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## **Vietnam**

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### **Vietnam National Assembly Passes Animal Health Law**

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Livestock and Products

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**Report Highlights:**

This report provides an un-official translation of Vietnam's Law on Animal Health approved by the National Assembly on June 19, 2015. The Law supersedes the Veterinary Ordinance 18/2004/PL-UBTVQH10, and will be effective from July 1, 2016. It covers a wide range of animal health related areas including prevention, control, and surveillance of animal diseases, management of animal slaughtering and processing, import quarantine inspection of animal and animal products, and the management of veterinary drugs. This report provides brief summaries of the animal disease / epidemic control, the import quarantine inspection process for animals and animal products, and the management of veterinary drugs portions of the Law. A number of Circulars are currently being drafted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to implement sections of the Law.

## Report summary:

On June 19, 2015, the Vietnam National Assembly ratified the Law on Animal Health, also sometimes referred to as the “Vet Law.” The new Law will enter into force on July 1, 2016. The Law consists of seven (7) Chapters covering 116 Articles. The Law in Vietnamese is available on the Vietnam Government’s website:

[http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class\\_id=1&\\_page=1&mode=detail&document\\_id=180584](http://vanban.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&_page=1&mode=detail&document_id=180584)

The structure of the Law is as below:

Chapter I: General Provisions

Chapter II: Prevention and Control of Animal Disease

Section 1: General Regulations on Prevention and Control of Animal Diseases

Section 2: Prevention and Control of Terrestrial Animal Diseases

Section 3: Prevention and Control of Aquatic Animal Diseases

Chapter III: Quarantine of Animals and Animal Products

Section 1: Quarantine of Terrestrial Animals and Animal Products

Section 2: Quarantine of Aquatic Animals and Aquatic Animal Products.

Section 3: Authorities and Responsibilities of Organizations, Individuals on Quarantine of Animals and Animal Products

Chapter IV: Control of Slaughtering, Pre-Processing, Processing of Animal Products; Veterinary Hygiene Inspection

Section 1: Control of Slaughtering of Terrestrial Animals

Section 2: Control of Pre-Processing, Processing of Terrestrial Animals

Section 3: Veterinary Hygiene Inspection

Section 4: Authorities and Responsibilities for Slaughtering, Pre-Processing and Processing of Animals and Animal Products and Veterinary Hygiene Inspection

Chapter V: Veterinary Drug Management

Section 1: Veterinary Drug Management and Registration

Section 2: Trial of Veterinary Drugs

Section 3: Manufacturing, Trading, Import and Export of Veterinary Drugs

Section 4: Recalls, and Destruction of Veterinary Drugs

Chapter VI: Veterinary Practices

Chapter VII: Implementation Provisions

**Vietnamese animal health management system** is stipulated in Article 6 of Chapter I. The components of the system include the Department of Animal Health (DAH) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD); Veterinary Agencies of a Provincial/City’s Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (herein after called Provincial Veterinary Agency); and Veterinary Stations under the management of the Provincial Veterinary Agency are located at districts, towns, or administrative units of the province (here-after called District Veterinary Agency). Local authorities can also decide to allocate veterinary staff at the commune level.

**State management of animal health** is detailed in Article 8, Chapter I and designates MARD as the lead on management of all areas relating to animal health. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is assigned to

coordinate with MARD to prevent disease transmission between animals and humans. The Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) shall coordinate with MARD for handling of trade fraud, counterfeiting of animals, animal products, and veterinary drugs. The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) is assigned to coordinate with MARD on research relating to animal health. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is responsible for working with MARD on customs and finance related activities for animal health. Other ministries including the Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Information and Communications, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and the Ministry of Transportation, within their authorities and responsibilities, are also assigned to coordinate with MARD to carry out some activities on animal health.

**Declaration of terrestrial animal epidemics** is regulated in Article 26, Chapter II and shall be declared when the following conditions are met: a) there is an outbreak of disease listed on the animal diseases subject to epidemic declaration; b) confirmation from an authorized diagnosis agency that the disease is on the list of animal diseases subject to epidemic declaration; or is a new-pathogen causing animal disease.

The declaration of a terrestrial animal epidemic shall be made by the Chairman of District's People's Committee if the above mentioned conditions are met and the outbreak occurs within the district. The Chairman of the Provincial/City's People's Committee shall make the declaration if more than two districts of the Province/City are affected by the outbreak. The authority to declare an epidemic shall be the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development if the disease outbreak is occurring in more than two provinces. The Government's Competent Agency (Department of Animal Health) shall proclaim the state emergency if the animal disease spreads to large areas and seriously threatens society and the economy in accordance with the Law on State Emergency.

**Declaration of aquatic epidemics** is regulated in Article 34 of the Law. The principles and contents of the declaration of an aquatic epidemic are prescribed in Clause 1 and 3 of Article 26. The conditions for the declaration of aquatic disease epidemic includes: a) the outbreak of a diseases listed on the aquatic diseases subject to the epidemic declaration; b) the confirmation from an authorized diagnosis agency that the disease is on the list of aquatic diseases subject to epidemic declaration; or the detection of a new pathogen-causing disease; and c) a written request for declaration from the Provincial Veterinary Agency. The Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee shall declare the aquatic epidemic when the above mentioned conditions are met.

**Quarantine (inspection) of terrestrial animals and animal products** is stipulated in Article 37 Chapter III. Terrestrial animals and animal products on the list of animals and animal products subject to quarantine, must be quarantined (inspected) in the following cases: when transported out of a province; for exports at the request of importing country; at the request of animal owners; and before importation, temporary import for export, gate transfer, entry into bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnam territory.

*The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development* issues the List of terrestrial animals and animal products subject to animal quarantine; the list of terrestrial animals and animal products exempted from quarantine; and the List of terrestrial animals and animal products subject to risk assessment before importation to Vietnam; the List of terrestrial objects subject to animal quarantine; Regulations detailing the contents, dossier for quarantine of animals/animals products being transported out of provinces;

imported, exported, temporarily import for re-export, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnam territory and animals/animal products of hand carry on; marking, issuing code for animals, seal of animals transporting vehicles, animal products containing utensils.

The risk assessment of animals and animal products is stipulated in Article 43: Accordingly, animals and animal products on the list of animals, and animal products subject to risk assessment must have a risk assessment conducted before being permitted to import to Vietnam. The Department of Animal Health is assigned to work with the competent agency of the exporting country to conduct the risk assessment. Based on the results of the risk assessment, DAH makes a decision to allow the importation to Vietnam or not.

The requirements for terrestrial animals and animal products imported to Vietnam is regulated in Article 44: Terrestrial animals being imported to Vietnam must meet the following requirements: 1) healthy animals originating from a facility that is free from animal disease; or not affected by dangerous diseases listed by OIE and Vietnam; 2) accompanied by a Quarantine Certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country and meeting Vietnam's requirements on veterinary hygiene.

Requirements for terrestrial animal products imported to Vietnam for food use include: a) being derived from animals that meet the above-mentioned conditions; b) being accompanied by an Export Certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country and meeting requirement on veterinary hygiene of Vietnam; and c) being slaughtered, pre-processed, processed at a Food Business Operation (FBO) already registered for export to Vietnam.

For terrestrial animal products imported to Vietnam not for use as food, the requirements include: a) being derived from animals meeting the above mentioned conditions for export to Vietnam and; b) accompanied by a Quarantine Certificate (Animal Health Certificate) issued by the competent agency of exporting country.

System inspection in the exporting country: When necessary, DAH shall inspect the procedure on isolation of animals for quarantine; inspection, evaluation of veterinary hygiene management, and animal disease surveillance in the exporting country.

The dossier registering and declaring for import quarantine (inspection) of terrestrial animals and animal products: The registration dossier for animal quarantine is stipulated in Article 45 and includes: 1) an application requesting guidance on the quarantine of animals and animal products; and 2) for animals, animal products being managed by other competent agencies, relevant documents or licenses shall be included. The dossier for declaration of quarantine of terrestrial animals or animal products consists of: 1) an application for declaration; and 2) a Quarantine Certificate issued by the exporting country.

The procedure of quarantine of terrestrial animals and animal products imported to Vietnam: Within five (5) working days after receiving a completed and valid dossier registering for quarantine (stipulated in Clause 1, Article 45), DAH issues a letter indicating acceptance to conduct the quarantine; and provides guidance instructing relevant agencies/individual to implement the quarantine. In the case that DAH does not accept the registration for quarantine, DAH shall provide the registered organizations or

individuals a written response indicating the reasons for rejecting the registration. Within one (1) working day after receiving the dossier declaring the import quarantine (regulated in Clause 2, Article 45), DAH will inform the goods owners of the time and place to conduct quarantine. These provisions will be further detailed in a Circular promulgated by MARD at a later date.

Contents of quarantine (inspection) of terrestrial animals and animal products imported to Vietnam: To quarantine (inspect) imported animals, DAH shall: a) check the quarantine dossier, animal health status; and allow animal owners to move the animals to a quarantine area if the dossier is valid and animals do not show sign of disease; b) to monitor animals in the quarantine area; c) take samples for testing of disease; d) issue the Quarantine Certificate for animals meeting veterinary hygiene requirements and notify the veterinary agency where the quarantined animals shall arrive; and e) provide the animal owners with guidance on hygiene measures, cleaning, and disinfection.

To quarantine (inspect) terrestrial animal products imported to Vietnam, DAH shall: a) inspect the dossier registered for quarantine, check the status of the goods and take samples for testing of veterinary hygiene, as regulated; b) issue a Quarantine Certificate for animal products meeting veterinary hygiene requirements and notify the veterinary agency where the inspected products arrive; and c) provide the goods owner with guidance on application of hygiene measures.

The dossier for quarantine (inspection) of animals and animal products temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily exported for re-import; gate transfer; bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnam is detailed in Article 48. The dossier registering the quarantine is regulated in Clause 1, Article 48 and includes: the application for quarantine; the commercial contract; other related documents if the product is managed by other competent agencies. The dossier declaring the quarantine is stipulated in Clause 2, Article 48 and includes: the application for declaration of quarantine and the Quarantine Certificate issued by exporting country.

The procedure of quarantine (inspection) of animals and animal products temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily exported for re-import; gate transfer; bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnam is regulated in Clause 1, Article 48. Within five (5) working days after receiving the completed and valid application, DAH will issue a letter guiding the organization/individual on who shall conduct the quarantine. At border gates, within one (1) working day after receiving the valid dossier as regulated in Clause 2, Article 48, DAH shall notify the registered organization, individual regarding the implementation of quarantine as regulated in Article 50 of the Law.

The quarantine (inspection) of animals and animal products temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily export for re-import; gate transfer; bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnam, DAH shall: a) inspect the submitted dossier and status of the consignment; b) issue a Quarantine Certificate, except for cases stipulated in Clause 4, Article 50; c) seal with stamp or affix lead seals to the transporting vehicle; and d) provide the goods' owners with guidance on veterinary hygiene during the transporting of the animals or animal products within Vietnam. At exporting border gates DAH shall check the Quarantine Certificate, the container seals, and provide certification for the owners of animals or animal products to export from Vietnamese territory.

A Quarantine Certificate is not issued for the following cases of animals and animal products temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily exported for re-import; gate transfer; entry into bonded

warehouses, transit via Vietnam: 1) animals, animal products were transported via countries or regions being affected by disease susceptible to those animal species; 2) the Quarantine Certificate of exporting country is not valid; and 3) animals are sick, have signs of sickness, or animal products are carrying a dangerous disease pathogen as regulated by Vietnam's regulation.

*As stated in Article 58, the procedure of the quarantine (inspection) of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products to import, temporarily import for re-export, temporarily export for re-import, gate transfer, bonded warehouse, transit via Vietnam territory, to exhibition, trade show, or transportation of disease specimens are similar to the procedure of the quarantine (inspection) of terrestrial animals / animal products regulated in Article 44, 45,46,47,48,49,50,51 and 52 of this Law.*

The authorities and responsibilities of the Department of Animal Health regarding the quarantine (inspection) of animals and animal products is specified in Article 59. Accordingly, DAH has the following responsibilities: 1) coordinate with the competent agency of the exporting country to conduct inspection in the exporting country; or to request the quarantine in accordance with requirements from importing country; 2) decide on measures to handle and monitor animals and animal products that do not meet hygiene requirements; 3) coordinate with relevant agencies to handle animals and animal products without owner or traceability; and 4) provide quarantine related information per request from trading partners.

DAH has the following authority: 1) to request exporting countries to provide related information and to coordinate inspection in the exporting country; 2) to reject imports of animals and animal products not meeting veterinary hygiene; 3) to request the good's owner to handle the imported animals and animal products not meeting veterinary hygiene; and 4) if necessary, to authorize the Provincial Veterinary Agency to conduct and issue a Certificate of Quarantine.

Temporary suspension of export, import; ban on export, import of animals and animal products: is regulated in Article 61. Accordingly, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development makes the decision to temporarily suspend or ban the export or import of animals and animal products for the following cases: a) Imported animals and animal products are identified as carriers of dangerous infectious diseases with risk of spreading disease to domestic livestock or affecting human health; are warned; do not meet requirements of Vietnam; or seriously affect Vietnamese exports; b) Exported animals and animal products do not meet the requirements of veterinary hygiene; are warned by the importing country; or cause risk of loss of export market for Vietnam.

**VETERINARY DRUGS MANAGEMENT** is regulated in Chapter V.

Registration of a veterinary drug for circulation in Vietnam is detailed in Article 80. Accordingly, organizations, individuals manufacturing or importing veterinary drugs must carry out registration with the Department of Animal Health in the following cases: a) veterinary drug is newly produced locally; or b) the veterinary drug is imported for first time.

The dossier for registering veterinary drugs for circulation in Vietnam includes: a) an application for registration of circulation of the drug; b) technical documents and labels of the drug; c) results of the drug quality analysis provided by the manufacturer; results of veterinary drug tests provided by a designated laboratory in Vietnam; results of the efficacy and safety trial of the veterinary drug; and d)

Good Manufacturing Practice Certificates of the drug or Certificates of eligibility for manufacturing veterinary drugs or Certificate of eligibility for importing veterinary drugs; Certificate of product circulation issued by competent agency of exporting country with regard to imported veterinary drugs. For imported veterinary drugs, submission of the Certificate of eligibility for importing veterinary drugs and the Certificate of product circulation issued by the competent authority of the exporting country is required.

*Order and procedure for issuing a Certificate of circulation of veterinary drugs:* Within six (6) months from the date of receiving a valid dossier, the Department of Animal Health shall examine and issue the certificates of circulation for veterinary drugs; or written notification of the reason for refusal must be delivered in the case of an adverse decision. The Certificate issued for drug circulation is valid for five (5) years.

FAS-Vietnam will continue to monitor this Law's implementation and the future promulgation of implementing Circulars.

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### **Un-official translation of the Law on Animal Health**

**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**  
**Law No: 79/2015/QH13**

**THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**  
**Independence – Freedom - Happiness**

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## **LAW ON ANIMAL HEALTH**

Pursuant to Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam  
The National Assembly hereby promulgates the Law on Animal Health

### **CHAPTER I** **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 1. Governing scope**

This Law regulates the prevention, treatment and control of animal disease; quarantine of animal and animal products; control of slaughtering, pre-processing and processing of animal products; inspection of veterinary sanitation; management of veterinary drugs and veterinary practices.

#### **Article 2. Applicability**

This Law applies to Vietnamese and foreign organizations and individuals carrying out animal-health-related activities in Vietnam.

#### **Article 3. Interpretation of terms**

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

1. *Animals* include:
  - a. *Terrestrial animals* are animals, poultry, wild animals, reptiles, bees, silkworms, worms and some other on land animals.

- b. *Aquatic animals* being fish, crustaceans, mollusks, amphibians, underwater mammals, and other aquatic animal species.
2. *Animal products* are products originated from animals as follows:
  - a. *Products of terrestrial animals* consist of meat, egg, milk, honey, wax, royal jelly, semen, animal embryo, blood, internal organs, skin, feather, bone, horny, hoof and other products originated from terrestrial animals.
  - b. *Products of aquatic animals* that are pre-processed or are processed but still in shape of their origin; embryo, egg, semen and other products originated from aquatic animals.
3. *Preliminary processing of animals, animal products* means cleaning, dressing, sorting, freezing, salting, smoking, drying, packaging in order to have products ready for consuming or being used as materials for further food, animal feed production or for other purposes.
4. *Veterinary activity* is the state management of veterinary and activities relating to prevention, treatment, and control of animal diseases; quarantine of animals, animal products; control animal slaughtering, pre- processing, processing of animal and animal products; veterinary hygiene inspection; management of veterinary medicine, and veterinary practice.
5. *Disease free zone or compartment* means an identified zone or establishment of animal raising or animal breeder production of cattle, poultry or aquatic animals where there is no incidence occurring of dangerous infectious diseases mentioned in the List of Diseases subject to epidemic declaration during a identified period of time specific for each disease, each kind of animal and where veterinary activities must ensure to control the epidemics.
6. *Infectious diseases* caused by infectious pathogens that transmit directly or indirectly between animals and animals, or between animals and humans.
7. *Infectious pathogens* consist of viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi and other pathogens capable of causing infectious diseases.
8. *Animal epidemic* means an infectious disease which is named in the List of Diseases subject to epidemic declaration.
9. *Animal disease outbreak* means an area where exists an animal infectious disease which is named in the List of diseases subject to epidemic declaration.
10. *Epidemic zone* means an area with animal disease outbreaks as determined by the authorized animal health agency.
11. *Epidemic-threatened zone* means the peripheral or adjacent area of an epidemic zone of a neighboring country which is identified by the competent animal health agency.
12. *Buffer zone* means the peripheral area of an epidemic-threatened zone as identified by the competent animal health agency.
13. *List of Animal Diseases subject to epidemic declaration* including animal infectious diseases causing significant socio-economic losses, or infectious diseases between human and animals.
14. *Quarantine of animals, animal products* means to inspect, to apply technical measures to detect, control and prevent subjects of animals and animal products quarantine.
15. *Control of animal slaughtering* mean the control of animals before and after slaughtering in order to detect, control and prevent subjects causing diseases for animals, human and environment.
16. *Veterinary sanitation* means to meet the requirements to protect animal, human health, environment and ecosystem.
17. *Veterinary hygiene inspection* is the inspection and applications of technical measures to detect, control prevent objects subject to veterinary hygiene inspection.

18. *Objects subject to animals and animal product quarantine* include micro-organisms, parasites, eggs and larvae of parasites that cause the disease for animal and harmful for human health.
19. *Subjects of veterinary hygiene inspection* include microorganisms causing pollution, microbial toxins; physical factor, chemistry; toxic or radioactive substances; environmental factors affecting animal and human health, environment and ecosystems.
20. *Owner of goods* is the owner of animals, animal products, or their representative managing animals, animal products during the transportation, movement, take care of animals, animal products.
21. *Veterinary drugs* is a single substance or compounds used for the purpose of animal disease prevention and treatment, diagnosis or adjustment, recovery, improve function of growth and reproduction of animals, including (veterinary finished products and veterinary drug materials, vaccines, biological products, microorganisms, chemicals used in veterinary medicine)
22. *Veterinary finished products* includes any form of drugs that have gone through all stages of the manufacturing process including final packing and labeling, that have been quality controlled by establishments and meet all the registered quality criteria.
23. *Veterinary drug materials* mean the substances used as compositions of a drug.
24. *Veterinary vaccines used for veterinary purpose* mean the products containing antigens which help animals' body to build up immunity and which are used for disease prevention purpose.
25. *Bio-products used for veterinary purpose* mean the products of biological origins used for prevention, treatment and diagnosis of diseases, intervention in the animals' growth and reproduction or treatment of the environment during rearing and slaughter of animals or aquaculture.
26. *Microorganisms used for veterinary purpose mean* species of bacteria, viruses, protozoan parasites, fungi, yeasts and some other species of microorganisms used for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animal diseases; researching, manufacturing, testing and trial of veterinary drugs.
27. *Chemicals are used in veterinary products* derived from chemicals used for disease prevention, treatment, diagnosis, disinfection, sterilization, disinfection of environment of animal husbandry and aquaculture, slaughtering, pre-processing and processing of animals, animal products.
28. *Testing of veterinary drugs* is the examination and identification of technical standards of veterinary medicine.
29. *Trial of veterinary drugs* is the examination and identification the characteristics, effectiveness and safety of veterinary drugs on some animals at testing facility.
30. *Inspection of veterinary medicine* is the reexamination and reevaluation of quality veterinary medicine that had been tested, trialed and or being traded upon outstanding disputes, complaints or requested by state competent agencies.

#### **Article 4. Principles of veterinary activities**

1. Ensuring the consistency of veterinary activities from the central to local levels in order to care and protect the health of animals, improve economic efficiency, sustainability in production, livestock business and aquaculture, ensuring food safety and protecting the public health and ecological environment.

2. The disease prevention is primary, timely treatment, epidemic fighting urgently; fast detection of animal diseases; accurate, thorough handling of the outbreak, the source of disease transmission; timely prevention of infection or spread of objects subject to animals, animal products.
3. Animal disease prevention is the primary responsibility of owners of animals, animal raising facilities; aquaculture facilities; State agencies are responsible for providing guidance, implementation of measures on animal disease prevention, effective fighting against animal disease.
4. To ensure convenience in commercial trading of animals, animal products; harmonizing interest of the State, the community, the legitimate rights and interests of organizations and individuals
5. Applying scientific and advance technology, combining modern science and technology with the people's traditional experience in preventing diseases, and fighting against epidemics, animal disease treatment

**Article 5. The State Policy on Animal Health**

1. In each period, the State shall have detail policy on investment and providing financial support for the following activities:
  - a) Scientific research, development and transfer of technology on diagnosis, testing, treatment of animal disease; building of facilities for diagnosis and testing of animal diseases, building of facilities for trial, testing of veterinary products serving for state management; building of isolated facilities for animal quarantine;
  - b) Development of systems on traceability of animals/animal products; planning of slaughtering, pre-processing, processing facilities in the direction of industry linking to animal raising areas;
  - c) Development of information systems for monitoring, forecasting and warning of animal diseases;
  - d) Preventing, fighting against animal disease and remedy after the epidemic outbreak;
  - đ) Preventing, control of diseases on the List of Dangerous Diseases subject to declaration; control and eradication of dangerous contagious diseases of animals, infectious diseases transmitted between animals and human;
  - e) Strengthening the infrastructure, technology for animal health agencies; monitoring and alerting system on environment;
  - g) Production of veterinary drugs, vaccine for preventing, fighting against dangerous contagious diseases of animals;
  - h) Building animal disease free zones.
2. The State shall have policies to encourage the following activities:
  - a) Establishing animal disease free zones or compartments; establish intensive animal rearing facilities, intensive cattle and poultry slaughtering facilities;
  - b) Organizations or individuals participate in prevention and control animal diseases; socialization of veterinary activities, insurance for animals;
  - c) Conducting research, application of science, technology and good management practice, advanced managing systems in veterinary field;
  - d) Education and training human resource working in veterinary areas;
  - đ) Caring, nursing and protecting animals for humanitarian purpose.

3. Person performing veterinary activities at the request from state competent agencies if, injured or death caused by infected disease shall be considered, entitled and granted policies as applied for war invalids, martyrs in accordance with law awarded to incentives people have contributed to the revolution.

#### **Article 6. Animal Health System**

1. The system specializing on animal health include:
  - a) Department of Animal Health, Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development
  - b) Sub-Department of Animal Health under province's or city's Department of Agricultural and Rural Development (hereinafter called Provincial Veterinary Authority).
  - c) Stations under the Provincial Veterinary Authority located at districts, towns of province or similar administrative unit (hereinafter referred to as District Veterinary Agency).
2. Based on veterinary activities required in the locality and ability to balance local Resources, People's Committees of provinces/city shall suggest the relevant People's Councils to consider the allocation of veterinary officers to commune, wards, and township.
3. The Government regulates detailing of this Article and mechanism and policy for veterinary practitioner at commune level.

#### **Article 7. Information and Propaganda on Animal Health**

1. The dissemination of information, propaganda on animal health is to provide knowledge about the animal disease, prevention and control measures, policies, and regulations on animal health.
2. The dissemination of information on animal health is carried out by varied forms, suitable for objects, geographical areas. Contents of information and communication on veterinary must be accurate, timely and understandable.
3. The responsibility of the state agencies for information and communication on animal health is defined as follows:
  - a) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development organize and direct the provision of information, implementation of activities relating to disseminating information on animal health.
  - b) Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government agencies, People's Committees at all levels within their duties and authorities to organize and disseminate information on animal health.
4. Organizations and individuals engaged in activities and dissemination of information on animal health must comply with the provisions of this Law and other related regulations.

#### **Article 8. Responsibilities for the state management of the Government and Relevant Ministries**

1. The Government is responsible for the state management of animal health throughout the nation.
2. Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible to the Government for state management of animal health and have the following responsibilities:
  - a) Develop and direct the implementation of the strategy, organization and planning on animal health;

- b) Issuance of under its authority; or submitting to competent authority for issuance of, and implementation of policies, legal documents, standards and technical regulations on animal health;
  - c) To direct, guide and organize the implementation of activities relating to animal disease prevention, treatment and remedy of epidemic; quarantine of animals, animal products; inspection of slaughtering, pre-processing, processing facilities; inspection of veterinary hygiene; management of veterinary drugs and veterinary practice.
  - d) To regulate uniform, badges, cards for animal quarantine;
  - đ) Manage and guide the issuance, renewal, extend or revocation of licenses, certificates in the field of veterinary
  - e) To organize the basic survey; research, application of science and technology; education, and training in the areas of veterinary.
  - g) Organization of information dissemination, propaganda and dissemination of knowledge, education on veterinary Law
  - h) To regulate technical standards for professional positions in veterinary managing systems management; standards for veterinary workers at communes, wards and townships
  - i) To inspect, examine and settle complaints and denunciations and handle violations of legislation on animal health in accordance with their authority;
  - j) To do veterinary statistics
  - k) To direct, implement the International cooperation on animal health.
3. The Minister of Health is responsible for coordinating with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in the prevention of disease transmission between animals and humans.
  4. Minister of Industry and Trade is responsible for collaboration with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in the prevention of commercial fraud, counterfeiting; and handling of violations of the trade of animals, animal products, veterinary medicines circulating on the market.
  5. Minister of Science and Technology is responsible for coordinating with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development regarding the management of scientific research, developing and transferring technology, building veterinary areas relating standards, technical regulations.
  6. The Minister of Finance is responsible for leading and coordinating with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to issue regulations on the conditions to complete customs procedure for inspection, monitoring animals and animal products subject to quarantine, specimen, veterinary drugs for export, import, temporary import for re-export, temporary export for re-import, border-bonded warehouses, transit through the territory of Vietnam; combat smuggling and illegal movement of animals, animal products across borders; to guide local authority to layout and use the annual budget and to ensure funding for the prevention and control of animal epidemics.
  7. Minister of Public Security shall coordinate with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to ensure the security relating to prevention and control of animal diseases and quarantine of animals, animal products.

8. The Minister of Defense shall have responsibility to coordinate with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in ensuring national defense and security relating prevention and control of animal diseases and quarantine of animals, animal products; to direct the Border Guard Force, Coast Guard in coordinating with relevant agencies for prevention of smuggling and illegal movement of animals, animal products, veterinary drugs crossing borders.
9. The Minister of Information and Communications has the responsibility to coordinate with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in directing and guiding the dissemination of information warning transmitted diseases and combat animal diseases.
10. Minister of Natural Resources and Environment is responsible for leading and coordinating with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development regarding the issuance of regulations and national technical regulations on environmental protection relating to veterinary areas.
11. The Minister of Transport is responsible, in collaboration with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, for control of animal transporting mean, animal products and veterinary drugs.

**Article 9. Responsibility of People Committees at relevant levels.**

1. People's Committees of provinces and centrally run cities (hereinafter referred collectively to as the Provincial People's Committee) have the following responsibilities:
  - a) To promulgate according to its competence or submit to competent authorities for issuance of legal documents guiding the implementation of veterinary related regulations;
  - b) Developing and implementing regional planning, facilities safe from animal diseases; planning the prevention and control of animal diseases; program on monitoring, controlling and eliminating animal diseases;
  - c) Decision on allocation, management and use of funds, mobilizing local resources as prescribed by law for prevention and control of animal diseases; inspection and monitoring quality of veterinary drugs circulated on their management areas; allocating funds for handling of destruction of animals, animal products, ownerless veterinary medicines circulated in local areas and other related activities.
  - d) Direct and organize implementation of measures to protect livestock from disease outbreaks; collecting statistical data, estimating damage caused by the disease in the area; implementation of supporting policies on stabilizing, restoring animal production after disease outbreak;
  - d) To organize the communication, dissemination and training on veterinary regulations.
  - g) To direct, inspect, exam veterinary activities, to settle complaints and handle violations on the animal health in accordance with their authority.
2. The People's Committees of districts, towns and provincial cities (hereinafter referred to as the district level People Committee) have the following responsibilities:
  - a) To lead the organization of communication and disseminating legal regulations within their area to improve the public's awareness of veterinary services and activities.
  - b) To request the district veterinary agency to monitor, forecasting and warning of animal disease.

- c) To provide funds and organize prevention of animal disease; gathering statistics and evaluating the damage caused by the animal epidemics; to provide financial and technical support to farmers;
  - d) To direct the inspection of veterinary activities and to resolve complaints, denunciations and handle violations of legislation on veterinary in compliance with their authority.
3. People's Committees of communes, wards and towns (hereinafter referred to as the commune-level People's Committees) have the following responsibilities:
- a) To propagate and disseminate education on raising awareness of compliance with the legislation on animal health; awareness and responsibility of owners to prevent and control animal diseases and sense of responsibility of the private animal health workers in the areas, responsibilities of veterinary drug users for the community and the environment;
  - b) To regulate sites for destroy infected animals, animal products contaminated pathogens, fake, poor quality, unknown origin, smuggled veterinary drugs;
  - c) To organize the prevention and control of animal diseases; early detection and notification of animal disease situation; report on damage; guiding and implementing support policies for people participated in disease control; implementing measures to prevent and protect animal herd
  - d) Collaborate with local veterinary agencies to monitor, carry out surveillance activities, and collect data on animal population and diseases animals.
  - đ) To inspect veterinary activities and resolve complaints, denunciations and handle violations of legislation on veterinary in compliance with their authority.

**Article 10: Responsibilities of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and its members and social-professional organizations**

1. Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organizations in the scope of functions and tasks of their responsibility to propagate, mobilize people, trade unionists, members to implement policies and legislation on animal veterinary; providing comments for development of regulations and monitoring social debate in the field of veterinary as prescribed by law.
2. Social –professional organizations, social organizations provide comments for development of veterinary related regulations; propagation and dissemination of knowledge, veterinary legislation; consulting, technical training in animal health

**Article 11: International Cooperation on Animal Health**

1. Main contents of international cooperation on animal health include:
  - a) Signing, joining and implementation of international conventions in the field of animal health of that Vietnam is a member or signatory;
  - b) Training, development of human resources; scientific research, transferring technologies; sharing and exchange of information on animal health;
  - c) Resources support.
2. Department of Animal Health shall be the point of contact for internation cooperation on animal health as assigned by Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development.

**Article 12: Fees and charge on veterinary**

Organizations and individuals carrying veterinary related activities have to pay veterinary fees and charges prescribed by regulations on fees and charges.

### **Article 13: Prohibited Acts**

1. Conceal, not declare or not declare timely diseased animals or animals having sign of disease infection, dead animals caused by infectious disease spreading epidemics.
2. Declare, make an improper List or confirmation number, quantity of diseased, dead animals, infected animal products that must be destroyed; quantity and volume of supplies and chemicals for disease prevention with the aim to benefit from the policy of state support.
3. Not declare animal epidemics in the case must be declared under the provisions of this Law.
4. Improper information on status of animal disease epidemics
5. Not deployed or not timely deployed measures to prevent and control animal diseases under the provisions of this Law.
6. Failing to comply with the diseases prevention and control measures as required by competent agencies and authorities.
7. Dispose of diseased infected animals, dead animals and their byproducts, discharge of waste water and untreated waste into the environment.
8. Transportation of dead animals, sick animals, animal product or products of animal waste carrying dangerous, transmittable diseases pathogens; transportation of susceptible animal and animal products from epidemic areas without approval from veterinary competent authority.
9. Improper destruction or not destruction of disease infected, dead animals, animal products carrying disease pathogens or being subject to disposal as regulated by legislations.
10. Arbitrarily purchasing, erasing and revising animal health relating licenses, certificates.
11. Fraudulently exchange or change the numbers of animals, animal products that already have been quarantined.
12. Shirking the quarantine; transportation of animals, animal products subject to quarantine without quarantine certificates, unknown origin.
13. Import, temporary import for re-export, transfer from gate to gate, transit in Vietnam, of animals and animal products from countries or territories being infected by epidemics of dangerous diseases for that the animals are susceptible.
14. Imports of animals and animal products, microorganisms for use in veterinary, specimens without permission from the competent authority.
15. Import and export of animals and animal products on the List of Animal/Animal products banned from import or export.
16. Slaughtering, harvesting animals, animal products for food use earlier than time stopped using veterinary drugs as described in the use instruction.
17. Slaughtering, treatments of animals infected by diseases on the List of animal diseases banned for slaughtering, treatment.
18. Slaughtering, pre-processing, and processing of animal products for trade at establishments being not eligible veterinary hygiene, food safety requirements.
19. Production, pre-processing, processing and trading of animal products containing substances banned from use in livestock production, veterinary or contain microorganism, residues exceeding permitted limits.
20. Soaked, soaked in chemical, injecting water or other substances into animals, animal products causing un-hygiene products.
21. Using unknown original materials veterinary drugs, veterinary drugs for prevention, and the use of banned, low quality and expired, veterinary drugs, veterinary drugs has yet approved for circulation in Vietnam, except for cases stipulated in point C, Clause 6 of Article 15 of this Law.

22. Production, export, import and trade of fake veterinary drugs, veterinary drugs of unknown origin, prohibit the use of veterinary drugs banned for use, expired veterinary medicines, low quality veterinary drugs, animal drugs have yet allowed for circulation in Vietnam, except other cases stipulated in Clause 2, Article 100 of this Law.
23. Circulation veterinary drugs with label content not the same the content approved by the veterinary agency.
24. Advertising veterinary drugs incorrect with features, the registered uses.
25. Illegal veterinary practice.

## **CHAPTER II PREVENTION, CONTROL ANIMAL DISEASE**

### **Section 1**

#### **General Regulations on Prevention and Control of Diseases**

#### **Article 14. Contents of preventing and controlling animal epidemics**

1. Implementation of preventive measures, diagnosis and treatment; observation, alerting rearing environment; monitoring, forecasting and warnings of disease; disease investigation, risk analysis; animal disease control
2. Frequently implement cleaning and disinfecting animal husbandry and aquaculture environment.
3. Establishing animal disease-free areas and premises; implementation of program, plan on elimination of some dangerous infectious diseases in animals, and between animals and humans.
4. Publicize accuracy, completeness, timeliness information on animal epidemics, and support policy in disease prevention and control.
5. Propaganda, disseminations, and training on measures for prevention and control of animal diseases.

#### **Article 15. Prevention of diseases for animals**

1. Facilities where animals, aquatic animals raised, instruments, tools used in livestock production, and aquaculture must be clean and disinfected; kill vectors periodically and after each production cycle; animal raising and aquaculture facilities must be complied with local planning and approved by local authorities.
2. Wastes generated in animal production, aquaculture must be technically treated in accordance with regulations on environment protection. For closed fisheries production system, water sources must meet criteria for quality; waste water and disposal materials must be technically treated before discharging as stipulated by environment protection regulations.
3. Animal breeds and feed used in livestock and fisheries production must be ensured about safety from disease, and hygiene and in accordance with regulation on animal breeds and animal feed.
4. Domestic animals must be vaccinated against dangerous infectious diseases per requirement from veterinary agency.
5. Vaccine for compulsory diseases in the programs on controlling, eradicating, emergency will be supported by State's budget; the veterinary competent agency have responsibility to develop

plan on the use of vaccine, submitting the competent authorities for approval, implementing the approved plan of using the vaccines.

6. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development has the following responsibilities:

- a) Issuing the List of animal diseases subject to the epidemic declaration; the List of disease transmitted between animals and humans; and the List of sick animals banned for slaughtering, treatment
- b) To regulate mandatory preventive measures; requirement on veterinary hygiene, environmental hygiene in animal husbandry and aquaculture; conditions of animals to be transported out of the epidemic areas.
- c) To make decision on the use of drugs have not been registered for circulation in Vietnam in urgent cases for timely prevention and control of animal diseases;
- d) To regulate the order, the procedure and dossier for recognition of zone, facility free from animal disease.

#### **Article 16: Animal disease surveillance**

1. Animal disease surveillance must be implemented in order to early detect diseases causing serious damage for social economy, dangerous infectious pathogens in animals and diseases transmittable between human and animals.
2. Competent authorities shall issue programs to monitor some serious infectious animal diseases in order to encourage animal owners to prevent and combat animal diseases.
3. Owners of animal and fisheries farms shall implement the following activities:
  - a) To develop and implement surveillance plan at their facility under the guidance of veterinary agencies;
  - b) When participating in animal disease monitoring programs specified in Clause 2 of this Article, owner of the animal and aquaculture farms comply with requirements of veterinary agencies and are allowed to transport animals, animal products out of the epidemic areas under the guidance of veterinary agencies;
  - c) Monitoring and recording the process of production, disease prevention, treatment and control of animal disease;
  - d) Report to the government, veterinary agencies when test results identifying animals carrying pathogenic on the List of animal diseases must be declared, and on the List of disease transmission between animals and humans.
4. Diagnostic, testing agencies are responsible for report to veterinary competent authorities when testing results showing diseases on the List of diseases subject to declaration, and on the List of disease transmission between animals and human.
5. Animal health agencies shall implement animal diseases surveillance as following:
  - a) Base on disease situation, shall develop programs of surveillance of animal diseases during rearing, transporting, slaughtering, trading and importing animals, animal products;
  - b) Actively carrying out outbreak investigation and taking samples for monitoring of animal diseases;

- c) Periodically or extraordinarily implement the surveillance of diseases transmitted and spread between wild animals and livestock at wild animal rearing establishments, zoos, bird gardens, biological sanctuaries.
- d) Based on the monitoring results, disease epidemiologic characteristics, shall develop forecasting and reporting on some dangerous infectious animal diseases, and providing guidance on prevention and combating the diseases; immediately report to health agency at the same level in case there is detection on disease transmittable between animals and human; sending warning message to animal owners and public for actively participating in activities to isolate disease infected animals from healthy animals and human.
- d) Develop and manage database system on disease surveillance and forecasting, warning of animal disease; receiving feedback and providing information on animal disease situation;
- e) Certifying facility joining the program on animal disease surveillance ensuring safety.

**Article 17. Zones, compartments safe from animal diseases**

1. Conditions for recognition of zones, compartments safe from animal diseases:
  - a) Implementation of prevention activities for animal diseases as stipulated at Article 14 and Clause 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Article 15 of this Law;
  - b) Implementation of animal surveillance in accordance with Clause 3, Article 16 of this Law;
  - c) Without having occurrence of dangerous infectious animal diseases in a regulated period for each disease, each animal species;
  - d) Veterinary activities within that zone, compartment ensuring the control of animal diseases.
2. Zones, compartment recognized as safe from animal disease shall be given priority in the selection of animal breed and livestock products supplied for livestock production development programs and projects;
3. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development stipulates the details of this Article.

**Article 18. Programs on control and eradication of dangerous transmittable animal diseases and animal disease transmittable to human**

1. The control and elimination of some dangerous infectious animal diseases, disease transmission between animals and people must be developed into program and plan for each period.
2. The control and eradication of dangerous transmittable animal diseases include the following contents:
  - a) To study, investigate for detecting disease causing agents, disease transmitting agents analyzing and evaluating the risk of factors causing diseases, disease transmission;
  - b) Early detection, timely eradication and stop spreading out of disease in large scale;
  - c) Implementation of mandatory preventive measures, including the use of vaccines, cleaning cages, mandatory destroying, slaughtering of sick animals and other mandatory technical measures required by veterinary agencies;
  - d) Animal disease monitoring and risk warning;

- e) Dissemination, training and guiding organizations and individuals to actively prevent animals from some dangerous infectious diseases;
  - e) Expanding and maintaining animal disease free zones and facilities.
3. The control and eradication of animal diseases transmittable between animals and people include the following contents:
    - a) To study, investigate, and detect infectious agents causing diseases transmittable from animals to humans;
    - b) To monitor and control the source of contamination, stop the disease spreading;
    - c) Implementation of mandatory animal disease preventive measures including the use of vaccines, cleaning cages, compulsory destroying, slaughtering sick animals and other required technical measures requested by veterinary and health agencies;
    - d) Monitoring disease transmission between animals and humans; establishing information systems, warning risk of dangerous infectious diseases from animals to humans;
    - d) Mechanisms on information, reporting on epidemics between veterinary and health agencies regarding the responding and handling diseases;
    - e) Disseminating, training and guiding organizations and individuals to actively prevent and control disease transmission between animals and humans as guided by veterinary and health agencies.
  4. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development has the following responsibilities:
    - a) Developing and submitting for Prime Minister's approval of programs and plans to control and eradicate some infectious animal diseases, dangerous disease transmittable between animals and humans;
    - b) To direct the implementation of compulsory measures on controlling and eradicating dangerous infectious diseases in animals; and diseases transmittable between animals and human;
    - c) Annually to evaluate and report to the Prime Minister the situation of animal diseases; the control and eradication of animal disease.
  5. The Minister of Health is responsible for leading and coordinating with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in handling information on disease transmission between animals and humans; organizing timely treatment of human cases; implementing the epidemic declaration as stipulated by regulation on the prevention and control of infectious diseases.
  6. The Minister of Finance has the responsibility to ensure funding for implementation of programs and plans stipulated in Clause 4 of this article.
  7. The Chairman's Committee of all levels are responsible for implementing the programs, plans controlling and eradicating some infectious animal diseases and dangerous disease transmittable between animals and human.

**Article 19. Declaration, diagnosis and investigation of animal diseases**

1. Owners of animals, animal raising and aquaculture farms when discover sick, death or having signs of transmittable diseases acquiring animals, must report to animal health workers or commune animal health staff of Commune People's Committee, or nearest veterinary agencies.
2. Commune's veterinary workers when discovering or receiving notification on sick, death or having signs of transmittable diseases acquiring animals shall have the following responsibilities
  - a) To verify information, diagnose clinically, and provide assistance to veterinary agency take samples for the disease diagnose;
  - b) To guide owners of animals, animal raising and aquaculture farms to implement measures stipulated at Clause 1, Article 25 and Clause 1 Article 33 of this Law.
  - c) Report to the commune's People's committee and veterinary agency at district level.
3. The district level veterinary agency, when receiving notification sick, death or having signs of transmittable diseases acquiring animals shall have the following responsibilities:
  - a) Verifying information, diagnosing clinically, and investigating outbreaks;
  - b) Take samples for testing of disease causing agent.
  - c) Provide guidance on disease preventive and control measures;
  - d) Report to the district's People's Committee and provincial veterinary authority.
4. Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall regulate details for this Article.

**Article 20. Treatment of animal diseases**

1. Illness sign showing animals must be diagnosed, isolated, getting care, timely treatment, except cases where treatments are prohibited or subject to mandatory slaughtering, destruction as regulated by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural development.
2. Animal owners, owners of livestock, aquaculture facilities, veterinary staff at commune or private veterinary practitioner when carrying treatment for animals in the epidemic outbreak areas must follow the guidance provided by veterinary agencies; implementation of hygiene, disinfection and other regulations regarding the prevention and control of epidemics.
3. Use drugs for treatment of animal disease as regulated at Clause 1 Article 104 of this Law.

**Article 21. Treatment to animals**

1. Organizations and individuals engaging in husbandry, aquaculture, and the use of animals have the following responsibilities:
  - a) To manage, care, nurture and use suitable transportation for each species;
  - b) To minimize pain, fear, humanly treatment to animals during livestock production, aquaculture, transportation, slaughtering, destruction, disease prevention, medical treatment and scientific research.
2. Organizations and individuals raising ornamental animals, animals for biodiversity conservation are responsible for caring, nurturing, preventing and treatment of animal diseases to fully and promptly in accordance with this Law.

**Article 22: Reservation and use of veterinary drugs on the List of National Reservation**

1. Reservation of veterinary drugs on the List of National Reserves is regulated as follows:
  - a) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development submit to the Prime Minister for approval of type and quantity of veterinary medicines to be reserved.
  - b) Veterinary medicines named on the List of National Reservation are managed and used in accordance with the provisions of the Law on National Reservation.
2. The use of veterinary medicines on the List of National Reservation is regulated as follows:
  - a) In emergency cases, when disaster, epidemics occurred and based on the request of the Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall decide to use veterinary drugs named on the National Reservation for fighting epidemics in accordance with Ministry of Finance's (MOF) regulation on spending government budget, and report to the Prime Minister as well as report to MOF about the supply, the use of veterinary drugs from the National Reserves; In case over Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development's authority, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall report to the Prime Minister for consideration and decision.
  - b) Chairman of provincial People's Committee to direct the receipt, storage and use of veterinary medicines taken from the National Reserves for prompt combating epidemics, efficient use and use of the drugs for right purpose and reporting to Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development about results of using veterinary drugs from the National Reserve supplied for the locality.
3. Provincial People Committee make veterinary drug reservation by using the local budget for implementation of measures on prevention and combating animal diseases.

**Article 23. Fund for prevention and control of animal diseases**

1. Fund for prevention and control of animal diseases shall be used in the following activities:
  - a) Prevention and fighting against animal diseases;
  - b) Overcoming the consequences of animal epidemics;
  - c) Restoring the environment for animal and fisheries production.
2. Fund for prevention and control of animal diseases to be formed from:
  - a) Government budget;
  - b) Fund from animal owners; owners of animal raising and aquaculture facilities
  - c) Contributions and donations from domestic and international organizations and individuals and other legal sources as prescribed by law.
3. Government shall regulate mobilization, management and use of fund for prevention and fighting against animal diseases.

**Article 24. Animal epidemics prevention and control steering committee**

1. Animal epidemic prevention and control steering committee at different levels shall be formed when the animal epidemics declared.
2. Prime Minister regulates the establishment, organization and operation of the Steering Committee for animal epidemic prevention and control at different levels

## **Section 2**

### **Prevention and control of Terrestrial Animal Diseases**

#### **Article 25. Handling of Disease outbreak of terrestrial animals**

1. Animal owners, owners of animal and fisheries production facilities have the following responsibilities:
  - a) Immediately isolate animals being infected, having signs of acquiring diseases;
  - b) Do not slaughter, trade and throw animals, animal products being infected, having signs of acquiring diseases, dead animals to the environment;
  - c) Implement cleaning and disinfection or destruction, compulsory slaughtering of infected animals, animal having signs of disease in accordance with the guideline provided by veterinary and in accordance with environment protection regulation.
  - d) Provide precise information about epidemics whenever requested by local veterinary agency and commune's veterinary staff.
  - đ) To abide request for inspection and examination by the state competent authority.
2. Commune's animal health staff shall have the following responsibilities:
  - a) To direct animal owners, owners of animal raising, aquaculture facilities to implement provision regulated in Clause 1 of this Article.
  - b) To implement animal disease prevention, control, diagnosis and medical treatment as guided by veterinary agencies.
  - c) Submit report on animal disease situation to the Chairman of commune's People Committee.
3. Communal People's Committees have responsibilities:
  - a) To conduct propaganda on animal disease prevention and control within their locality
  - b) Direct commune's animal health staff, relevant organizations and individuals within localities to do inspection, supervision of owners of livestock to isolate sick animals, do statistics on numbers of sick animals, susceptible animals in the area; collaborate with veterinary specialized agencies on collecting samples for testing.
  - c) Direct commune animal health staff and animal health workers to organize vaccination for animals, medical treatment for animals as guidelines of veterinary agencies;
  - d) To make decision and directing destruction of animals in affected areas; to do cleaning, hygiene and disinfection on areas of livestock rearing, slaughtering and trading of animals and animal products;
  - đ) Controlling transportation of animals, animal products in and out of affected areas.
4. District's people committee has the following responsibilities:
  - a) To provide fund to be used for handling of outbreaks.
  - b) Direct veterinary specialized agencies, relevant division, sectors to: Identify and inform the animal disease outbreak via the local media and providing guidance on hygiene measures applied in livestock production, slaughter, transportation and animal trading.

- c) Direct the Communal People's Committees to implement activities regulated at Clause 3 of the Article.
- 5. Provincial People's Committees direct People's Committees at all levels, divisions, sectors of the areas to handle disease outbreaks, allocate budget, support for establishment owners having animals being infected, die, compulsory destroyed.

## **Article 26. Declaration of terrestrial animal epidemics**

- 1. Principles for declaration of terrestrial animal epidemics:
  - a) Declaration of animal epidemic must meet adequate conditions, right authorization, and openness, precise and timely.
  - b) Within 24 hours from the receiving request on the declaration, person having authority regulated in Clause 4 and 5 of this Article shall decide to declare the epidemics.
- 2. Declaration of terrestrial animal epidemics shall be made when meeting the following conditions:
  - a) There are outbreaks of animal diseases on the List of animal disease subject to epidemic outbreak declaration and in the trend to spread rapidly on large scale or new infectious pathogen detected;
  - b) Having concluded by authorized diagnosis agency as disease on the List of animal diseases subject to declaration or carrying pathogens causing infectious disease.
- 3. Contents of declaration of outbreak of terrestrial animal epidemics include:
  - a) The name of animal disease or name of new infectious pathogen causing animal disease, name of infected animals;
  - b) Time when animal epidemics occur or time to detect new infectious pathogens;
  - c) The epidemic, epidemic-threatened areas, buffer zones;
  - d) Measures to prevent and combat animal diseases.
- 4. Authority to declare animal epidemics as follow:
  - a) Per request from district's veterinary agency, chairman of District People's Committee shall decide to declare animal epidemics as stipulated at Clause 2 of this Article and when the epidemics occurs within the district.
  - b). Chairman of Provincial People's Committees based on the request of provincial veterinary authority shall decide to declare animal epidemics as stipulated at Clause 2 of this Article when the animal epidemics occurs in more than two districts of the province.
- 5. Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, based on request from Department of Animal Health, shall declare the animal disease epidemics when the epidemics occur in more than two provinces; inspect, urge and monitor epidemic declaration made by Chairman of provincial and district People Committee.
- 6. In the case of animal disease spreading fast in large area, seriously threatening human health or causing serious damage to the social economy, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development report to the Prime Minister to request the State competent authority to proclaim the emergency accordance with the law on the state of emergency.

## **Article 27. Organization of fighting against epidemics in affected zone**

**1. When a declaration on outbreak of animal disease is made, the person authorized for the declaration shall direct relevant organizations, individuals to implement the following measures:**

- a) Identifying epidemic area, epidemic-threatened area, buffer zones; displaying signboard, checkpoint, providing travel guidance on transportation of animals, animal products via affected areas;
- b) To prohibit unauthorized persons from entering area having sick or dead animals; restrict people in and out of infected areas; implementation of preventive measures for animals as prescribed by regulations;
- c) To prohibit slaughtering, in and out for circulation of animals, animal products susceptible to the declared diseases in the affected area, except animals, animal products allowed for transportation out by the Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development.
- d) Urgently organize vaccination or mandatory preventive measures for animals susceptible to the diseases declared in infected areas; medical treatment, compulsory slaughtering or destroy of animals, animal products carrying disease causing pathogen as guided by veterinary agency;
- đ) Cleaning, sterilizing and disinfecting cages, facilities, equipment, grazing areas of infected animals as guided by veterinary agency.

**2. Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for the following:**

- a) To direct the Chairman of People Committee of province, where the epidemics occurring to mobilize local resources for quickly implementing measures enclosure, control and extinguish the epidemic, preventing diseases from spreading to other areas; to inspect the epidemics declaration and organization on fighting against epidemics of the Chairman of the provincial People Committee where the epidemics occurred.
- b) To submit the Prime Minister recommendations on providing supports for combating the epidemics and implement it.
- c) Report to the Prime Minister on the results of epidemic control and outcomes of implementation of policy supporting the epidemic control, solving of consequences caused by epidemics and recovery of livestock production.

**3. Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee has the following responsibilities:**

- a) To direct District People's Committee and the province's veterinary agency, relevant agencies, organizations, individuals to implement measures on prevention and control of animal diseases; to mobilize local resources used for prevention and fighting against the disease; inspecting and examining the implementation of prevention and control animal epidemics.
- b) To conduct propaganda, dissemination of control measures, prevention of spread of infectious diseases in the local areas;
- c) To direct the implementation of policies supporting the control of epidemics, overcome the consequences caused by the epidemic, stabilization of people's life, restoring livestock production in local areas.

- d) When requirement on financial, material and resource for prevention and combating animal disease is beyond local ability, provincial People Committee shall submit recommendation for supports to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development suggesting the Prime Minister to decide
  - d) Submitting the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development report on results of prevention of animal disease and the implementation of policies to support prevention, remedial caused by the epidemic and restore livestock.
4. Chairman of People's Committee at district levels has the following responsibilities:
- a) To direct and organize the implementation of measures to prevent and control animal diseases under the direction of Chairman of provincial People's Committee;
  - b) To organize the propagation and dissemination of measures on prevention and control of animal diseases in the area;
  - c) To implement policies supporting the prevention and control of animal disease, remedy of consequence caused by disease, stabilizing life and restoring livestock production in the area;
  - d) submit to the Chairman of the provincial People's Committee for making decision on providing funding, materials and resources required to prevent and combat animal diseases beyond the capacity of the local;
  - d) Report to the Chairman of provincial People's Committee on the results of prevention and control of animal disease and the implementation of policies to support prevention, remedial caused by the epidemic and restore livestock in the area.
5. Chairman of Commune's People Committee has to following responsibilities:
- a) Implementing measures to prevent and control animal diseases under the direction of People's Committees of higher levels;
  - b) Organizing the destruction of dead animals, sick animals; compulsory slaughtering of infected animals; cleaning, hygiene, disinfection;
  - c) To organize the propagation and dissemination of measures on animal disease prevention and control in the area;
  - d) To implement policies supporting prevention and control of animal disease, remedy of consequence caused by disease, stabilizing life and restoring livestock production in the area;
  - e) Submit Chairman of the district People's Committee making decision on supports of funding, materials and resources required to prevent and combat animal diseases beyond the capacity of the local;
  - e) Report to the Chairman of the district People's Committee on the results of prevention and control of animal disease and the implementation of policies to support the disease prevention of disease and overcoming consequences caused disease and restoring livestock production in the locality.
6. The Department of Animal Health is responsible

- a) To guide the provincial veterinary agencies to carry out measures on prevention and control of animal disease epidemics; participating or providing supports to local agency on animal disease prevention, control, disease investigation, assessment of the disease outbreak.
  - b) Identification of agents causing new diseases or epidemics.
7. Local animal health agency has responsibility to provide advice and guidance on measures to combat animal disease epidemics; to determine damage caused by the epidemics, monitoring, synthesizing, and evaluating the effectiveness of epidemic fighting and do reports as prescribed to the People Committee at the same level.
8. Commune animal health staff is responsible:
- a) Implementing activities led by competent authorities and veterinary agencies of all levels;
  - b) Handle outbreak in compliance with Clause 2 Article 25 of this Law;
  - c) Providing guidance, participating in cleaning and disinfection to stop disease spreading to other areas;
  - d) Collect data on animal population and number of sick, dead, destroyed animals as guided by veterinary agency;
9. Livestock owners are responsible:
- a) Handle outbreak in compliance with Clause 1 Article 25 of this Law;
  - b) Implement prevention and control measures led as requested different level's People Committee, veterinary agency and communal animal health staff;
  - c) Pay expenditure spent on overcoming of consequences caused by violation; pay compensation for losses caused by violation on animal disease prevention, control as regulated by regulations.

**Article 28. Prevention and control animal epidemics in epidemic-threatened zones**

1. People Committee at different levels shall direct the following measures:
- a) Control transportation of the animals/animal products that susceptible to declared disease from in and out of epidemic-threatened areas ;
  - b) Strictly control the slaughtering, transportation of animals and animal products in affected areas;
  - c) Applying vaccination and compulsory disease prevention measures for animals susceptible to the declared disease;
  - d) Conduct propagation and dissemination of animal epidemic control measures in the area;
2. When there is a dangerous epidemic in a neighboring country, which shares the boundary with Vietnam, the Chairman of provincial People's Committee has the following responsibilities and urgently report to the Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development:
- a) Declare the epidemic-threatened zones within 5 km counting from the border and implement the measures specified in Clause 1 of this Article;

- b) Decide the border gate and the species of animals are not permitted for transportation through the gate;
  - c) Decide to make a temporarily suspension of animals, animal products susceptible to disease declared in the neighboring country for entering to Vietnam territory
  - d) Direct the relevant agencies to inspect, strictly control activities related to animal and animal products in the epidemic-threatened zones; implement of sanitary and disinfection measures for human, means transported through the gate.
3. Animal owners must do the following measures:
- a) Have animals vaccinated or apply other preventive measures as directed by the veterinary authorities;
  - b) Cleaning, disinfection of animal rearing facilities, tools, and environment;
  - c) Carry-out epidemic control measures ordered by state competent agencies.

**Article 29. Prevention and control animal epidemics in epidemic-buffer zones**

- 1. People Committee at different levels shall direct relevant agencies to implement the followings:
  - a) Inspecting, tightly controlling the transportation, slaughtering, trading of animals and animal products;
  - b) Regularly carry out monitoring and surveillance of animals that are susceptible to the disease;
- 2. Animal owners must implement measures stipulated in Clause 3, Article 28 of this Law;

**Article 30. Compulsory treatments of animals, animal products infected, having signal of being infected or carrying disease pathogen on the List of animals subject to epidemic declaration, List of disease transmittable from animals to human or detection of new disease pathogen.**

- 1. Compulsory treatments applied for animals, animal products infected, having signal of being infected or carrying disease pathogen on the List of animals subject to epidemic declaration, List of disease transmittable from animals to human or detection of new disease pathogen include:
  - a) Compulsory destroy
  - b) Compulsory slaughtering
- 2. The Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development, Chairman of People Committee at different levels, within their authority, shall decide to have measure for handling of cases stipulated in Clause 1 of this Article.
- 3. State shall support mandatory destruction, slaughtering of sick, having sign of diseased animals, animal products carrying disease causing pathogen on the List of animal diseases subject to declaration, List of animal disease transmittable from animals to human or detected as new disease causing pathogen. In each period, the Prime Minister shall make decision on supporting specific objects, the level of support for compulsory destruction, slaughtering of infected animals, disease sign carrying animals and animal product carrying disease causing

pathogen on the List of diseases subject to epidemic declaration, the List of diseases transmitted between animals and people.

4. The compulsory slaughtering must be done as follows :
  - a) Perform at slaughterhouses designed by local veterinary specialized agencies and must fully implement the prescribed veterinary measures ;
  - b) Vehicles transporting animals for compulsory slaughtering must have the closed floor so that the waste is not spilled on the road and must be disinfected immediately after transportation;
  - c) The slaughter houses, slaughter equipment, waste of compulsory slaughtered animals are required to be treated and disinfected after slaughter;
  - d) Carcasses of compulsorily slaughtered animals can be used but be treated to ensure prescribed veterinary hygiene.
5. The mandatory destruction, slaughtering of infected animals, animals having sign of infection, and animal products carrying disease causing pathogen on the List of Diseases Subject to Epidemic Declaration, the List of diseases transmittable between animals and human must be done in accordance with procedure regulated regulations on animal health, prevention of infectious diseases and environmental protection.
6. Owners having animal compulsorily destroyed and slaughtered shall:
  - a) Implementing the compulsory destruction or compulsory slaughtering as guided by the veterinary specialized agencies;
  - b) Implementing regulations stipulated at Clause 1 Article 25 of this Law;
7. Every year, the provincial People's Committee is responsible for allocating contingency funds for the destroying of animals and support owners having animal destroyed to ensure rapidly and efficiently controlling and preventing the disease and environment protection.
8. The Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development shall regulate details of Clause 1, 4 and 5 of this Article.

#### **Article 31. Declaration of termination of terrestrial animal epidemics**

1. The conditions for declaration of epidemic termination include:
  - a) Within the time limit prescribed for each type of disease, counting from the date when the last diseased animal died, was slaughtered, destroyed, compulsorily handled or recovered from disease, there is no animal acquiring the disease or dying by the declared epidemics;
  - b) Having applied vaccination or other mandatory disease preventive measures for animals susceptible to diseases in the infected areas, epidemic threatening areas;
  - c) Have applied measures on cleaning, disinfection to ensure hygiene required for infected areas, epidemic threatening areas.
  - d) There is a writing request for the termination of the epidemics from veterinary agency that are verified and certified by veterinary agency at higher level.

The Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development shall regulate details of this Clause.

2. The person authorized to make declaration on the epidemics as regulated in Article 26 of this Law shall make announcement on termination of the epidemics that meet provision regulated in Clause 1 of this Article.

### **Section3**

#### **Prevention and control Aquatic Animal Diseases**

##### **Article 32. Observation and warning aquaculture environment**

1. The owners of fisheries producing establishments have responsibilities:
  - a) To make observation, and monitoring and inspecting of indicators, recording all data of environment of fisheries production;
  - b) Provide information for environmental monitoring, prevention of diseases in aquaculture at the request of specialized competent agencies.
2. Fishery competent agencies are responsible for:
  - a) Develop and submit to competent authorities for approval of plan on environmental monitoring and warning;
  - b) To implement or coordinate with environmental monitoring, warning agency to implement the environment monitoring, warning plan for early detection of environmental adverse sign in order to recommend aquaculture owners to adjust timely.
3. The provincial People's Committees allocate funds and direct the implementation of the programs on environmental monitoring and warning
4. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for:
  - a) Guiding and organizing the implementation of monitoring, forecasting and warning of aquaculture environment.
  - b) Appointing organizations, individuals meeting criteria for participating in activities of environmental monitoring, warning for aquaculture and send results, reports to veterinary, fishery agencies.

##### **Article 33. Handling outbreak of aquatic diseases**

1. Aquatic farm owners have the following responsibilities:
  - a) Do not discharge untreated wastewater, disposal waste into environment;
  - b) Do not throw infected, dead, infectious disease suspected aquatic animals into environment;
  - c) To conduct medical treatment, harvesting or handling of infected animals, dead or suspected infectious diseases; other measures to prevent the spread of diseases under the guidance of veterinary specialized agencies.
  - d) To provide precise information on the epidemics as regulated in Clause 1, Article 19 of this Law; providing information on aquatic epidemics as requested by veterinary agency and commune's veterinary staff.
  - đ) Cleaning, disinfection of aquatic environment, equipment used for fishery in accordance with guideline provided by veterinary agency.
  - e) Handling, destroying of aquatic animals must ensure that not spreading the disease.
  - g) Complying with inspection requested by state competent agencies
2. Commune animal health staff and animal health workers are responsible for:

- a) To implement provision stipulated in Point a, Clause 8, Article 27 of this Law; providing guidance, monitoring fisheries production facilities for implementation of Clause 1 of this Article;
  - b) Collecting statistical data on the area, numbers of aquatic animals, areas and disease infected animals;
3. Veterinary agency is responsible for investigation, reporting and providing measures on handling of disease outbreak as regulated in Clause 6 and 7, Article 27 of this Law.
4. Communal People's Committees have responsibilities:
- a) Based on the conclusion by competent agency authorized for diagnosis, testing of diseases on the List of diseases subject to epidemic declaration and per the request from commune's veterinary staff, timely report the epidemic situation;
  - b) To organize the monitoring, alert animal epidemic areas;
  - c) Propagation on prevention of animal disease in the area; implementation of policies supporting the fight against epidemics, remedial caused by epidemics and aquaculture rehabilitation in the area;
  - d) Direct the medical treatment, harvesting, handling or monitoring of infected aquatic animals; gathering statistical data on aquaculture area or number of infected aquatic animals; Environmental disinfecting infected areas;
  - đ) To organize the implementation of measures to prevent and control animal diseases under the direction of the district People's Committee;
  - e) submit to the Chairman of the district People's Committee decided to support the funding, materials and resources when requesting epidemic exceeds local capabilities;
  - g) Report to the Chairman of the district People's Committee on the results of anti-epidemic and implement policies supporting prevention and control of animal diseases.
5. District People's Committees has the following responsibilities:
- a) Timely and accurately notifying animal disease situation occurred in the district based on the conclusions of the competent authorities responsible for diagnostic and testing of animal diseases on the List of diseases subject to epidemic declaration and the proposal of the district's veterinary agency;
  - b) Organize activities for prevention, treatment of disease infected animals; cleaning and disinfection of aquaculture environment prescribed for each kind of disease.
  - c) Guiding aquatic animal owners, traders and transporters of aquatic animals to apply veterinary sanitary measures for preventing disease from spreading.
  - d) Implement supporting policies; overcome any consequence because of outbreaks and restoring environment for aquaculture.
  - đ) Implementation of prevention and control measures led by the provincial People's Committee.
  - e) Organize communication and dissemination of prevention and control measures.

- g) Submit to Chairman of the provincial People's Committee to decide and provide resources used for prevention and control disease whenever these resources are not equipped by district capacity.
- h) Report to Chairman of provincial People Committee about results of prevention, fighting against the disease and the implementation of the supporting policies.

6. Provincial People's Committee is responsible:

- a) Direct people's committee at all levels and relevant agencies and sectors of the local to handle the disease outbreak
- b) To allocate funding for handling of disease outbreak, supporting owners having aquatic animals that are infected, death or compulsorily destroyed.

**Article 34: Declaration of aquatic epidemic**

- 1) Principles and contents of aquatic epidemics declaration shall be implemented in accordance with provision stipulated in Clause 1 and Clause 3, Article 26 of this Law.
- 2) The declaration of aquatic epidemics shall be made when it meets the following conditions:
  - a) There is outbreak of disease named in the List of aquatic animal diseases subject to declaration and in the tendency of spreading into large area or detection of new pathogen causing disease.
  - b) The diagnosis by competent veterinary agency confirming that the disease is on the List of diseases subject to declaration or new pathogen detected.
  - c) There is a writing request for declaration from provincial veterinary authority.
- 3) Chairman of provincial People Committee shall decide to declare the epidemics when it meets conditions regulated in Clause 2 of this Article.

**Article 35. Organizing the control aquatic animal epidemics**

- 1. The person authorized to declare the aquatic epidemics shall be responsible for directing relevant agencies, organizations and individuals to implement the following measures:
  - a) To define epidemic areas: placing notifying board, providing guidance for people and transportation of aquatic animals, aquatic animal products in and out of epidemic areas.
  - b) To restrict unauthorized people entering epidemic areas or areas having death animals caused by the epidemics
  - c) To control transportation of aquatic animals, aquatic animal products in and out of the epidemic areas; prevention and medical treatment for aquatic animals.
  - d) Cleaning, disinfecting aquatic raising areas, equipment, tools used for aquaculture, water and waste discharged from aquaculture as guided by veterinary agency.
- 2) The Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development shall be responsible for organizing the disease prevention and control as stipulated in Clause 2, Article 27 of this Law.
- 3) Chairman of the provincial People's Committee has the following responsibilities:
  - a) To direct provincial veterinary agencies, relevant agencies, organizations and individuals to implement measures on combating aquatic animal diseases; mobilizing local resources for fighting against the epidemics;

- b) To organize the propagation and dissemination of measures to prevent and control diseases;
- c) Implementing policies supporting the fight against epidemics, remedial caused by the epidemics and recovery of aquaculture production in their areas;
- d) To inspect and supervise the implementation of prevention and control of aquatic animal diseases;
- đ) To submit the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Prime Minister the proposal requesting support on finance, materials and resource when the requirement for fight against epidemics exceeding local capability;
- e) Report to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development the results of prevention of disease; and implementing policies supporting prevention and control of aquatic animal diseases in their areas.

4. Chairman of the district People's Committee has the following responsibilities:

- a) To direct the organization of implementation of prevention and control measures;
- b) Organization of communication and dissemination of prevention and control measures;
- c) Implement supporting policies for epidemic control, overcome the consequences caused by the epidemic, stabilizing people's life, restoring aquaculture in the area;
- d) Request support from Chairman of the provincial People's Committee when required resources for handling the epidemic beyond their capacity.
- đ) Report to Chairman of the provincial People's Committee with results obtained from prevention and control activities as well as from implementation of supporting policies.

5. Chairman of the commune People's Committee has the following responsibilities:

- a) To organize the implementation of prevention and control measures as regulated;
- b) To monitor and handle diseased aquatic animals as regulated;
- c) To organize the communication and dissemination of prevention and control measures in the area;
- d) To implement supporting policies for epidemic control, overcome the consequences caused by the epidemic, stabilize people's life, restoring aquaculture in the area;
- đ) Request support from Chairman of the district People's Committee when required resources for handling the epidemic beyond their capacity
- e) Report to Chairman of the district People's Committee and veterinary agency at the higher level with results obtained from prevention and control activities, recovery of fisheries production in the area.

6. The veterinary agencies shall implement provisions regulated at Clauses 2, Article 33 of this law.

7. Commune's veterinary staff is responsible:

- a) Implement measures directed by veterinary agencies regarding the disease prevention and control;

- b) Handle outbreak in compliance with regulations at Clause 2 Article 33 of this law;
  - c) Providing guidance and participating in cleaning, disinfection to stop spreading disease.
  - d) Collect samples as guided by veterinary agencies.
8. Owner of aquaculture are is responsible to carry out regulations of the Clause 1 Article 33 of this Law.
9. For aquaculture establishments do not have infected animals but within the epidemic area, farm owners have the responsibility to apply measures to prevent germs from invading; strengthening monitoring, environmental warnings, caring, nurturing and enhancing resistance for aquatic animals; doing disease surveillance for early detection of aquatic animal diseases

**Article 36: Declaration of Aquatic Epidemics Termination**

1. The declaration of epidemic termination will be done if the following conditions are met in full:
- a) There is no new outbreak occurring from the last outbreak being handled within a prescribed time limit;
  - b) Having applied with compulsory disease prevention measures for animals that are sensitive to the disease in the epidemic area;
  - c) Having applied with measures of cleaning, disinfection in order to ensure veterinary sanitation requirements for epidemic zones.
  - d) A writing request from veterinary agency that is verified and certified by Department of Animal Health
2. Provincial Veterinary Agency shall make declaration to terminate the epidemics when all conditions specified in Clause 1 of this Article are fully met.

**CHAPTER III  
QUARANTINE OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS;  
Section 1**

**QUARANTINE OF TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

**Article 37. General provisions on quarantine of terrestrial animals and animal products**

1. Animals and animal products on the List of terrestrial animals, animal products subject to quarantine must be quarantined one time at the departing place before transported out of the province in the following cases:
- 1. Animals and animal products originate from collection and business establishments;
  - 2. Animals and animal products originate from establishments without disease monitoring.
  - 3. Animals have not been vaccinated against the diseases as prescribed in Clause 4, Article 15 of this Law or have been vaccinated but run out of immune protection.
  - 4. Animals, animal products originate from the establishments that have been not recognized as epidemic free establishment.
- đ) Animal products originate from slaughtering houses, pre-processing, processing establishments not periodically inspected for veterinary hygiene.

5. In case animals, animal products are not under Items: b, c, d, and đ of this Clause, if requested by animal owners.
2. Animals and animal products on the List of terrestrial animals, animal products subject to quarantine before export at the request of importing countries; animal owners and before importation, temporary import for re-export, temporary export for re-import, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via territory of Vietnam must be quarantined.
3. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development issues the following lists:
  - a) The list of terrestrial animals, animal products subject to quarantine;
  - b) The list of terrestrial animals, animal products exempted for quarantine;
  - c) The list of terrestrial animals, animal products subject to Risk Assessment before imported to Vietnam
  - d) List of terrestrial objects subject to animal quarantine.
  - e) Regulations detailing the contents, dossier for quarantine of animals/animals products being transported out of provinces, imported, exported, temporarily import for re-export, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnam territory; animals/animal products of hand carry on, marking, code for animals, seal of means for transportation of animals, animal products subject to quarantine

**Article 38. Requirements for terrestrial animals, animal products being transported out of the province**

1. Animals, animal products on the List of terrestrial animals, animal products subject to quarantine when transporting out of province must meet the following requirements:
  - a) Having quarantine certificate issued by the local veterinary agencies at departing place;
  - b) Animals must be healthy, animal products must meet requirement on veterinary hygiene
  - c) Do not cause spread of animal disease, and harm to human health.
2. Animals, animal products are transported by transport means, containers as stipulated in Article 70 of this Law.

**Article 39. Procedure on quarantine of terrestrial animals, animal products transported out of province**

1. Animals, animal products according to the provisions of Clause 1 of Article 37 of this Law shall be quarantined as follows:
  - a) Before transporting animals, animal products, organizations and individuals have to register with the local veterinary specialized agency for animal quarantine;
  - b) Within 01 (one) working day from receipt of quarantine registration, the local veterinary specialized agencies make decision and inform owners the place and time to conduct the quarantine;
  - c) Content of quarantine: clinical examination, diagnostics, testing of animals, animal products to detect quarantine objects;

- d) Within 05 (five) working days counting from the quarantine started, if quarantine requirements are met, the local veterinary specialized agency issues quarantine certificate; in cases lasting more than 05 (five) working days or the case not granted the quarantine certificate, the local veterinary specialized agency have to inform or provide a written notification indicating reasons.
2. Animals, animal products originate from establishments recognized as epidemic free or participate in disease surveillance program and prevented by vaccination and still having immune protection will be quarantined before transporting as follows:
  - a) Organizations and individuals, before transporting animals, animal products, have to register with the local veterinary specialized agency;
  - b) Within 01 (one) working day counting from date of quarantine started, the local veterinary specialized agency issues quarantine certificate;

**Article 40: Animal, animal product quarantine stations at traffic hubs**

1. The quarantine of animals and animal products being transported via transport hub shall be implemented at animal quarantine stations. The animal quarantine stations at traffic hubs must have representative from police, market management, veterinary agencies.
2. Content of animal, animal product quarantine at traffic hubs include:
  - a) Check the number and types of animals and animal products in accordance quarantine certificates; codes, veterinary hygiene stamps, seals of transported means;
  - b) Check the status of animal health; veterinary sanitation status of animal products, transportation means; hygiene, disinfection of transportation means;
  - c) Confirmation of tested animals, animal products meeting requirements; for unsatisfactory case, the transportation of animals, animal products shall be suspended and be handled in accordance with the law.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development plans and approves the animal quarantine stations at transport hubs for whole country.
4. Based on the plan regulated in Clause 3 of this Article, provincial People's Committee shall organize and implement animal quarantine at animal quarantine stations at transportation hubs located in the province.

**Article 41. Quarantine of terrestrial animals and animal products for exports**

1. Animals, animal products on the List of animals and animal products subject to quarantine before exporting must be quarantined and issued quarantine certificate per request from exporting countries or animal owners, in case the exporting country do not request animal quarantine therefore the quarantine procedure for animals/animal products transported out of provinces shall be applied.
2. Department of Animal Health conduct the quarantine and issue Quarantine certificate in accordance with regulations of Vietnam and requirements from importing countries or good owners.

3. Animal quarantine shall be conducted at departure or quarantine isolated places at border gates according to procedure, requirements of veterinary hygiene for exported animals and animal products.

**Article 42: Quarantine procedure of Animal, Animal Products for Exports**

1. Dossiers of quarantine for animals, animal products for export, including:
  - a) Registration for quarantine of exported animals, animal products;
  - b) Requirements on veterinary hygiene from importing country (if any)
  - c) Form of the Quarantine Certificate issued by competent agency of importing countries (if any);
2. The order and procedure for quarantine of exported animals, animal products are stipulated as follows:
  - a) Organizations, individuals when export animals, animal products on the List of terrestrial animals, animal products subject to quarantine must submit dossier registering for quarantine as stipulated in Clause 1 of this Article to the Department of Animal Health;
  - b) Within 01 (one) working day after receipt of valid application, the Department of Animal Health decide and notify the good owners the time, place to conduct quarantine;
  - c) Within 05 (five) working days from date of quarantine started, if quarantine requirements are met, the Department of Animal Health shall issues Quarantine Certificate; in cases lasting more than 05 ( five ) working days or the case the quarantine certificate not granted, must notify in writing indicating reasons.
3. In the case importing country do not request for animal quarantine, therefore the quarantine procedure on animal/animal products stipulated in Article 39 of this Law shall be applied.

**Article 43. Risk analysis for imported terrestrial animals, animal products**

1. Animals, animal products on the List of terrestrial animals and animal products subject to risk analysis before importing into Vietnam must be under gone the risks assessment.
2. The Department of Animal Health is responsible for implementing the risk analysis on the basis of information provided by the competent veterinary authority of the exporting country and other relevant resources.
3. Based on the results of risk analysis, the National veterinary specialized agency of Vietnam shall allow or not allow the importation of animals and animal products.

**Article 44. Conditions required for importation of terrestrial animals and animal products**

1. Conditions required for animals:
  - a) Healthy animals, derived from regions, establishments recognized as epidemic free or there is no dangerous diseases as regulated by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE);
  - b) Accompanied by Quarantine Certificate issued by the competent authorities of exporting country and meeting veterinary hygiene requirements of Vietnam.
2. Animal products for food use:
  - a) Derived from animals meeting conditions specified in Point a, Clause 1 of this Article;

- b) Accompanied by Quarantine Certificate issued by the competent authorities of exporting country and meeting veterinary hygiene requirements of Vietnam.
  - c) Being slaughtered, pre- processed, and processed in establishments registered for exporting to Vietnam as regulated by Minister of Agriculture and rural Development;
3. Animal products not for food use:
- a) products obtained from animals as defined in Point a, Clause 1 of this Article;
  - b) Accompanied by Quarantine Certificate issued by the competent authorities of exporting country and meeting veterinary hygiene requirements of Vietnam.
  - c) In case for producing breeders have originated from the disease free breeding farms or there is no dangerous diseases as regulation of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE);
4. In case of necessity, the Department of Animal Health shall supervise the quarantine process, inspect and evaluate the systems of management, diseases surveillance, monitoring veterinary hygiene in exporting countries.

**Article 45: Dossiers for registration, declaration of quarantine of imported terrestrial Animal/Animal Products**

1. Dossier submitted to register for quarantine of imported terrestrial animals, animal products include:
  - a) Application requesting guiding for quarantine of imported animals, animal products of organizations and individuals;
  - b) For animals and animal products subject to other relevant state competent agency's management, must submit copies of documents or licenses as regulated.
2. Dossiers for declaration of terrestrial animal quarantine include:
  - a) Application requesting for quarantine;
  - b) Quarantine certificate issued by exporting country

**Article 46. The order to quarantine of imported terrestrial animals and animal products**

1. Organizations and individuals importing animals and animal products on the list of terrestrial animals, animal products subject to quarantine must submit dossiers registering for quarantine as stipulated in Clause 1, Article 45 of this Law to the Department of Animal Health;
2. Within 05 (five) working days after receiving completed and valid dossiers stipulated in Clause 1, Article 45 of this Law, based on the disease situation, the management system of disease surveillance, monitoring of veterinary hygiene of the exporting country, the Department of Animal Health shall issue document to agree to conduct quarantine of imported animals, animal products and provide guidance to relevant agencies, individuals relating to implementation of the quarantine; in case not agree to conduct quarantine, shall provide a writing notification indicating reasons.

In case when animals, animal products, originating from country, region first time registering for export to Vietnam, or from region at high risk of animal epidemics, must go through risk analysis conducted by the Department of Animal Health.

3. Within 01 (one) working day from receipt of valid dossiers prescribed in

Clause 2, Article 45 of this Law, the Department of Animal Health shall decide and inform the good owners the time, place for conducting quarantine as prescribed in Article 47 of this Law .

**Article 47. Content of Quarantine for imported terrestrial animals and animal products.**

1. For imported animals, the Department of Animal Health shall implement the quarantine as below:
  - a) Check the quarantine dossier, animal health status; if the quarantine dossier is valid, animals have no sign of dangerous diseases, shall certify for the owners to do procedures and transport animals to quarantine areas or places that have been inspected and eligible for isolation quarantine;
  - b) Monitoring animals in isolated areas meeting conditions for quarantine; time to monitor animals in isolated quarantine place suitable for animal species, disease tested but not more than 45 days from the isolating date;
  - c) Taking samples for disease testing, applying mandatory disease prevention measures for animals as regulated;
  - d) Issue the Quarantine Certificate for imported animals meeting veterinary hygiene requirements and notify the veterinary specialized agencies where receive the animals;
  - đ) Provide guidance for good owners to implement hygiene measures, cleaning and disinfection;
2. For imported animal products, the Department of Animal Health shall do as follow:
  - a) Inspecting dossiers registered for quarantine, status of good, and if meeting requirement, samples shall be taken for testing of veterinary hygiene as regulated
  - b) Issuing Quarantine Certificate for imported animal products meeting veterinary hygiene requirement and notifying the local veterinary agency where imported products shall arrive;
  - c) Guide good owners apply hygiene measures, cleaning and disinfection.
3. In case, animals/animal products do not meet requirement, the meeting note shall be developed and to handle the case in accordance with regulation

**Article 48: Dossier for Quarantine of Animal/Animal Products temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily exported for re-import, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnamese Territory**

1. Dossiers registering for quarantine include:
  - a) Document from organizations, individuals to request for guidance on quarantine of animals, animal products temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily exported for re-import, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnamese Territory.
  - b) Business contracts;
  - c) For animals and animal products subject to the other relevant state competent agencies' management, must submit copies of documents or licenses as regulated.
2. Dossier for declaration of animal quarantine includes:
  - a) The application registered for quarantine declaration;

b) Quarantine certificate issued by exporting country

**Article 49: The order and procedures for quarantine of terrestrial animals and animal products temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily exported for re-import, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnamese Territory.**

1. Organizations and individuals when temporarily import for re-export; temporarily export for re-import, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnamese Territory animals and animal products on the List of terrestrial animals, animal products subject to quarantine must submit dossiers under the provisions of Clause 1, Article 48 of this Law to the Department of Animal Health;
2. The Department of Animal Health shall: Within 05 (five) working days after receiving valid dossiers, based on the disease situation, the management system of disease surveillance, monitoring of veterinary hygiene of the exporting countries to decide and issue guidance for relevant organizations and individuals to carry out quarantine of animals and animal products temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily exported for re-import, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnamese Territory.
3. At the border gate, within 01 (one) working day, from receiving the valid dossier as prescribed in Clause 2, Article 48 of the Law, the Department of Animal Health shall decide and notify the quarantine registering organizations, individuals to implement quarantine as regulated in Article 50 of this Law.

**Article 50: Quarantine of animals and animal products temporarily imported for re-export, temporarily exported for re-import, border-gate transshipped, transited in the territory of Vietnam**

1. At imported gates, the Department of Animal Health shall implement the followings:
  - a) Check quarantine dossiers; actual good status;
  - b) Issue quarantine certificates, except for the cases stipulated in clause 4 of this Article;
  - c) Seal with stamps on or affix lead seals to vehicles of transportation of animal products.
  - d) Guiding the goods owner to implement the veterinary sanitation regulations during keeping and transportation of animals, animal products in the territory of Vietnam; cleaning and disinfecting means of transportation and places where animals, animal product are un- or upload;
  - d) In case animals and animal products are transported in containers or other tightly-closed means, if discovering that means of transportation, seal stamps or lead-seals are abnormal, the Department of Animal Health shall request the goods owner to open containers or means of transportation to inspect veterinary sanitation with witness of the custom agencies and the goods owner.
2. Good owners transporting animals and animal products temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily exported for re-import, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnamese Territory shall have to comply with the following provisions:
  - a) Strictly comply with the animal health agency's regulations during the process of keeping and transportation of animals and animal products in the territory of Vietnam; in case of necessity

to change the transportation routes or border gates, it must be approved in writing by the Department of Animal Health.

- b) Not load, unload goods or remove seal stamps, lead-seals on their own initiative, except for the necessary cases in which the animal health agency witnesses. Where it is necessary to change means of transportation, an approval of the Department of Animal Health must be obtained;
- c) Not let transited animals in contact with domestic animals; animals shall only be released for feeding, drinking or other special cases when the animal health agency permits and supervises;
- d) Means of transportation in transit shall have to ensure not to scatter wastes on the road. Carcasses, wastes, litter, left-over animal feed and packing arising from transportation shall have to be collected and handled at the locations in accordance with instructions of the Department of Animal Health.

3. At the border-gates for export, the Department of Animal Health implement the followings:

- a) Check Quarantine certificates;
- b) Check seal stamps or lead-seals of vehicles of transportation of animals, animal products;
- c) If the goods are in conformity with the certificate issued by the animal health agency at the border-gates for import shall verify so that the goods owner completes custom procedures.

4. Not issue Certificate of quarantine for temporary import for re-export, temporary export for re-import, border-gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnamese Territory of animals and animal products in the following circumstances:

- a) Animals and animal products were transited through a nation or territory where there is an epidemic susceptible to such animal species;
- b) The quarantine certificate of the exporting country is not valid;
- c) Diseased animals, animals suspected to catch diseases or animal products carrying dangerous pathogens in accordance with laws and regulations of Vietnam.

**Article 51. Requirements for the terrestrial animals participating in fairs, exhibitions, sport competitions and art performances; terrestrial animals products brought into fairs and exhibitions**

1. Animals and animal products participating in fairs, exhibitions, sport competitions and art performances shall have to ensure the following provisions:

- a) to have clear information of the location of origin, not carrying pathogens of diseases.
- b) to have quarantine service at the departing location and to arrive places as regulated;

2. During the period of gathering, the animal owner shall have to implement the veterinary sanitation regulations and being supervised by the local veterinary specialized agency.

3. When fairs, exhibitions, sport competitions and art performances completed, the local veterinary specialized agency shall guide the cleaning and disinfection of the areas where animals and animal products were gathered; inspect and issue quarantine certification for animals and animal products which meet the veterinary sanitation requirements for domestic transportation and use; in case there is a need to re-export from Vietnam, the goods owner shall have to conduct procedures of animal quarantine for export as regulated.

## **Article 52. Transportation of animal disease specimens**

1. Organizations and individuals who need to bring into Vietnam or send abroad animal disease specimens must register and submit application dossiers to the Department of Animal Health.
2. The disease specimens being sent to testing establishments must be packed, preserved and transported as regulated, ensuring veterinary sanitation, not to disperse pathogens nor cause environmental pollution.
3. The disease specimens which are not permitted to be taken into Vietnam; or not packed, transported as regulated; possible to impose risks and to cause environment pollution must be destroyed.

### **Section 2**

## **QUARANTINE OF AQUATIC ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

### **Article 53. General principles for quarantine of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products**

1. Aquatic animals and aquatic animal products on the List of aquatic animals, animal products subject to quarantine must be quarantined one time at the departing place before transported out of the province in the following cases:
  - a) Aquatic animals and aquatic animal products originate from areas having epidemics to be declared by competent authorities;
  - b) Breeding animals originate from gathering, trade establishments;
  - c) Breeding animals originate from the aquaculture establishments that have been not recognized as epidemic free or without disease monitoring as regulated.
  - d) In case, aquatic animals are not subject to Items: a, b, c, Clause 1 of this Article, if there is request from owner of animals.
2. Aquatic animals and aquatic animal products on the List of aquatic animals, animal products subject to quarantine before export as requested of importing countries, good owners and before import, temporary import for re-export, temporary export for re-import, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via territory of Vietnam must be quarantined.
3. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall issue:
  - a) The list of aquatic animals, aquatic products subject to quarantine, quarantine exemption;
  - b) The list of aquatic animals, animal products subject to risk analysis before importing into Vietnam;
  - c) The list of objects subject to aquatic animals, aquatic products quarantine.
  - d) Regulations detailing the contents, dossiers registering for quarantine of aquatic animals, aquatic products transported out of provinces, for exported, imported, temporarily import for export, temporarily exported for import, border gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnamese territory.

### **Article 54. Requirements for aquatic animals, animal products being transported out of the province**

1. Aquatic animals, aquatic products on the List of aquatic animals, animal products subject to quarantine when transporting out of province must meet the following requirements:
  - a) Having quarantine certificate of aquatic animals, aquatic products issued by the local veterinary specialized agencies at departure place;
  - b) Aquatic animals must be healthy, aquatic products must meet requirement on veterinary hygiene;

Do not cause spread of animal disease, healthy animals; good veterinary hygiene animal products, not harmful to human health.

2. Aquatic animals, animal products are transported by transport means, containers must ensure veterinary hygiene requirements as stipulated in Article 73 of this Law.

**Article 56. Procedure on quarantine of exported aquatic animals, aquatic animal products not used as food;**

The order and content to quarantine of aquatic animals and aquatic products not for use as food on the List of aquatic animals, aquatic products subject to quarantine shall be in accordance with provisions of Article 41 and Article 42 of this Law.

**Article 57. The procedure on quarantine of exported aquatic animals, aquatic products used as food;**

1. Prior to export aquatic animals and aquatic animal products on the list of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products subject to quarantine for food use, organizations and individuals must register for quarantine with competent agencies. The registering dossier includes:
  - a) The registration of quarantine;
  - b) The quarantine requirements of importing countries or good owner (if any)
  - c) For aquatic animals and aquatic products subject to the management of other relevant state competent agencies, must submit copies of documents or licenses as regulated
  - d) Copy of disease free certificates of aquaculture establishments providing aquatic for the production of shipments (if any).
2. Upon receipt of quarantine registration of organizations and individuals, the competent authorities shall:
  - a) Check the quantity, type, packaging of aquatic animals , aquatic animal products;
  - b) Check the pathology signs;
  - c) Take samples to test disease criteria at the request of the importing countries (if any), except criteria recognized as disease free at original aquaculture establishments of the aquatic animals;
  - d) In case taking samples, within 01 (one) working days, the quarantine competent authority must send the samples to indicated laboratory for testing;
  - e) For a period not exceeding 03 (three) working days from receiving of samples, the laboratory must inform the test results to the competent authorities.
3. Issue quarantine certificates:

- a) In the cases of no sampling for disease testing, competent authorities issue export quarantine certificate within 01 (one) working day after from finishing of inspection;
- b) In the cases of taking samples: the competent authority shall issue export quarantine certificates within 01 ( one ) working days from receiving the test results that meet the requirements;
- c) In case good owners request to change the Quarantine Certificate for their shipment, the quarantine authority to inspect the shipment and re-issue the Quarantine Certificate.

**Article 58. The order and procedures for quarantine of aquatic animals and aquatic products imported, temporarily imported for re-export; temporarily exported for re-import, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnamese Territory; transporting of aquatic animal disease specimens**

The order for quarantine of aquatic animals, animal products imported, temporary imported for re-export, temporary exported for re-imported, gate transfer, bonded warehouses, transit via Vietnam Territory, transporting aquatic animal disease specimens comply with the provisions of Article 44, Article 45, Article 46, Article 47, Article 48, Article 49, Article 50, Article 51, and Article 52 of this Law.

**Article 61. Requirements for the aquatic animals participating in fairs, exhibitions, sport competitions and art performances; aquatic animals products brought into fairs and exhibitions**

1. Aquatic animals and animal products on the list of aquatic animals and aquatic animal products subject to quarantine when participating in fairs, exhibitions, sport competitions and art performances shall have to ensure the following provisions:
  - a) to have clear location of origin; do not carry any disease germ;
  - b) to have been quarantined at the original place and arriving required location.
2. During the period of gathering, persons in charge of aquatic animals and animal products shall have to implement the veterinary sanitation regulations and being supervised by the local veterinary specialized agency.
3. When fairs, exhibitions, sport competitions and art performances are finished, the local veterinary specialized agency shall guide the cleaning and disinfection of the gathering areas of aquatic certification for animals and animal products.

**Section 3**

**RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS, INDIVIDUALS ON ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS QUARANTINE**

**Article 59. Responsibilities and authorities of Department of Animal Health (DAH):**

1. DAH has responsibilities as follows:
  - a) To coordinate with competent agencies of exporting countries to conduct inspection in exporting countries or to request animal health inspection as regulated by importing country;
  - b) Making decision on handling measures; control of treatment of imported animals, animal's products not meeting requirement on veterinary hygiene

- c) Coordinating with relevant agencies to handle imported animals/animal products without owners and from unknown original places.
- d) Providing relevant exporting countries with information on quarantine of animal/animal products when requested.

2. DAH has the following authorities:

- a) To request competent agencies of countries exporting animals/animal products to provide relevant information and to coordinate on inspection in exporting countries
- b) To reject animals/animal products not meeting Vietnamese requirements on veterinary hygiene to import to Vietnam.
- c) In necessary case, the Department of Animal Health appoint province level veterinary agencies to conduct import inspection and issuance of Quarantine Certificate for exported, imported, temporarily import for re-export, border gate transfer, transit via Vietnam territory of animals/animal products at certain border gates.

**Article 60. Responsibilities and Authorities of Local Veterinary Agencies**

- 1. To conduct quarantine for animals/animal products being imported, exported, temporarily import for re-export, border gate transfer, transit via Vietnam territory when authorized by DAH
- 2. Making decision on handling measures; control of imported animals, animal products not meeting requirement on veterinary hygiene. To appoint organizations/individuals to handle imported animals/animal products not meeting veterinary hygiene; to request owners of animals/animal products to implement and to pay all associated fees

**Article 61: Temporary suspension on exports, imports; ban on exports/imports of animals/animal products.**

- 1. Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall decide to suspend export, import or ban on exports, imports in the following cases:
  - a) Imported animals, animal products are identified as carriers of dangerous infectious diseases, risk threatening to spread disease to domestic livestock, affecting human health; are warned; do not meet requirements of Vietnam; seriously affect the export of Vietnam;
  - b) Exported animals, animal products do not meet the requirements of veterinary hygiene, are warned by the importing country, causing risk of loss of export market for Vietnam.
- 2. When the risks stipulated in Clause 1 of this Article has been remedied, animals, animal products continue be allowed for export and import.
- 3. The Government shall stipulate details for this Article.

**Article 62: Responsibilities of animal quarantine officers**

- 1. Conduct the quarantine of animals, animal products in compliance with provisions of this Law; shall strictly abide the quarantine procedure and is responsible for the implemented tasks and their authorities; shall wear appropriate uniforms, badge..

2. Request the good owners to provide records and necessary documents required for the quarantine.
3. Guide and supervise all animal owners to transport animals, animal products to quarantine place, areas isolated for quarantine, to clean, disinfect the quarantine areas and the transporting vehicles.
4. Conduct inspection and taking samples during the quarantine process as prescribed.

**Article 63: Responsibilities and Authorities of owners of animal/animal products.**

1. Good owners have the following authorities:
  - a) To be provided information on animal quarantine;
  - b) To be guided by the veterinary specialized agency to identify, detect harmful elements to animals, animal products; measures for cleaning and disinfection;
  - c) To request management agency specialized veterinary to conduct quarantine of animals, animal products specified in points e, Clause 1 of Article 37 and point d, Clause 1, Article 53 of this Law; except case exceeding capability of the veterinary agency.
  - d) Complaint about the results of quarantine and the decision of the veterinary specialized agencies.
2. Good owners have the following responsibilities:
  - a) To abide by the provisions of this Law and other laws relating to quarantine of animals, animal products.
  - b) Creating favorable conditions for the veterinary specialized agency to do quarantine of animals and animal products.
  - c) Provide information necessary for serving the quarantine as requested by the animal health agency.
  - d) Responsible for keeping and caring of animals, storage and transportation of animals/animal products, content of quarantine declaration; ensuring veterinary hygiene, environmental hygiene during the gathering, movement of animals, animal products prescribed
  - đ) Must notify the nearest animal health agency when detected strange animal diseases or suspected disease animals, animal products carrying disease pathogens.
  - e). Not being allowed to fraudulently change the number of animals have been issued the quarantine certificate during the transportation process.
  - g) Not being allowed to remove the seal, to change transportation means and animal transporting locations or to change animal code or mark during transportations
  - h) To pay fee compensation for losses caused by violation of animal quarantine regulations.
  - i) to pay fee, charge for animal quarantine as stipulated by regulation

**CHAPTER IV**

**CONTROL OF SLAUGHTER OF TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS, PRE-PROCESSING,  
PROCESSING OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS;  
VETERINARY SANITATION INSPECTION**

**Section 1**  
**CONTROL OF SLAUGHTERING OF TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS**

**Article 64. Requirements on slaughtering of terrestrial animals for trading**

**1. Animals on the List of animals subject to animal slaughter control must be inspected by the veterinary specialized agencies in accordance with slaughtering procedure.**

**2. Animal slaughtering activities must be done on slaughtering facilities meeting veterinary hygiene as stipulated in Clause 1, Article 69 of the Law**

In case in the countryside, mountains, islands, areas inhabited by ethnic minorities and economic conditions - social difficult regions where slaughtering of animals cannot not be carried out in concentrated animal slaughtering facilities, but in scattering, small scale slaughtering facilities, the slaughter of animals must meet the requirements of veterinary hygiene prescribed in Clause 2, Article 69 of this Law

**3) Animals on the List of animals subject to slaughtering control, must be healthy, meeting requirement on veterinary hygiene, and being treated as regulated in point b, Clause 1, Article 21 of this Law**

**Article 65. Contents of terrestrial animals slaughter control;**

1. To check the implementation of requirement on veterinary hygiene of animals for slaughtering.
- 2) To check the implementation of veterinary hygiene requirements for slaughterhouses as prescribed at Clause 1 and Clause 2, Article 69 of this Law;
- 3) To check the implementation of the provisions applicable to the people directly involved in slaughtering animals;
- 4) Check the animals before and after slaughtering to detect the factors causing animal disease, harm to animals, human health and the environment;
- 5) Handle animals and animal products that are not met veterinary hygiene conditions;
- 6) Stamping slaughter control or making slaughter control marks on the carcass or stamping of veterinary hygiene, issuing quarantine certificate for transportation of animal products out of the province.

**Section 2**

**CONTROL OF PRE-PROCESSING, PROCESSING OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

**Article 66. Requirements for pre-processing, processing of animal products**

1. Inspection of veterinary hygiene must be implemented by veterinary agencies during pre-processing, processing of animals and animal products.
2. Facilities for pre-processing, processing of animal products must meet requirement on veterinary hygiene as stipulated in Clause 3, 4, Article 69 of the Law.

**Article 67. Content of controlling of pre-processing, processing of animal products**

1. The veterinary hygiene inspection of animals/animal products pre-processing, processing facilities is in accordance with Clause 3 and Clause 4, Article 69 of this Law

2. To inspect the people's implementation of regulation who directly participate in pre-processing, processing of animal products.
2. To handle animal products not meeting requirement on veterinary hygiene, food safety.

### **Section 3**

## **VETERINARY HYGIENE INSPECTION**

### **Article 68. General principles for veterinary hygiene inspection**

1. Veterinary hygiene inspections must be conducted during the entire process of terrestrial animal rearing, fisheries production, transportation, slaughtering; pre-processing, processing, preservation and trading of animal products.
2. The veterinary specialized agencies implement veterinary hygiene inspection of subjects on the List of objects subject to veterinary hygiene inspection; carry out risk analysis, traceability of animals and animal products.
3. Contents of veterinary hygiene inspection
  - a) To examine and evaluate the implementation of the veterinary hygiene required for objects subject to veterinary hygiene inspection.
  - b) Application of technical measure for detecting of object being subject to veterinary hygiene inspection.
  - c) Conclusions and handling in accordance of regulations.

### **Article 69. Veterinary sanitation conditions required for facilities for slaughtering, pre-processing and processing of terrestrial animals.**

#### **1. Centralized animal slaughtering establishments:**

- a) Locations of establishments must comply with the planning of the local authorities;
- b) Design separate areas to prevent cross contamination;
- c) Equipment and tools, water serving for slaughtering must ensure veterinary hygiene requirements;
- d) Have waste water, waste disposal system to ensure disease safety and in compliance with regulation on environment protection
  - d) People directly involved in slaughtering animals must be physically fit and perform hygiene procedures during slaughter.

#### **2. Small scale/scattered animal slaughterhouse:**

- a) Location must be separated from hazard and pollution sources;
- b) Having equipment and instruments suitable for slaughtering, not causing harm or pollution for animal products
- c) Have enough clean water for slaughtering of animals;
- d) Have measures to collect and treat waste water, waste to ensure diseases safety and in compliance with environmental sanitation;

d) Persons directly involved in slaughtering animals must be physically fit and perform hygiene procedures during slaughter.

3. Establishments of pre- processing, processing of animal products for business:

a) Have suitable location and area, and have a safe distance to the source of toxic, pollution and other harmful elements;

b) Design separate areas to prevent cross contamination;

c) Equipment and tools to ensure veterinary hygiene requirements;

d) Have sufficient water meeting technical regulations to serve the pre-processing, processing of animal products;

d) There are waste disposal systems to ensure safety from disease, environmental sanitation;

e) The procedure of pre-processing and processing must be good to prevent products from cross contamination, exposure to the pollution or toxic elements;

g) Persons directly involved in slaughtering animals must be physically fit and perform hygiene procedures during pre-processing, processing.

4. Small scale/scattered pre-processing, processing facilities of animal products:

a) There is suitable distance for not contaminated by harmful agents;

b) Equipment and tools to ensure veterinary hygiene requirements;

c) There is enough clean water to serve the pre-processing, processing of animal products;

d) Taking measures to collect and treat disposal water, waste to ensure diseases safety, environmental sanitation;

d) Persons directly involved in slaughtering animals must be physically fit and perform hygiene procedures during pre-processing, processing.

#### **Article 70. Requirements for veterinary hygiene during transportation of animals and animal products**

1. Means of transportation of animals:

a) Must be technically safe to protect animals during transportation;

b) Ensure during transportation no leakage of water and wastes into the environment;

c) Easily cleaned and disinfected;

d) Hermetic means of transportation must have oxygen supply system or proper ventilation.

2. Means of transportation and containers of animal products:

a) Must be technically safe to ensure the quality of animal products not to be affected during transportation;

b) The inside of the devices containing animal products must be made of the materials which are stainless; easy to clean, disinfection.

c) Containers of animal products must be hermetic to preserve products from being polluted from outside environment and vice versa;

d) Meet the requirements of preservation temperatures for each type of animal products during transportation.

3. Wastes, sewage during transportation must be collected and handled according to regulations.

**Article 71. Veterinary hygiene requirements for animal gathering agent and animal trading markets**

1. Markets specializing on trading of animals:

a) Locations of the markets must comply with the planning of the local authorities;

b) Design separate areas for each animal species;

c) Equipment and tools to ensure veterinary hygiene requirements;

d) Taking measures to collect and treat waste water, waste to ensure diseases safety, environmental sanitation

đ) Taking measures to collect and treat waste water, waste to ensure diseases safety, environmental sanitation;

e) Implement cleaning and disinfection prescribed.

2. Small scale/scattered markets for trading animals

a) Separated from residential area, livestock/fisheries producing areas and public facilities;

b) have separate area for each animal species

c) Equipment, tools, water meet hygiene requirement

d) have methods for collecting and treating waste water, waste to ensure diseases safety, environmental sanitation convenient for the cleaning, disinfection, collection and treatment of wastes and sewage.

3. Animal gathering agent:

a) to have separate areas for each animal species;

b) Equipment and tools to ensure veterinary hygiene requirements;

c) Taking measures to collect and treat waste water, waste to ensure diseases safety, environmental sanitation;

**Article 72. Veterinary hygiene requirements for animal products trading facilities**

1. The animal products trading facility:

a) Means for display of animal products, and containers of animal products must be made of stainless materials which do not affect product quality and are easy to clean and disinfect.

b) Having appropriate measures on storage of animal products for not to be contaminated or deteriorated.

c) The places and instruments used for trading of animal products must be cleaned before and after sale and periodically disinfected.

d) Warehouses and devices for preservation of animal products must ensure sanitation requirements and are kept at the temperature appropriate for each kind of products.

- e) Sewage, waste during trading of animal products, animal products must be treated to ensure safe from disease and in compliance with environmental regulations.
2. In addition, facility for trading of animal products for the food use must meet provision stipulated in Clause 1 of this Article and the Food Safety Law.

**Article 73. Veterinary hygiene requirements for testing, diagnostics, animal surgery establishments**

1. Animal testing, diagnosis establishment:
  - a) Location far from residential and public areas;
  - b) There are facilities, equipment, tools, chemical;
  - c) To have separate area for keeping animals.
  - d) Taking measures to collect and treat wastewater waste to ensure disease safety, environmental sanitation.
2. Animal surgical facility:
  - a) There is sufficient area, technical facilities, equipment, tools, chemicals;
  - b) There is place to keep animals before and after surgery;
  - c) Taking measures to collect and treat wastewater waste to ensure disease safety, environmental sanitation.

**Section 4**

**RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITIES DURING SLAUGHTERING, PRE-PROCESSING, PROCESSING OF ANIMALS and ANIMAL PRODUCTS; HYGIENE VETERINARY INSPECTION**

**Article 74. Responsibilities of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development**

The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development shall issue:

1. The national technical regulations and standards on veterinary hygiene conditions for objects subject to veterinary inspection; animal testing, diagnosing, surgery facility; animals/animal products slaughtering, pre-processing and processing facilities.
2. List of animals subject to slaughtering control; List of objects subject to veterinary hygiene inspection;
3. Procedure on control of animal slaughtering; procedure, dossier for veterinary hygiene inspection, veterinary stamp; regulation on handling of animals, animal products not meeting veterinary hygiene requirements.

**Article 75. Responsibilities of the veterinary specialized agencies**

1. Guide, inspect and supervise the implementation of the veterinary hygiene regulations applied for objects subject to veterinary hygiene inspection, objects of veterinary hygiene inspection.
2. Guide measures for handling objects subject to veterinary hygiene inspection that are not meeting requirement on veterinary hygiene inspection.

3. Training to improve the knowledge for staff and technicians performing the slaughter control, and veterinary hygiene inspection.
4. The Department of Animal Health shall implement inspection of terrestrial animals slaughtered for export.
5. Local veterinary agencies shall do control of slaughtering of terrestrial animals for domestic consumption.

**Article 76. Responsibilities of People's Committees at relevant levels**

1. Provincial people Committee at different levels shall be responsible for:
  - a. To issue regulations, policy mechanisms, guideline detailing activities relating to slaughtering of animals; control of animal slaughtering, pre-processing, processing, transportation, trading of animals/animal products; veterinary hygiene inspection;
  - b. To direct development of planning on centralized slaughtering and implementation of the plan on centralized slaughtering.
  - c. To direct the local related agencies to coordinate in management of animal slaughtering, pre-processing, processing, transportation, trading of animal products in their areas; to organize propaganda and dissemination of legislations on veterinary on their areas.
  - d. To direct inspection activities, handling of violation in slaughtering, control of slaughtering; pre-processing, processing, transportation, trade of animals, animal products and veterinary hygiene inspection.
2. People Committee at district level shall be responsible for:
  - a. To coordinate with relevant divisions for development of planning on centralized animal slaughtering
  - b. To manage activities of centralized slaughtering; pre-processing, processing, transportation, trading of animals, animal products and veterinary hygiene in the local area.
  - c. To organize the implementation of provisions stipulated in Point d, Clause 2, Article 9 of this Law
3. Commune People Committee shall have the following activities
  - a) To coordinate with competent agencies to manage centralized animal slaughtering, pre-processing, processing, transportation, trade of animals, animal products and veterinary hygiene on the local area
  - b) To manage scattering/small scale slaughtering activities

**Article 77. Responsibilities organizations and individuals**

1. Comply with veterinary sanitation standards, food safety requirements during transportation, animal slaughtering, preparation, processing, preservation and trading;
2. Keeping record and information necessary for traceability;

**CHAPTER V**  
**VETERINARY DRUG MANAGEMENT**  
**Section 1**

## **VETERINARY DRUG MANAGEMENT AND REGISTRATION**

### **Article 78. General Regulation on Vet Drug Management**

1. Vet drug's quality must be managed in compliance with technical regulations
2. Only vet drugs having quality meeting technical regulation shall be certified for circulation in Vietnam
3. Organizations, individuals importing vet drugs as stipulated in Clause 1, 2, and 3 Article 100 of this Law must have Import Permit in that the purpose for use which obey the exactly information in this Import Permit
4. Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development shall issue:
  - a) Technical regulation for vet drugs
  - b) The List of veterinary drugs permitted for circulation in Vietnam;
  - c) The List of Prohibited Veterinary Drugs in Vietnam
  - d) Detail regulations on labeling, testing, production, trading, importation, circulation of vet drugs.
5. The government shall detail the requirements for manufacturing conditions, trading, importing, analyzing, testing of veterinary drugs

### **Article 79. Veterinary Drugs not allowed for registration for circulation**

1. Vet drugs on the List of drugs prohibited for use in Vietnam
2. Veterinary drugs subject to high risks of adverse effects to human and animal health, ecology and environment
3. Vet drugs violating intellectual property right as concluded by competent authorities
4. Organizations, individuals doing registration for vet drug by using fake, or revising contents of dossiers, legal documents of Vietnamese or foreign competent authorities.
5. Organizations, individuals use fake stamps or signature of related agencies/ individuals for registration of vet drugs

### **Article 80. Registration of veterinary drugs for circulation**

1. Organizations, individuals manufacturing or importing veterinary drugs shall have to register circulation of the veterinary drugs with Department of Animal Health in the following cases:
  - a) Veterinary drugs are newly produced locally;
  - b) Veterinary drugs are first time imported to Vietnam for business, manufacturing;
2. Registration documents of veterinary drugs include:
  - a) An application for registration of circulation of veterinary drugs;
  - b) Technical documents and labels of the veterinary drugs;

- c) Results of the drug quality analysis provided by the manufacturer; results of veterinary drugs test provided by a designated laboratory in Vietnam; results of the trial of the efficacy and safety of the veterinary drugs;
  - d) Good Manufacture Practice Certificates of the veterinary drugs; or Certificates of eligibility for manufacturing veterinary drugs; Certificate of eligibility for importing veterinary drugs; Certificate of product circulation issued by the competent agency with regard to imported veterinary drugs;
3. Order and procedures for issuing Certificates of circulation of veterinary drugs:
- a) Organizations, individuals submit to Department of Animal Health the Dossier Applying for a certificate of circulation of veterinary drugs:
  - b) Within six (6) months from the date of receiving of valid dossiers, Department of Animal Health shall examine and issue the certificates of circulation of veterinary drugs; in case of refusal to issue a certificate it must be notified in writing specifying the reason therefore.
4. A certificate of registration of circulation of veterinary drugs shall be valid for five (5) years.

**Article 81. Renewing certificate of circulation of veterinary drugs**

- 1. Three (3) months before the expiry date of a certificate of circulation of veterinary drugs, organization or individual must apply to renew the certificate, if so wishes.
- 2. Application documents for renewing include:
  - a) An application for renewal of the certificate of circulation of veterinary drugs;
  - b) A copy of the current certificate of circulation of veterinary drugs;
  - c) The valid results of the drug quality analysis provided by the manufacturer; results of veterinary drugs test provided by a designated laboratory of Vietnam;
  - d) A GMP certificate or eligibility for manufacturing veterinary drugs, Certificate of circulation issued by competent authorities of manufacture countries for imported drugs;
- 3. Within twenty (20) working days from the date of receipt of sufficient and valid documents, Department of Animal Health shall exam and extend certificate of circulation of veterinary drugs. In case of refusal to do so the reason therefore must be specified in writing.
- 4. Extension certificate of registration of circulation of veterinary drugs shall be valid for five (5) years.

**Article 82. Re-issuing certificates of circulation of veterinary drugs**

- 1. A certificate of circulation of veterinary drugs shall be re-issued in the following cases:
  - a) There is a change in the drug ingredients, formulation, dosage form, used way, dosage, indicated treatment; change to the method or process of manufacturing resulting in a change of the product quality; reassessment of the quality, efficacy and safety of drugs as regulated. The application, order, procedure for re-issuance of certificates of circulation of veterinary drugs as stipulated at Clause 2, Clause 3, Article 80 of this Law.
  - b) It is lost, damaged or contains errors; change the product name or information related to the organizations or individuals registered for veterinary medicine.

2. The application documents for reissue of certificates of circulation of veterinary drugs as stipulated in point b clause 1 this Article as follow:
  - a) An application for reissue of the Certificate of circulation of vet drugs;
  - b) Documents explaining changes;
  - c) Copy of the current Certificate of circulation of vet drugs (in case its lost)
3. The order, procedure to reissue the Certificate of circulation of vet drugs as stipulated in point b clause 1 this Article:
  - a) Organizations, individuals submit the application dossier to Department of Animal Health;
  - b) Within fifteen (15) working days from the date of receipt of sufficient and valid dossiers, Department of Animal Health shall exam and re-issue the Certificate of circulation of vet drugs; In case of refusal, a writing response indicating reasons must be provided.

### **Article 83. Revocation of certificates of circulation of veterinary drugs**

1. A certificate of circulation shall be revoked in the following cases:
  - a) The contents in the certificate are erased or modified;
  - b) Fake information are detected or application dossiers of the issued Certificate of circulation of vet drugs contain untruthful information
  - c) The vet drugs are banned for circulation in Vietnam
  - d) There are scientific evident approve that the vet drugs cause bad impact on human/animal health and the environment.
  - đ) There are two (02) consecutive batches of vet drugs not meeting required quality standards; one time violating the required quality standards at serious level as concluded by competent authority
  - e) Organizations, individuals request to revoke the Certificate of circulation of vet drugs in Vietnam;
  - g) Certificate of circulation of that drug is revoked in manufacturing/ exporting country
  - h) The vet drug violates intellectual property right as concluded by competent authority;
  - i) Organizations, individuals violate other regulations as stipulated by current legislative documents
2. Department of Animal Health has authority to revoke the Certification of circulation of vet drugs.

## **Section 2 Trial of Veterinary Drugs**

### **Article 84. Trial of veterinary drugs**

1. Any new veterinary drug, upon being registered for circulation in Vietnam, must be tried except for the cases of exemptions from trial according to regulations of Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development.

2. A trial of veterinary drugs can only be conducted after a trial license has been issued by the Department of Animal Health; and must be done by eligible trial or experiment establishment under Article 88 of this Law.

**Article 85. Issuing licenses to conduct trials of veterinary drugs**

1. Application documents for a license to conduct trials of vet drug include:
  - a) An application for license to conduct trials;
  - b) Documents evidencing the satisfaction of the conditions set out in Article 88 of this Law;
  - c) Technical documents of the veterinary drugs;
2. Order and procedures for issuing licenses to conduct trials of vet drugs.
  - a) Organizations and individuals shall submit the application documents for a license for conducting trials to Department of Animal Health;
  - b) Within twenty-five (25) working days from the date of receipt of full and valid documents, Department of Animal Health shall exam and issue a license for conducting trials; in case of refusal to do so the reason therefore must be specified in writing.
3. A license to conduct trials shall be valid for five (5) years.

**Article 86. Re-issuing licenses to conduct trials of veterinary drugs**

1. A license to conduct trials shall be re-issued if it is lost, damaged, contains errors or there are changes to the names of the products or there is a change to the information of the organizations, individuals registered for trials.
2. Application documents include:
  - a) An application for re-issue of a license to conduct trials;
  - b) The current license to conduct trials (except where it is lost).
3. Order and procedures for re-issuing a license to conduct trials:
  - a) Organizations and individuals shall submit the application documents for re-issue of a license to conduct trials to Department of Animal Health;
  - b) Within five (05) working days from the date of receipt of full and valid documents, Department of Animal Health exam and issue a license to conduct trials; in case of refusal to do so the reason therefore must be specified in writing.

**Article 87. Revocation of licenses to conduct trials of veterinary drugs**

1. A license to conduct trials of vet drugs shall be revoked in the following cases:
  - a) The license erased or modified;
  - b) The application documents contain fake materials or untruthful information;
  - c) Veterinary drugs are risk of adverse effect to human and animal health, and environment as stipulated by Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.
2. Department of Animal Health shall have the power to revoke licenses to conduct trials.

**Article 88. Requirements for establishments conducting trials of veterinary drugs**

1. The technical person of the establishment must have a Certificate on vet drug trials  
Labors working in the trials have adequate professional qualifications, and already be trained in veterinary drug trials;
2. Do not directly use their names to register or being authorized to register veterinary drugs in Vietnam.
3. To have sufficient technical equipment and instrument as required for trials of veterinary drugs;

**Article 89. Rights and obligations of establishments that conduct trials of veterinary drugs**

1. Rights of establishments that conduct trials of vet drugs:
  - a) To be provided with information about issues relevant to the trials of veterinary drugs;
  - b) Entitled to collect charges for Veterinary drugs trials as stipulated.
  - c) To appeal against decisions made by the competent authorized;
2. Obligations of establishments that conduct trials:
  - a) To conduct trials in an objective, honest and accurate manner;
  - b) To comply with technical regulations, standards, process and requirements for trials;
  - c) To be liable before the law for the trial's results;
  - d) To keep all the data of trials for at least five (5) years from the date of completion;
  - đ) To be subject to inspections, examinations and supervisions by the authorized agency;
  - e) To pay compensations for damage in accordance with the law.

**Section 3**

**Manufacturing, trading, importing, exporting of Veterinary Drugs**

**Article 90. Conditions for establishments manufacturing vet drugs**

Organizations, individuals which manufacture vet drugs shall comply the following conditions:

1. Organizations, individuals producing veterinary drugs must have Certificate of Business Registration.
2. Have places, workshop, and drug stores, ensuring the area, a safe distance for human, animals and environment.
3. Have sufficient appliances in line with the size of manufacturing, quality assurance of each kind of veterinary drugs;
4. Have waste disposal system to ensure veterinary hygiene, environment as law's provision;
5. People directly involved in manufacturing management, conducting trials of veterinary drugs must have a veterinary practice certificate in terms of production and analysis veterinary drugs;
6. People directly involved in manufacturing must be trained and attended appropriate professional training;

**Article 91. Rights and obligations of establishments manufacturing veterinary drugs**

1. Rights of an establishment manufacturing veterinary drugs:

- a) To manufacture the veterinary drugs already issued the Certificate of vet drugs allowed to circulate in Vietnam;
- b) To import veterinary materials, vet drugs for manufacturing and re-export under the contracts signed with foreign parties; franchise under signed contracts.
- c) To provide information and advertise drugs in accordance with the Advertisement laws;
- d) Other rights in accordance with relevant Laws;

2. Obligations of establishments manufacturing veterinary drugs:

- a) To manufacture drugs in conformity with the quality standards declared by the establishment;
- b) To comply with good practices in manufacturing, testing, storage and distribution of veterinary drugs;
- c) To be responsible for quality of veterinary drugs manufactured by the establishment and to be permitted to only market the veterinary drugs that meet the registered standards;
- d) To keep drug samples of each manufacture batch for at least six (6) months from the expiry date of the drugs;
- đ) To monitor and detect unqualified veterinary drugs; the manufacturing establishments have responsibility in notifying and recalling those drugs from the market;
- e) To pay compensations for the damage caused by the fault of the manufacturing establishment in accordance with the law;
- g) To provide documents necessary for inspection and assessment of drug manufacturing activities of the establishment in accordance with the law;
- h) Establishment owners must provide training on using guidelines, preventive adverse effect caused by veterinary drug use; training, specialized training for the people directly involved in production of veterinary drugs;
- i) Comply, implement the provisions of other legislations on fire prevention, chemical, labor safety and environment;

**Article 92. Conditions for trading of veterinary drugs**

Organizations, individuals engaging in trade of veterinary drugs must have the following conditions:

1. To have a business license or enterprise license
2. To have a business location, suitable physical and technical facilities;
3. Managers and person who directly sell veterinary drugs must have a veterinary practice certificate;
4. License of meeting conditions for trading veterinary drugs

**Article 93. Rights and Obligations of Organizations, Individuals trading veterinary drugs:**

1. Organizations, individuals trading veterinary drugs have the following rights:
  - a) Have right to trade vet drugs already issued Certificate for circulation in Vietnam;

- b) To be provided with information and guidelines relating to veterinary drugs;
- c) To participate in training on how to safely use, preserve, transport and prevent un-expected problems caused by veterinary drugs.

2. Obligations of organizations, individuals trading veterinary drugs:

- a) To sell the right veterinary drugs as stated in the prescription or as requested by the buyer as the case may be;
- b) To display the sale prices, sell in right displayed prices and maintain a log book of sales;
- c) To comply with the conditions for maintenance of drug as stated in their labels and provide instructions to buyers in accordance with contents printed on the labels;
- d) To pay compensation for the losses caused by the fault of the trading establishment in accordance with the law's regulations.
- d) Upon the detection of veterinary drug not satisfy the requirements as regulated, trading establishments is responsible for informing direct Veterinary Drug Agents or manufacturers supplied veterinary drugs to immediately recall all of those drugs from the market; participate in the recall process.

**Article 94. Conditions for imports of veterinary drugs**

Organizations, individuals importing veterinary drugs have to meet the following conditions:

1. To have the enough conditions of trading veterinary drugs stipulated in clauses 1, 2 and 3 of Article 92 of this Law;
2. To have qualified warehouse for vet drug storage;
3. To have vet drugs circulation license in Vietnam or permission for importing vet drugs as regulated;
4. To have recording documents on management of drug quality and import/export of each kind of drugs.
5. To have license of enough conditions to import vet drugs

**Article 95. Rights and Obligations of Organizations, Individuals importing veterinary drugs**

1. Following rights of organizations, individuals importing veterinary drugs:

- a) Being protected by Law regarding the trade mark of the product;
- b) Have right to complain, impeach as regulated by laws;
- c) Being eligible for compensation as regulated by laws;
- d) Other rights regulated in the Law

2. Obligations of organizations, individuals importing veterinary drugs:

- a) Have to provide import dossiers having contents as registered;
- b) To comply with procedure to store drugs;
- c) To supply vet drugs having quality as registered;

- d) To file relevant documents of the each drug batch for at least six (6) months from the date of its expiry;
- đ) Subject to management, monitoring of competent authorities; to provide sufficient documents relating to samples, inspection, testing when required.
- e) To pay fee for treatment, compensations for losses caused by violations of vet drug import regulations.

**Article 96: Order, Procedure for issuing, renewal or revoking of Certificate meeting condition to manufacture vet drugs**

1. Dossiers applied for the Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs include:
  - a) An application for the Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs;
  - b) Detailed documents of the technical and physical facilities in accordance with Article - 90 of this law; the list of veterinary drug to produce
  - c) License of enterprise registration;
  - d) The certificate veterinary practice;
  - d) A copy of environmental Impact Assessment Report approved by the competent authorities.
2. Order and procedures for issuing certificates of eligibility for manufacturing of veterinary drugs:
  - a) Organizations and individuals engaged submit applications for Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs to Department of Animal
  - b) Within fifteen (15) - working days from the date of receiving sufficient and valid application documents, Department of Animal Health inspect the applicant's facilities and if the applied establishment meet required conditions for manufacturing vet drugs, within five (5) working days, Department of Animal Health shall issue the Certificate; if not, a written response must be provided specifying the reason.
3. Dossiers, order and procedure to re-issue the Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs in the cases of the Certificate lost, content errors, damage; changes of information relating to registered agencies:
  - a) The dossiers for re-issuance of the Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs include: an application; documents approving changed information relating to the registered organizations and individuals; the current Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs (except cases when the Certificate was lost or could not be found)
  - b) Organizations, individuals submit dossiers applied for re-issuance of Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs to Department of Animal Health; within five (5) working days from the date of receiving sufficient and valid documents, Department of Animal Health re-issue the Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs; if not, a written response must be provided specifying the reason.
4. Department of Animal Health revokes the Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs in the following cases:
  - a) Upon the contents being erased or modified;

- b) Upon the organizations, individuals being imposed an administrative penalty for violations of laws for three (3) times or more in a year or for three (3) consecutive times for one and the same violation while manufacturing veterinary drugs;
- c) Organizations, individuals no longer manufacture vet drugs;
- d) Have other violations regulated in Law which force to revoke the Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs.

**Article 97 (equal to Article 101 of draft): Order, Procedure for issuing, renewal or revoking of Certificate for meeting condition to trade vet drugs**

1. Dossiers applied for the Certificate of meeting conditions to trade vet drugs include:
  - a) An application for the Certificate of meeting conditions to trade vet drugs;
  - b) Detailed documents of the technical and physical facilities;
  - c) Enterprise registered license or trading registered license;
  - d) A copy of the certificate veterinary practice;
2. Order and procedures for issuing Certificates of eligibility for trading of veterinary drugs:
  - a) Organizations and individuals engaged submit applications for Certificate of meeting conditions to trade vet drugs to the - provincial animal health agency;
  - b) Within five (5) – working days from the date of receiving sufficient and valid application documents, the provincial —animal health agency shall inspect the actual conditions of applicant’s facilities and if the applied establishment meet required conditions for trading vet drugs, within three (3) - working days, the provincial veterinary agency issue the Certificate for meeting conditions to trade vet drugs; if not, a written response must be provided specifying the reason.
3. Dossiers, order and procedure to re-issue the Certificate of meeting conditions to manufacture vet drugs in the cases of the Certificate lost, content errors, damage; changes of information relating to registered agencies:
  - a) The dossiers for re-issuance of the Certificate of meeting conditions to trade vet drugs include: an application; documents approving changed information relating to the registered organizations, individuals–; copy of Certificate of meeting conditions to trade vet drugs (except cases when the Certificate was lost or could not be found)
  - b) Organizations, individuals submit dossiers applied for re-issuance of Certificate of meeting conditions to trade vet drugs to the provincial veterinary agency; within five (05) – working days from the date of receiving sufficient and valid documents, the provincial veterinary agency shall re-issue the Certificate of meeting conditions to trade vet drugs; if not, a written response must be provided specifying the reason.
4. The provincial veterinary agency revokes the Certificate of meeting conditions to trade vet drugs of organizations, individuals in the following cases:
  - a) Upon the contents being erased or modified;

- b) Upon the organizations, individuals being imposed an administrative penalty for violations of laws for three (3) times or more in a year or for three (3) consecutive times for one and the same violation while trading veterinary drugs;
- c) Organizations, individuals no longer trade vet drugs;
- d) Have other violations regulated in Law which force to revoke the Certificate of meeting conditions to trade vet drugs.

**Article 98: Order, Procedure for issuing, renewal or revoking of Certificate for meeting conditions on imports of vet drugs**

1. Dossiers applied for the Certificate of meeting conditions on imports of vet drugs include:
  - a) An application for the Certificate of meeting conditions on imports of vet drugs;
  - b) Detailed documents of the technical and physical facilities;
  - c) The enterprise license or Business license
  - d) A copy of the certificate veterinary practice;
2. Order and procedures for issuing Certificates of eligibility for imports of vet drugs:
  - a) Organizations and individuals engaged submit applications for Certificate of meeting conditions on imports of vet drugs to Department of Animal Health;
  - b) Within ten (10) working days from the date of receiving sufficient and valid application documents, Department of Animal Health inspect the actual conditions of applicant's facilities and if the applied establishment meet required conditions for importation of vet drugs, within three (03) working days, Department of Animal Health shall issue the Certificate for meeting conditions on imports of trade vet drugs; if not, a written response must be provided specifying the reason.
3. Dossiers, order and procedure to re-issue the Certificate of meeting conditions on imports of vet drugs in the cases of the Certificate lost, content errors, damage; changes of information relating to registered agencies.
  - a) The dossiers for re-issuance of the Certificate of meeting conditions on imports of vet drugs include: an application; documents approving changed information relating to the registered organizations, individuals, Certificate of meeting conditions on imports of vet drugs (except cases when the Certificate was lost or could not be found)
  - b) Organizations, individuals submit dossiers applied for re-issuance of Certificate of meeting conditions on imports of vet drugs to Department of Animal within five (05) –working days from the date of receiving sufficient and valid documents, Department of Animal Health shall re-issue the Certificate of meeting conditions on import of vet drugs; if not, a written response must be provided specifying the reason.
4. Department of Animal Health will revoke the Certificate of meeting conditions on imports of vet drugs of organizations, individuals the following cases:
  - a) Upon the contents being erased or modified;

- b) Upon the organizations, individuals being imposed an administrative penalty for violations of laws for three (3) times or more in a year or for three (3) consecutive times for one and the same violation while importing veterinary drugs.
- c) Organizations, individuals no longer engage in business.
- d) Have other violations regulated in Law which force to revoke the Certificate of meeting conditions to import vet drugs.

**Article 99. Validity of certificates of meeting conditions on manufacturing; trading and importing of veterinary drugs**

1. Certificates of eligibility for manufacturing; trading; and importing veterinary drugs are valid for 5 (five) years.
2. Three (3) months before the expiration of a certificate of eligibility for manufacturing/importing/trading of veterinary drugs, if the relevant organization or individual wishes to continue manufacturing, importing, trading of veterinary drugs, they must submit application documents for renewal of such certificate. The order, procedure for re-issuance of the certificates are regulated in Clause 2 in Article 96; Clause 2 in Article 97; and Clause 2 in Article 98 of this Law.

**Article 100. Import and export of veterinary drugs and materials for vet drugs**

1. Veterinary drugs granted with the Certificate for circulation in Vietnam are allowed for importing, except of importation of various types of vaccines and micro-organisms used for veterinary shall obtain the License to import of Department of Animal Health to be imported.
2. Those veterinary drugs being not yet granted the Certificate for circulation in Vietnam are allowed to import to Vietnam in the following cases:
  - a) Urgent demand for preventing and fighting epidemics of animals and overcoming the consequence of natural calamities;
  - b) To be used as samples for testing, trial, registration of circulation or for display in fairs and exhibitions, science research;
    - c) Disease treatment of the animals temporarily imported for re-export to or for production for re-export in accordance with contracts signed with foreign partners
  - d) Temporary imported for re-export, processing for export according to the contracts signed with foreign partners;
  - đ) Materials used for veterinary diagnostic, testing, trial.
  - e) Support of international organizations and other forms of non-commercial imports
3. Vet drug materials allowed to importing in the following cases:
  - a) To use for producing vet drugs which have the certificate of circulation in Vietnam;
  - b) To be used in diagnose, testing, trial vet drugs as regulation of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development.
4. Organizations, individuals importing vaccine, micro-organisms referred to in clauses 1 of this Article and vet drugs, vet drug material referred to in clause 2, and clause 3 of this Article submit registration application of importing veterinary drugs, vet drug materials for

Department of Animal Health. Within 05 (five) working days from the date of receipt of full and valid documents, Department of Animal Health shall consider to issue the permit for imports of those veterinary drugs, if not, a written response must be provided specifying the reason.

The Minister of MARD regulates the dossiers of application for importing vet drug and vet drug materials.

5. Veterinary drugs, vet drug materials import specified in Clause 1 and points a clause 2 and point a Clause 3 of this Article must be subject to quality inspection when importing and only allowed to import if meeting the quality requirements.
6. Department of Animal Health at the border gates perform quality inspection of veterinary drugs imported under the provisions of law.
6. Organizations and individuals producing and trading of veterinary drugs have the right to export vet drugs according to Laws' regulations.

#### **Article 101. Testing of Veterinary Drugs**

1. Vet drug must to test to meet the quality before registering to circulate in Vietnam and must be indicated by the competent authorities.
2. Testing vet drug will be conducted with quality standards of registered manufacturer.
3. Conditions of facilities which test vet drugs
  - a) Location, suitable physical and suitable material;
  - b) Manager or direct testing person must have the vet practice certificate.
4. Rights and Obligations of vet drug testing establishments:
  - a) To reject the samples if not meet requirements of the sample quantity, storage and enclosed dossiers;
  - b) To receive the information related to testing samples;
  - c) Obligation with testing results with given vet drug sample;
  - d) Only issue the result information, testing dossiers when receiving the request from competent authorities;
  - đ) Compensation to organizations, individuals as regulated in Laws' regulation if the testing result is fault.
5. MARD regulate in detail of this Article.

#### **Article 102. Evaluation of veterinary drugs**

1. Evaluation of vet drug is conducted to re-evaluate the vet drug quality.
2. Veterinary drugs must be evaluated in the following cases:
  - a) Upon a complaint or denunciation about the quality of veterinary drugs;
  - b) At the request of the competent State agency.

3. Agencies authorized to evaluate vet drugs have authority to appoint testing establishments to carry out evaluation of vet drugs as stipulated in Clause 2 of this Article.

#### **Article 103. Labeling of veterinary drugs**

Labels of veterinary drugs circulated in the market must have the following:

1. The label should contain instruction for use in Vietnam
2. Include full information on guiding use of this veterinary drug.
3. The label should have the sentence “For use in Veterinary drug only”
4. Comply with labeling regulations of laws;
5. Consistent with the content of labels have registered with the Department of Animal Health;

#### **Article 104. Uses of veterinary drugs**

1. Veterinary drugs must be used according to the manufacturer's instructions, prescription issued by the veterinarian, the guidance of veterinary specialized authorities.
2. Organizations and individuals using veterinary drugs have the following rights:
  - a) To be provided information and guidance to use veterinary drugs;
  - b) Request establishments selling veterinary drugs guide to use veterinary medicine as defined in Clause 1 of this Article;
  - c) To be paid compensation for damage caused by the trading facility of veterinary medicine as prescribed by law.
3. Organizations and individuals using veterinary drugs have the following obligations:
  - a) Use of veterinary medicine as defined in Clause 1 of this Article;
  - b) Upon detection of veterinary drugs harmful to humans, animals and the environment, stop using the drug and immediately report the commune-level People's Committees or the local veterinary specialized agency.

### **Section 4**

#### **Recall, Destruction and of veterinary drugs**

#### **Article 105. Recall of veterinary drugs being circulated in the market, handling of recalled veterinary drugs**

1. Veterinary drugs shall be recalled in the following cases:
  - a) Has been issued yet the Certificate for circulation of vet drugs in Vietnam, except the case stipulated in Clause 2 and 3 Article 100 of this Law;
  - b) Drugs are expired;
  - c) Drugs are not conformable to the quality standard
  - d) Label of veterinary drugs not in accordance with the provisions of Article 103 of this Law.
2. Upon detecting that veterinary drugs need to be recalled in accordance with the provisions of Clause 1, this Article, the manufacturing/ importing establishments shall be responsible for

notify via the mass media of the withdrawal of veterinary drug lot, and immediate recalls of entire lot; In case the manufacturing/ importing establishments do not voluntarily recall the drugs, the authority shall make decision on compulsory withdrawal.

3. Measures to handle recalled veterinary drugs include:

- a) Re-exporting;
- b) Recycling;
- c) Destroy;
- d) Correct errors on labels.

4. The authority to handle recalled veterinary drugs are regulated as follow:

- a) Department of Animal Health is responsible for making decision on measures and timeline for treatment of recalled veterinary drugs that happen in whole country.
- b) The local Veterinary Specialized Agency shall be responsible for making decision on measures and timeline for treatment of recalled veterinary drugs in that area.

5. Manufacturing / importing establishments that have recalled veterinary drugs shall bear all the costs associated with the recalls and destruction.

#### **Article 106. Destruction of veterinary drugs**

1. Veterinary drugs shall be destroyed in the following cases:

- a) Have been issued yet the Certificate of circulation of veterinary drugs, except the cases stipulated in clause 2 and 3 Article 100 of this Law;
- b) Drugs do not meet the registered quality standards; Drugs are expired and cannot be recycled; Drugs contain prohibited active ingredients.
- c) Counterfeit drugs, unattended drugs or drugs without clear origin;

2. Responsibilities in handling of destruction of veterinary drugs:

- a) Those organizations, individuals that have veterinary drugs subject to compulsory destruction must implement the destruction in compliance with provisions of Environment Protection Law and must bear all the costs.
- b) If the drugs are unattended, Provincial People's Committee shall provide monitoring and supervision of destruction and fund allocation.

3. The competent agencies which deciding the destruction of veterinary drugs shall supervise and conform the destruction.

### **CHAPTER VI VETERINARY PRACTICE**

#### **Article 107. Types of veterinary practice**

- 1. To vaccination, medical treatment, animal surgery; consultancy on various animal-health-related activities.
- 2. To exam, diagnose, testing of animal diseases
- 3. To trade veterinary drugs,
- 4. To manufacture, test, trial, export, import veterinary drugs.

### **Article 108. Conditions for veterinary practitioners**

1. For individual veterinary practitioner:
  - a) To have professional certificate suitable to each the type of veterinary practice.
  - b) To have professional morality.
  - c) To have a good health for practice.
2. For veterinary practice organizations:
  - a) To have technical staff meeting requirement regulated at Clause 1 this Article;
  - b) To have facilities, technology suitable to types of practice as regulated by legislation.
3. The Government shall regulate details for this Article.

### **Article 109. Issuing; extending veterinary practice certificates**

1. The authority to issue veterinary practice Certificate as follows:
  - a) Provincial veterinary agency issue Vet Practice Certificate as stipulated in Clause 1, Clause 2 and Clause 3, Article 107 of this Law.
  - b) The Department of Animal Health issue Vet Practice Certificate as regulated in Claus 4, Article 107 of this Law.
2. Application for veterinary practice Certificate include:
  - a) An application;
  - b) Copies of degrees/certificates of professional qualifications;
  - c) A copy of health certificate
  - d) the personal identification or Citizen ID. For foreigner, in addition to requirement specified in point a, b, c, a Legal Certification certified by competent agency is required.
3. Order and procedures for issuing veterinary practice certificates:
  - a) Individual requiring Vet Practice Certificate shall submit application to the veterinary specialized agency in accordance with clause 1 of this Article;
  - b) Within 5 (five) working days from the date of receipt of full and valid documents, the agency that receives the application documents shall issue the Vet Practice Certificate, if not, a written response must be provided specifying the reason.
4. The Vet Practice Certificate is valid for five (05) years.
5. Application documents, order and procedure for extension of Vet Practice Certificate include:
  - a) Individuals wishing to extend the Vet Practice Certificate, thirty (30) days before the expiry date of the Certificates must submit application documents to the specialized veterinary authorities as regulated in Clause 1 of this Article. Application documents include: application for registration extension; Veterinary practice certificates granted and Health Certificate;
  - b) Within 03 (three) working days from the date of receipt of valid dossiers, the dossier-receiving agency decide to grant certificates of veterinary practice; if not, a written response must be provided specifying the reason.

### **Article 110. Re-issuance of Vet Practice Certificate**

1. Vet Practice Certificate shall be re-issued for the following cases:
  - a) Lost, content errors, damage
  - b) There are changes regarding personal information of person granted the Certificate
2. Application documents for issuance of Vet Practice Certificate include:
  - a) An application for re-issuance of the veterinary practice certificate;
  - b) The issued Certificates (except its lost);
3. The order, procedure to re-issue the Vet Practice Certificate:
  - a) Organizations or individuals submit dossier applying for re-issuance of Vet Practice Certificate to the veterinary specialized agency as stipulated in Clause 1, Article 109 of this Law;
  - b) Within three (3) working days from the date of receipt of full and valid documents, the agency that receives the application documents shall issue Vet Practice Certificate, if not, a written response must be provided specifying the reason.

### **Article 111. Not issuing the Vet Practice Certificate**

Individuals are not granted the Vet Practice Certificate in the following cases:

1. Do not have appropriate professional certificate
2. Persons banned from practicing under the judgments and decisions of the court.
2. Persons who are subject to disciplinary action relating to veterinary professionals.
4. Person being prosecuted for criminal liability.
5. Person being executed by the court's criminal; being subject to the administrative measures taken in educational institutions, medical establishments.
6. Limited or loss of civil capacity.

### **Article 112. Revocation of veterinary practice certificates**

1. A practice certificate shall be revoked in the following cases:
  - a) Be erased or having content revised;
  - b) Detection of false papers, dishonest information in registration dossiers for Certificate veterinary practice;
  - c) Having violations of professional ethics and the provisions of relevant laws.
2. The competent authorities under the provisions of Clause 1 of Article 109 of this law shall revoke Certificate of veterinary practice.

### **Article 113. Rights and obligations of organizations and individuals doing veterinary practice**

1. Organizations and individuals doing veterinary practice have the following rights:
  - a) To conduct practice activities in accordance with the registration of veterinary practice.

- b) To participate in training courses to improve veterinary professional knowledge and skills.
  - c) To have supports, encouragement from the Government when participating activities relating to prevention/fighting against animal diseases
2. Organizations and individuals doing veterinary practice have the following obligations:
- a) To comply with the animal health legislation and other relevant laws during practice; to pay compensation for damage caused by errors in the practice of veterinary activities;
  - b) To provide relevant information to the veterinary competent agency; participate in veterinary activities as requested by the competent authorities.

**Article 114. Veterinary Practice Council**

- 1. Veterinary Practice Council shall be formed at national and province level
- 2. Veterinary Council work on a hold concurrent position, to have function in providing consultancy to the Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development and Director of Provincial Department of Agricultural and Rural Development respectively.
- 3. Members of Vet Practice council are representatives from veterinary managing agencies, organizations, universities, research institutes and veterinary experts.
- 4. The Minister of MARD regulates details on organization, functions, rights and responsibilities of Vet Council at different levels.

**CHAPTER VII  
IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS**

**Article 115. Enforcement**

- 1. This Law takes effect from July 1, 2016.
- 2. The Veterinary Ordinance No. 18/2004/PL-UBTVQH10 is ineffective from the effective date of this Law.
- 3. Licenses, veterinary certificates issued before the effective date of this Law that have not expired are still valid for use until their expiration

**Article 116. Implementation guidance**

The Government, relevant competent agencies shall make regulations, detail guideline on implementation of clauses, articles stipulated in the Law.

Hanoi, June 19, 2015

**CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL  
SEMBLY**

**(signed)**

**Nguyễn Sinh Hùng**

