Email: cckdtv5@fpt.vn

Management area: Ha Noi, Bac Ninh, Bac Giang, Vinh Phuc, Phu Tho, Ha Tay, Ninh Binh, Nam Dinh, Ha Nam, Hoa Binh, Son La

PPD/Plant Quarantine Sub-Department of Region VI

28 Tran Phu, Vinh city, Nghe An;

Tel: 84.238.3837796;

Email: cckdtvv6@hn.vnn.vn

Management area: Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh

PPD/Plant Quarantine Sub-Department of Region VII

98B Ngo Quyen, Dong Kinh ward, Lang Son

Tel: 84.205.3875797; Fax: 84.205.3875797

Email: chicuckdtv7@gmail.com

Management area: Lang Son, Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Thai Nguyen

PPD/Plant Quarantine Sub-Department of Region VIII

7 Nguyen Hue, TP Lao Cai

Tel: 84.214.3830503

Management area: Lao Cai, Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, Yen Bai, Lai Chau, Dien Bien

PPD/Plant Quarantine Sub-Department of Region IX

386B Cach Mang Thang 8, Can Tho

Tel: 84.292.3826709; Fax : 84.292.3828408

Email: kdtvv9@hcm.vnn.vn

Management area: Hau Giang, An Giang, Kien Giang, Ca Mau, Bac Lieu, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Vinh Long

Department of Animal Health /Regional Animal Health Office I

Phuong Mai, Dong Da, Ha Noi

Tel: 84.24.38686971; Fax: 84.24.38685390

Department of Animal Health /Regional Animal Health Office II

23 Da Nang, Ngo Quyen District, Hai Phong

Tel: 84.225.3836304; Fax: 84.225.3551698

Department of Animal Health /Regional Animal Health Office III

51 Nguyen Sinh Sac, Vinh City, Nghe An
Tel: 84.238.3854390; Fax: 84.238.3584159

Department of Animal Health /Regional Animal Health Office IV
12 Tran Quy Cap, Hai Chau district, Da Nang
Tel: 84.236.3887714

Department of Animal Health /Regional Animal Health Office V
Buon Ma Thuat, Dak Lak
Tel: 84. 262.3877795

Department of Animal Health /Regional Animal Health Office VI
521/1 Hoang Van Thu, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City
Tel: 84.28.39830722; Fax: 84.28.38569050

Department of Animal Health /Regional Animal Health Office VII
88 Cach Mang Thang 8, Can Tho
Tel: 84.292.3767048

DISCLAIMER

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Post also notes that this report may not cover the regulations released after December 2018 by MARD, should U.S. exporters have any questions, please contact aghamoi@fas.usda.gov.