



LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS AFFECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES - 2013 -

Country: Viet Nam

SECTION 1: SUSTAINABLE USE, DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

This section targets information on legislation and policies related specifically to the management of animal genetic resources, i.e. to:

- characterization, surveying and monitoring;
- sustainable use and development;
- conservation; and
- research and development related to animal genetic resources management.

It also includes issues related to patenting and access and benefit sharing. Instruments in these fields of action may or may not include specific provisions related to animal genetic resources or to relevant broader categories such as living organisms or genetic resources for food and agriculture.

1. Overall management of animal genetic resources

Note: In the policy field, this might include, for example, a national strategy and action plan for animal genetic resources.

Legislation Yes Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Farm policies

- + Resolution No. 03/2000/NQ-CP dated February 2nd, 2000 of the Government on farming economy.
- + Circular No. 82/2000/TT-BTC dated August 4th, 2000 of Ministry of Finance guiding financial policy for farming economic development.

Land policies

- + Law on Land in 2003: Article 82
- + Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP dated October 29th, 2004 by the Government guiding implementation of Law on Land in 2003: Article 50, 69 and 102
- + Decree No. 85/ND-CP dated August 28th, 1999 by the Government on amendment and supplementation of Regulation on assigning agricultural land to households, individuals for long-term and stable use in agriculture production: Article 8 and 12.
- + Decree No. 129/2003/ND-CP dated November 3rd, 2003 by the Government regulating implementation of Resolution No. 15/2003/QH11 dated June 17th, 2003 of National Assembly on exemption and reduction of tax on agricultural land use: Article 1 and 2.
- + Decree No. 198/ND-CP dated December 3rd, 2004 by the Government on collection of land use fee: Article 3, 12 and 13.

Investment policies

- + Law on Investment in 2005: Article 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36.
- + Decree No. 1008/2006/ND-CP dated September 22nd, 2006 by the Government specifically regulating and guiding implementation a number of articles of Law on Investment in 2005: Article 22, 25 and 26.
- + Decision No. 167/2001/QD-TTg dated October 26th, 2001 by Prime Minister on measures and policies on dairy milk-breeding development in Vietnam in the period 2001-2010.
- + Decision No. 112/2007/QD-TTg dated July 20th, 2007 by Prime Minister on policies supporting services, improving and lifting people's living standard and assisting in legal affairs aimed at enhancing their awareness of legislation, belonging to 135 Program, Phase II.

Credit policies

- + Decree No. 151/2006/ND-CP dated December 20th, 2006 by the Government on State investment credit and export

credit: Article 8,9,10 and 12.

- + Decision No. 08/2007/QD-BTC dated March 2nd, 2007 by Minister of Finance on interest for state investment and export credit loan: Article 1 and 3.
- + Decision No. 31/2007/QD-TTg dated March 5th, 2007 by Prime Minister on credit policy for households conducting production and business in areas of difficulties: Article 2, 3, 6,7,8,9 and 10
- + Decision No. 32/2007/QD-TTg dated March 5th, 2007 by Prime Minister on capital loan for production development applied to poverty-stricken ethnic minority households: Article 1, 2 and 3.

Tax policies

- + Decree No. 24/2007/ND-CP dated February 14th, 2007 by the Government specifically regulating implementation of Law on Enterprise Income Tax: Article 2
- + Circular No. 120/TT-BTC by Ministry of Finance guiding implementation of Decree No. 158/CP on implementation of Law on Value-added Tax.

Breed & Livestock Policies

- + Ordinance on Livestock No. 16/2004/PL-UBTVQH11 dated March 24th, 2004 by National Assembly's standing Committee:
 - Livestock genetic resources are national assets and managed by the State
 - Livestock genetic resources in protected areas of the State when have extraction requirement and use must be authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Fisheries.
 - Organizations and individuals have responsibility and involved in the management livestock genetic resources at local area.
- + Decision No. 17/2006/QD-TTg dated January 20th, 2006 by Prime Minister on continuance of implementation of Decision No. 225/1999/QD-TTg on plant seeds, breeds and sylviculture variety in the period 2001-2010
- + Joint Circular No. 15/2007/TTLT-BTC-BNN&PTNT dated March 18th, 2007 by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development guiding Decision No. 17/2006/QD-TTg dated January 20th, 2006 by Prime Minister
- + Decision No. 394/QD-TTg dated March 13th, 2006 by Prime Minister on stimulation of investment in constructing and expanding cattle & poultry processing-storing-slaughtering houses and concentrated & industrial poultry-breeding centers.
- + Decree No. 738/QD-TTg dated May 18th, 2006 by Prime Minister on supporting expenses for prevention and fight against foot-and-mouth disease among cattle.
- + Decision No. 167/2001/QD-TTg dated October 26th, 2001 by Prime Minister on measures and policies on dairy beef-breeding development in the period 2001-2010
- + Decision No. 166/2001/QD-TTg dated October 26th, 2001 by Prime Minister on measures and policies on rearing pigs for export in the period 2001-2010

<http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Phap-lenh/Phap-lenh-giong-vat-nuoi-2004-16-2004-PL-UBTVQH11-vb51984t14.aspx>

2. Biodiversity law, number **20/2008/QH12**.

http://www.moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=15920.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

During 40 years, thanks to agricultural development and cultural exchange, numerous legislations, policies, strategies, ordinance, degrees etc. in Vietnam were issued.

Most of them concerning to develop a big, model and industry farms, using exotic or crossbred with local breeds resulting so many commercial animal breeds introduced to Vietnam brought negative results to sustainable use of local livestock breeds due to: Many of the local breeds are facing extinction or are endangered (*their growth, feed conversion efficiency or lean meat much lower than imported breeds*), therefore Vietnam producers are therefore unwilling to keep them.

Future needs

National policies effectively and regulatory frameworks on:

- Enhancing country management activities in relation to AnGR for food and agriculture, food security, rural development, and environment, including strengthening policies, institutions and building capacity.
- Enhancing partnerships among governments, scientists, livestock keepers, breeders and consumers.
- Promote technical and financial cooperation at the national, regional and international levels in a long-term.
- Monitoring of trends and associated risks
- Awareness among smallholders of using local breeds
- Financial resources
- Contribution to the success of the Global Plan of Action for AnGR.

2. Integration of animal genetic resources management with the management of other genetic resources for food and agriculture (plant, forest or aquatic genetic resources)

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Decision No 10/2008/QĐ-TTg on the approval of livestock development strategy to 2020 issued on 16 January 2008 by The Prime Minister of Vietnam: Breeding plan must conform to the characteristics and advantages of each ecological region, in order to exploit the maximum potential of each animal in each ecological region to ensure sustainable development, biological and environmental protection.
Follow the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to 2010 and toward 2020, on 31st May, Chapter 1, article d the policy field, this include a national strategy and action plan for animal genetic resources in integration with plant, forest and aquatic genetic resources.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

3. Surveying and monitoring of animal genetic resources

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Livestock breeding Ordinance No 16/2004/PL-UBTVQH11 of Standing Committee of the National Assembly issued on 24th March 2004.

Chapter II: Management and preservation the livestock genetic resources

Article 11. Content of livestock genetic resources conservation

Point 1. Investigation, survey and collect animal genetic resources in accordance with the nature and characteristics of each animal species.

Point 2. Long-term and safety conservation of genetic resources has been determined in accordance with specific biological characteristics of individual breeds.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Most of the breeds characterized and breed descriptors developed through systematic field surveys and some international & national research projects.

However: some items of the policy have little practical impact on animal genetic resources management

- Problem: Monitoring of trends and associated risks
- Awareness among smallholders of using local breeds
- Financial resources.

Future needs

4. Official recognition of livestock breeds

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Follow by the Livestock breeding Ordinance No 16/2004/PL-UBTVQH11 of Standing Committee of the National Assembly issued on 24th March 2004, Chapter 3, point 15:
New livestock breeds that are recognized and included in the list of production business livestock permitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Fisheries issued after the results assayed request.

2. Content testing include:

- a) Determine the difference, stability, uniformity of yield, quality, disease resistance of new breeds;
- b) Assessment of the same harmful effects.

3. Organizations and individuals that breeds new application must submit to testing the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Fisheries. Dossiers of application for testing include:

- a) An application for registration trials;
- b) Profile of domestic animals, which clearly the same name, the seed quality, origin, quantity, and economic indicators - technical and technical processes of care, like feeding;
- c) Expected test facility.

4. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Fisheries is responsible for:
 a) To receive and review the records;
 b) Answer in writing of acceptance tests within fifteen days from the date of receipt of valid dossiers, if you refuse to state the reason.

5. Organizations and individuals may choose new livestock facility assay has been recognized in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 16 of this Ordinance to sign a contract and be subject to testing assay costs.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

5. Animal breeding and genetic improvement strategies

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)
 Follow the ordinance of The primer Minister on Development strategy of animal husbandry toward 2020 on 16 January, **200-No: 10/2008/QD-TTg**
Chapter I, Article 4 : Operation Principles of animal Breeding
Point 3: Ensure animal breeding have good quality, meet the needs of the production development, food safety and environmental protection, ecosystem
Chapter I, Article 5
Point 2: Investment priorities for the activities to collect, preserve rare livestock genetic resources, research, select, create, test, test new breeds and keeping pure breeds, GGP herd, GP herd, nuclear breeding herd has high yield and high quality

Impact on animal genetic resources management

- Developing the animal husbandry to become the goods productions, steeply satisfying domestic food need and for export.
- Re-organizing the animal husbandry toward connect animal husbandry closely with the market, guarantee on epidemic disease security, veterinary hygiene, environment protection and improving social security to enhance productivity, quality, effectiveness and food safety and hygiene.
- Focusing on development of high competitive advantages branches such as pork, poultry, and cow animal husbandry together with development of local and regional animal husbandry specialty products.
- Encouraging organizations and individuals invest in animal husbandry towards farm, industrial model; concurrently supporting and creating good conditions for animal husbandry household to move from traditional mode to farm, industrial model.

Future needs

Do these measures address:

5.1 Animal identification and recording
Note: Sections 2 and 3 include questions on traceability and on animal identification as it relates to animal health. If relevant, please use cross-references to indicate that a given law or policy affects more than one field of action.

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

5.2 The establishment and operation of breeders' associations

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

1. Livestock breeding Ordinance No 16/2004/PL-UBTVQH11 of Standing Committee of the National Assembly issued on 24th March 2004.

Chapter I, Article 5; Point 3: Encourage and assist organizations and individuals tasked breeding, keeping pure breeds, GGP herd, GP herd, nuclear breeding herd.

2. Development strategy of animal husbandry toward 2020 No: 10/2008/QĐ-TTg, issued with decision 10/2008/QĐ-TTg on 16th January 2008

Chapter I, Article 1-Production organization

Re-organize production activities in zone-integrated and product -group clusters to create vertical integration linking processes from production, process to product consumption trending at developing product processing and consuming enterprises. Set up horizontal linkages in production of each process, each input to utilize the roles of associations, cooperatives and farming households.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

6. Use of reproductive biotechnologies (excluding zoosanitary issues)

Note: Zoosanitary issues are covered in Section 3.

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Under development

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

7. Genetic modification of animals used for food and agriculture

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Under development

Details of the measure(s)

Follow the Decree No. 38/2012/NĐ-CP, 25th April 2012.

Chapter III, Article 10: Ensuring the safety of food ingredients from genetically modified organisms and products of genetically modified organisms

1. Regulation on conditions for granting Confirm genetically modified organisms qualify for food use, the procedures, the procedures for granting and revoking Confirm genetically modified organisms qualify for food use ; title Section genetically modified organisms are granted Determining eligibility for food use shall comply with the provisions of Chapter VI, Section 1 of Decree No. 69/2010/ND-CP June 21, 2010 on biosafety for genetically modified organisms, genetic specimens and products of genetically modified organisms.

2. Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for issuing, revoking Confirm genetically modified organisms qualify for food use; prepare and publish a list of genetically modified organisms are given certificates genetically modified organisms are eligible for food use and set up, defining the functions, tasks and mechanisms of action of the Council of Safety of genetically modified organisms and products of genetically modified organisms used as food.

Article 11. Labelling of products containing genetically modified organisms and products of genetically modified organisms for food use

1. Organizations and individuals circulate foods containing genetically modified organisms and products of genetically modified organisms on the market with greater than 5 % rate of each component, in addition to complying with the provisions of law labelling of goods must also be presenting information related to genetically modified organisms on labels.

2. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in coordination with the Ministry of Science and Technology detailed guidelines for the labelling of foods containing genetically modified organisms and products of genetically modified organisms.

(http://www.moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=27601)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

8. Suitability of imported genetic material for use in local production environments

Note: For example, rules requiring a "genetic assessment" before genetic material can be introduced.

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Follow the Development strategy of animal husbandry toward 2020 No: 10/2008/QĐ-TTg, issued with decision 10/2008/QĐ-TTg on 16th January 2008.

Article 1. Development viewpoint, Science and technology.

- Innovation of science and technology research on animal husbandry towards combination of research and transfer, socialization of research investment, together with setting priority for basic research, conserving and suitable exploitation of domestic gene and animal variety resources, importing new variety with high productivity and quality to select and adapt quickly to the production.
- Despite unfavourable conditions of natural disaster, diseases and highly increasing price of cereals, the animal husbandry sector in the recent years still kept high growth, which basically meet the domestic foodstuff demand and export initially. This thanks to the Government's policy on economic structure transformation in order to improve productivity, quality, efficiency of agricultural production and farmers' income.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

9. Conservation programmes for animal genetic resources

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Livestock breeding Ordinance No 16/2004/PL-UBTVQH11 of Standing Committee of the National Assembly issued on 24th March 2004

Chapter I, Article 4

Point 6: Conservation and rational exploitation of animal genetic resources, to ensure biological diversity; combination of immediate benefits with long-term benefits, ensure the common interests of the entire society

Chapter I, Article 5

Point 2: Investment priorities for the activities to collect, preserve rare livestock genetic resources, research, select, create, test, test new breeds and keeping pure breeds, GGP herd, GP herd, nuclear breeding herd has high yield and high quality.

Article 11. Content of livestock genetic resources conservation

Point 1. Investigation, survey and collect animal genetic resources in accordance with the nature and characteristics of each animal species.

Point 2. Long-term and safety conservation of genetic resources has been determined in accordance with specific biological characteristics of individual breeds.

Point 3. Evaluation of genetic resources in the biological criteria and value in use.

Point 4. Build databases, information systems and material of livestock genetic resources.

Livestock breeding Ordinance No 16/2004/PL-UBTVQH11 of Standing Committee of the National Assembly issued on 24th March 2004

Chapter II: Management and preservation the livestock genetic resources

Article 12. Collecting, preserving of rare livestock genetic resources

Point 1. State investment and support for collecting, preserving of rare animal genetic resources, build a storage facility for rare livestock genetic resources, conservation of rare animal genetic resources at local area.

Point 2. Organizations and individuals responsible for implementing conservation endangered animal

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

Do these measures include provisions specifically related to:

9.1 *In vivo* conservation

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

9.2 Cryoconservation

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)
The objectives and orientations of this Strategy has been being implemented from 2007 to 2020 through the program “Domestic animal variety conservation and development” that is continue to implement the objectives and tasks of domestic animal variety development according to the Decision 17/2006/QDD-TTg dated 10th January 2006, that including *In vivo* conservation Cryoconservation; research and development related to animal genetic resources management and Patenting.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

10. Research and development related to animal genetic resources management

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

11. Patenting

Legislation

If legislation is place or under development, does/will it include provisions (including exemptions) specifically targeting:

Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture Living organisms in general

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

12. Access and benefit sharing arrangements

Note: The Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, on 8 August 2013, invited countries to report on the conditions under which genetic resources for food and agriculture are exchanged and used (Circular State Letter C/NRD-5). Please coordinate responses within your country.

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

If instruments are in place or under development, do/will they include provisions (including exemptions) specifically targeting:

Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture

Yes

Genetic resources for food and agriculture in general

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The National Assembly promulgates the Law on Biodiversity, No. 20/2008/QH12 dated November 28, 2008 of the National Assembly on Biodiversity

Article 58. Contracts on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing

i/ Sharing of benefits with the State and related parties, including the distribution of intellectual property rights over invention results on the basis of access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge copyrights on genetic resources.

4. Contracts on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing must be sent to commune-level People's Committees of localities where genetic resources are accessed and to state agencies competent to grant licenses for access to genetic resources under Article 59 of this Law.

5. Disputes over or complaints about access to genetic resources and benefit sharing shall be settled under Vietnamese law and treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party

Article 61. Sharing of benefits from access to genetic resources

1. Benefits obtained from access to genetic resources must be shared to the following parties:

a/ The State;

b/ Organizations, households and individuals assigned to manage genetic resources;

c/ Organizations and individuals licensed for access to genetic resources and related parties as prescribed in the licenses.

2. Benefits obtained from access to genetic resources must be shared on the basis of contracts on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing and in accordance with relevant laws.

3. The Government shall specify the management and sharing of benefits obtained from access to genetic resources.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

SECTION 2: MARKETING AND CONSUMER INFORMATION AND PROTECTION

This section targets information on legislation and policies addressing the marketing of animal products, including those addressing:

- the production and marketing of organic products;
- the production and marketing of products sold under protected designations of origin or similar labels;
- production and marketing of products sold under labels indicating adherence to animal-welfare-related standards; and
- food safety.

While some policies and legislation in these fields of action may include specific references to animal genetic resources, it is likely that many will not. The latter may, nonetheless, have indirect effects on animal genetic resources and their management. Consumer demand for animal products often has a major influence on the use and development of animal genetic resources. A lack of demand may place a breed at risk of extinction. Marketing initiatives for breed-specific products, or products from production systems in which locally adapted breeds are kept, can provide a means of promoting the use of at-risk breeds and reducing the risk that they will become extinct. Legislation and policies that facilitate initiatives of this kind can have a positive effect in terms of the maintenance of animal genetic diversity. Conversely, legislation and policies that inhibit the marketing of particular types of products, or products from particular locations or production systems, may inhibit the use of animal genetic resources associated with these products, locations or production systems.

1. Marketing of animal products in general

Note: This question refers to measures that are not specifically focused on market subsectors such as organic products or products with designated labels of origin.

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Animal products:

- Must meet the technical standards as specified in the corresponding decision 46/2007/QĐ-BYT dated 19/12/2007; QCVN 8-2:2011/BYT, QCVN 8-3:2012/BYT, Circular 24 / 2013/TT-BYT including: limit microbial contamination, residues of plant protection chemical, veterinary drug and heavy metals; pathogens, pollutants and other substances in food may cause harmful to human health, human life.
- Must be controlled by the veterinary authorities to ensure competent sourced from healthy animals to be used for food processing.

www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban%3Fclass_id%3D1%26mode%3Ddetail%26document_id%3D169790%26category_id%3D0+%&cd=1&hl=vi&ct=clnk&gl=vn

<http://vfa.gov.vn/van-ban-phap-luat/quyet-dinh-462007qd-byt-cua-bo-y-te-ve-viec-ban-hanh-quy-dinh-gioi-han-toi-da-oi-nhiem-sinh-hoc-va-hoa-hoc-trong-thuc-pham-74.vfa>

[congbao.chinhphu.vn/tai-ve-van-ban-so-02_2011_TT-BYT-\(2134\)](http://congbao.chinhphu.vn/tai-ve-van-ban-so-02_2011_TT-BYT-(2134))

[congbao.chinhphu.vn/tai-ve-van-ban-so-05_2012_TT-BYT-\(4420\)](http://congbao.chinhphu.vn/tai-ve-van-ban-so-05_2012_TT-BYT-(4420))

[congbao.chinhphu.vn/loi-dung-van-ban-so-24_2013_TT-BYT-\(12421\)](http://congbao.chinhphu.vn/loi-dung-van-ban-so-24_2013_TT-BYT-(12421))

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

2. Production and marketing of organic products

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

3. Production and marketing of products sold under protected designations of origin or similar labels

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Order No. 06/2010/L-CTN of June 28, 2010, on the promulgation of law:

- That Pre-packaged processed food, food additives, food processing aids, utensils, packing material, food containers (hereinafter referred to as the product) had technical rules must be published and have regulation conformity announcements registered with state authorized agencies before being put into circulation on the market.
- That product hasn't gotten technical rules must be published in accordance with food safety regulations and registration statement appropriate food safety regulations with state of authorized agencies before being put into circulation on the market until the relevant technical regulations are promulgated and in effect.

Regulations on packaging and labelling of food:

- Should package meat products after processing and during storage and business.
- Packaging material must be produced from safe materials, ensuring not only infectious substances toxic odor to foods, food quality assurance within use.
- The product label (if available): Be sure to provide information about the name and address of the producer, production date, expiry date, storage conditions, product components and food additive (if available).

http://www.moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=27601

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

4. Production and marketing of products sold under labels indicating adherence to particular animal welfare-related standards

Note: For example, rules relating to the marketing of products as “free range” or under similar designations. Basic animal welfare legislation (i.e. not specifically related to marketing) is covered in Section 3.

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

5. Safety of food products from animals

Note: If relevant, include measures related to the marketing of products derived from genetically modified organisms.

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Circular No. 25/2010/TT-BNNPTNT of April 8, 2010 guiding on the food hygiene and safety control for imported foodstuffs of animal origin and Circular No. 29/2010/TT-BNNPTNT of May 6, 2010 promulgating the lists of food safety criteria and maximum levels thereof in certain domestically-produced or imported foodstuffs of animal origin under the management of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

FOOD HYGIENE AND SAFETY INSPECTION TO EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Article 9. Registration documents

Competent authorities of exporting countries provide the National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department with the registration documents, including:

- List of food business operators registering to export products to Vietnam.
- Information on FHS control system and competencies of FHS Competent Authorities of exporting countries .
- Summary on FHS conditions of the food business operator.

Article 10. Registration document verification

Within 30 working days of receipt of completed registration document, the National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department, together with the Department of Animal Health verify registration document, inform Competent Authorities of the exporting country of the verification result and inspection plan to the exporting country if necessary.

Article 11. Inspection items

1. Legal system on food hygiene and safety control;
2. Competencies of FHS Competent Authorities of exporting countries;
3. FHS conditions of FBOs registering to export to Vietnam.

Article 12. Type of inspection

1. Initial inspection to assess exporting countries' FHS control system and their FBOs' hygiene conditions for approval.
2. Follow-up inspection to check the on going performance of FHS control system by exporting countries and of FHS conditions by approved FBOs.

Article 13. Inspection reports and communication on list of FBOs approved for export to Vietnam

1. When on-site inspection to the exporting country is considered unnecessary, the National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department publishes the result of registration document checks, together with its list of FBO approved for export to Vietnam.
2. When on-site inspection to the exporting countries is considered necessary, within 30 working days after the inspection, the National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department publishes the on-site inspection report, its list of FBOs approved for export to Vietnam. When inspection result is not satisfactory, the National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department informs Competent Authorities of exporting countries of the non-compliance.
3. In case of request for additional FBOs approved to export to Vietnam, the Competent Authority of the exporting country submits additional registration document as described in the Article 9 of the Circular. As the result of document check and/or on-site inspection to the exporting country, additional FBOs shall be approved to export to Vietnam or not.

FOOD HYGIENE AND SAFETY INSPECTION TO IMPORTED PRODUCTS

Article 5. Requirements for imported products

1. Imported products must be processed by a food business operator (FBO), approved by Vietnamese Competent Authorities to be fully compliant with Vietnamese, food hygiene and safety regulations;
2. Each consignment of imported products must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by Competent Authorities of the exporting country (unless fish and fishery products captured by foreign fishing vessels, processed at sea and directly sold in Vietnam);
3. Imported products shall be further processed or placed on the market in Vietnam only if they are inspected at border inspection posts or bonded warehouses and granted a health certificate

Article 14. Inspection procedures

1. For products of aquatic animal origin: in compliance with the Decision No. 118/2008/QĐ-BNN of December 11, 2008 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development promulgating the Regulation on the official inspection and certification of food hygiene and safety of fishery commodities; Circular No. 78/2009/TT-BNNPTNT of December 10, 2009 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development regulating inspection and sampling for analysis of aquatic animal products and other relevant regulations.
2. For products of terrestrial animal origin: in compliance with the Decision No. 86/2005/QĐ-BNN of December 26, 2005 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development promulgating the quarantine forms of animal and animal products and veterinary hygiene inspection; Decision No. 15/2006/QĐ-BNN of March 8, 2006 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development promulgating the Regulation on the order and procedures of quarantine of animal and animal products and veterinary hygiene inspection; Circular No. 11/2009/TT-BNN of March 4, 2009 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development amending several specific provisions on the order and procedures of quarantine of animal and animal products and veterinary hygiene inspection promulgated by the Decision No. 15/2006/QĐ-BNN of March 8, 2006 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and other relevant regulations.

Article 15. Inspection and supervision to imported products placed on the market

1. Check data of products' origin;
2. Check conditions of storage, dividing up, packing and distribution on the market.
3. Take samples for analysis at authorized laboratories when non-compliance is detected or suspected or on request of competent authorities.

Following the Order No. 06/2010/L-CTN of June 28, 2010, on the promulgation of law:

Article 5. Prohibited acts

1. Using for food processing purposes materials other than those permitted for use in food.
2. Using food materials which have passed their shelf life, are of unclear origin or unsafe for food production and processing.
3. Using food additives or food processing aids which have passed their shelf life or are outside the list of those permitted for use or using permitted additives or food processing aids in excess of allowable dosages: using chemicals of unclear origins or banned chemicals in food production or trading.
4. Using animals which died of diseases, epidemics or unidentified causes or animal carcasses subject to destruction for food production
 - a/ Food breaching regulations on goods labeling;
 - b/ Food uncomformable with relevant technical regulations;
 - c/ Degenerated food;
 - d/ Food containing toxic or hazardous substances or contaminated with toxins or contaminants in excess of allowable limits;
 - e/ Food which is contaminated for the reason that their packages or containers are unsafe, broken, torn or deformed in the course of transportation;
 - f/ Meat or meat products which have not yet gone through veterinary inspection or have gone through veterinary inspection but fail to meet requirements;
 - g/ Food banned from production or trading for the purpose of epidemic prevention and combat;
 - h/ Food for which regulation conformity declarations have not yet been registered with competent state agencies in case such food subject to regulation conformity declaration registration;
 - i/ Food which is of unclear origin or has passed its shelf life.
6. Using vehicles which can cause food contamination or vehicles which have transported toxic or hazardous substances but not yet been cleaned up for transporting food materials or foods.
7. Supplying untruthful or forging food testing results.
8. Covering up, falsifying or obliterating scenes or evidence of food safety incidents or committing other acts of intentionally obstructing the detection and remedy of food safety incidents.
9. Employing persons infected with contagious diseases in food production or trading.
10. Producing or trading in food at establishments without certificates of satisfaction of food safety conditions prescribed by law.

11. Advertising food untruthfully or confusingly to consumers.
 12. Publishing or publicly notifying misleading information on food safety, thus causing public d disparagement or damage to food production and trading.
 13. Using illegally roadbeds, pavements. corridors or common yards, passageways and auxiliary spaces for street food processing, producing or trading.
- <http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Luat-an-toan-thuc-pham-2010-vb108074.aspx>
<http://www.nafiqad.gov.vn/b-legal-documents/circular-guiding-on-the-food-hygiene-and-safety-control-for-imported-foodstuffs-of-animal-origin/>

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

6. Traceability of animal-origin products

Note: Sections 1 and 3 include questions on animal identification as it relates to breeding and to animal health. If relevant, please use cross-references to indicate that a given law or policy affects more than one field of action.

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

SECTION 3: ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

This section targets information on legislation and policies addressing animal health and animal welfare. While some policies and legislation in these fields may include specific references to animal genetic resources, it is likely that many will not. The latter may, nonetheless, have indirect effects on animal genetic resources and their management. Animal genetic resources and their management can be affected both by the direct effects of animal diseases and by the effects of measures taken to control animal diseases. For example, a disease epidemic may threaten the existence of at-risk breeds, particularly if their populations are concentrated geographically. Animal diseases, as influenced by the presence of absence of effective animal health services, can also influence the type of animal genetic resources that can be kept in particular locations, influence breeding objectives and/or affect the economic sustainability of livestock-keeping livelihoods. Compulsory culling measures used to control disease epidemics may pose a threat to geographically concentrated breed populations. Legal restrictions on the import of genetic material because of zoonotic reasons may affect breeders' access to genetic resources. Legal restrictions on livestock movements, restrictions on particular husbandry practices, or onerous requirements for animal health-related actions on the part of livestock keepers (or in the food processing and marketing chain), may inhibit the keeping of animal genetic resources associated with the production systems targeted. Zoonotic legislation related to the use of semen, embryos and other genetic materials may have implications for cryoconservation programmes. Legal and policy frameworks related to animal welfare might promote or inhibit the keeping of animals in particular production systems or the use of animals to provide specific products or services. In turn, these developments might promote or inhibit the continued use of the animal genetic resources associated with the respective production systems, products or services.

1. Delivery of animal health services and control of animal diseases

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

According to Veterinary ordinance of Vietnam:
Article 8. Prohibited Acts

1. Violating the regulations on veterinary hygiene for poultry farms, slaughter, primary processing and trading of animals and animal products; production facilities veterinary drugs, biological products, microorganisms, chemicals used in veterinary establishments producing animal feed.
2. Production, sales, import and export of animals, animal products and raw materials of animal origin used in the manufacture of animal feed, animal feed derived from animal veterinary preparations biology, microorganisms, chemicals used in veterinary authors, not qualified veterinary hygiene, expired, of unknown origin, banned or not

- permitted for circulation in Vietnam.
3. Do not perform the compulsory preventive measures for animals.
 4. Throwing dead animals spread disease to animals and humans.
 5. Illegal transportation of infected animals, animal products carry dangerous infectious pathogens from this locality to another locality.
 6. Transporting animals and animal products from infected areas, the epidemic menace to other areas.
 7. Imports of animal bodies, microorganisms and parasites without the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Fisheries.
 8. Import and export of animals and animal products on the list of banned import and export of animals and animal products.
 9. Imports of animals and animal products from countries or territories are diseases dangerous to the animal.
 10. Evading the animal quarantine, animal products shipped domestically, export, import, temporary import for re-export, temporary import for re-export, transfer gate, transit through the territory of Vietnam.
 11. Mark duplicity animals, animal products have been quarantined by animals, animal products have not been quarantined.
 12. Slaughtering animals for sale at slaughter does not meet veterinary standards.
 13. Slaughter of infected animals, animals on the list of rare animals in danger of extinction disease.
 14. Sales of animals, animal products are not eligible for veterinary hygiene.
 15. Use of chemicals for animal products toxic to the animal products used; using food coloring is not allowed to use; soaked chemicals, water injection or other fluid types in animals and animal products.
 16. Circulation of veterinary drugs, biological products, microorganisms, chemicals used in veterinary medicine with contents label incorrectly state agencies have been authorized veterinary approval.
 17. Fake veterinary drugs, biological products, microorganisms, chemicals used in veterinary medicine has been registered for circulation in the market.
 18. Advertising, marketing, veterinary drugs, biological products, microorganisms, chemicals used in veterinary medicine improperly with features, the registered user.
 19. Fraudulent veterinary inspectors, animal quarantine card, license, certificate, certificate of veterinary practice.
 20. Using these materials, medicinal preparations have not been harmful to animals for disease prevention and treatment for animals.
 21. The other violations of law provisions.
- http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=19484

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

Do these measures include provisions specifically related to:

1.1 Animal identification

Note: Sections 1 and 2 include questions on animal identification as it relates to breeding and on traceability. If relevant, please use cross-references to indicate that a given law or policy affects more than one field of action.

Legislation Yes Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Following the Decree 119 on sanctioning of administrative violations of animal health, livestock and feed and Decree 14 on management of livestock of Vietnam:

Article 10. - The original breed and grandparents breed in breeding facilities must be able to monitoring individual productivity, population or populations of aquatic products have clear records of blood - relations, growth productivity, reproduction, veterinary prescribed form of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Fisheries.

Article 14. - Organizations and individuals producing and trading the original breeds, grandparents, parents, and their eggs products, semen, embryos must comply with the following provisions:

1. Breeds must have a certificate showing individual name or symbol of blood, productivity, quality, health status and veterinary record;
2. Hatching eggs must have a clear hereditary background.
3. Semen must have specify record for name or symbol, indicators, quality crystal, date of manufacture and implement the regulations concerning packaging, storage and transportation.
4. The embryo must have a certificate of origin parents and packing, storage, transport regulations;
5. There are quarantine certificate of veterinary authority under current regulations.

Article 23.

Pets want to be recognized as a new breed to be assayed and identified as genetic characteristics, features fine and

stable production.

Dossiers of application for testing include:

1. An application with clear registration of the breed name, breed origin, destination assay;
2. Scientific reports on new breed;
3. Process engineering new livestock breeds;
4. Comment of the test facility was adopted.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development decided the organization to test animals used in agriculture, the Ministry of Fisheries decided to the organization used in aquaculture animals. The organization testing must be reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development or the Ministry of Fisheries of the assay results.

Article 30. Violation of the certificate, written permission, permit livestock breeds

1. A fine of between 1,000,000 and 3,000,000 VND for the one of the violations:
 - a) Give other people to use professional certificates on domestic animals;
 - b) Rent, borrow and professional certificates used on domestic animals.
2. A fine of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 VND for a violation of deliberately defaced, falsified repair the contents of the following papers:
 - a) Professional certificates of domestic animals;
 - b) Export licenses, import licenses breeding animals;
 - c) Decision on the testing, inspection breeds.
3. A fine of between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 VND for violations of counterfeiting of documents, applications for the documents specified in Clause 2 of this Article, but not serious enough for criminal prosecution .
4. Remedial measures: Forced withdrawal of licenses, professional certifications for violations specified in Clauses 2 and 3 of this Article.

<http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Nghi-dinh-14-CP-quan-ly-giong-vat-nuoi-vb39844.aspx>

<http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Nghi-dinh-119-2013-ND-CP-xu-phat-vi-pham-hanh-chinh-thu-y-giong-vat-nuoi-thuc-an-chan-nuoi-vb209607.aspx>

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.2 Control of the import of animal genetic resources (live breeding animals and/or germplasm) for zoosanitary reasons

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

Following the Decree 119 on sanctioning of administrative violations of animal health, livestock and feed:

Article 17. - The State encourages organizations and individuals to enter the good breed, good genetic resources in Vietnam. The imported breeds, semen, embryos and hatching eggs must comply with import regulations ordinances goods and Veterinary Ordinance protection and development of aquatic resources. Sample records imported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Commerce or Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Commerce regulations.

Within 15 days after receiving valid dossiers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Commerce or Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Commerce to resolve, if not approved, they must reply by text.

Article 18. - The animals brought into Vietnam in the form of gifts, aid or other forms must comply with the Veterinary Ordinance, the Ordinance on the protection and development of aquatic resources. Within 15 days from breed imported into Vietnam or the recipient must use reports that breeds with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, or the Ministry of Fisheries.

Article 19. - The original breed, the new grandparents into Vietnam must be assayed or testing and must be allowed by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for agricultural animals, the Ministry of Fisheries for animals was introduced into production.

Article 20. - The breeds imported into Vietnam has grown extensively in manufacturing, importing more must be assayed, or have been tested but must be allowed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for agricultural animals, the Ministry of Fisheries for aquacultural animals.

<http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Nghi-dinh-14-CP-quan-ly-giong-vat-nuoi-vb39844.aspx>

Article 27. Violation of imported breeds

1. A fine of between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 VND shall be imposed for violations of imported breeds not right with the seed quality, breeding categories were published.
2. A fine of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 VND shall be imposed for violations of imported breeds not on the list of domestic animals, aquatic breeds permitted for production and business in Vietnam or not authorized by state agencies having jurisdiction.
3. Remedial measures
Re-export or slaughter, pre-processing, processing or destruction of livestock, aquatic breeding, for acts of violation prescribed in Clause 1, Clause 2 of this Article.

<http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Nghi-dinh-119-2013-ND-CP-xu-phat-vi-pham-hanh-chinh-thu-y-giong-vat-nuoi-thuc-an-chan-nuoi-vb209607.aspx>

When importing, temporarily importing for re-export, temporarily exporting for re-import, transferring out of border gates or transiting through Vietnamese territory animals or animal products on the list of animals and animal products subject to quarantine or alien animals which are not found in Vietnam or products thereof, goods owners shall send quarantine registration dossiers, made according to a set form, to the Animal Health Department.

Within five working days after receiving a valid dossier, the Animal Health Department shall notify the goods owner of the quarantine agency which shall conduct the quarantine and, at the same time, send this notice to the concerned animal quarantine agency for conducting quarantine.

http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/en/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=10761

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.3 Control of the export of animal genetic resources (live breeding animals and/or germplasm) for zoosanitary reasons

Legislation Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Following by Decree 119 on sanctioning of administrative violations of animal health, livestock and feed:
Article 21. - Organizations and individuals wishing to export or import of breeding animals, semen, embryos, eggs breed must do procedures prescribed by law for the export and import of agricultural commodities.

Article 22. - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Fisheries by function, their powers defined and published lists of rare breeds, grandparents are not exported abroad. in special cases want to export, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development approved for animals used in agriculture, the Ministry of Fisheries approved for animals used in aquaculture, Ministry of Commerce grant export permits.

<http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Nghi-dinh-14-CP-quan-ly-giong-vat-nuoi-vb39844.aspx>

When exporting, importing, temporarily importing for re-export, temporarily exporting for re-import, transferring out of border gates or transiting through Vietnamese territory animals or animal products, goods owners shall make declaration to animal quarantine agencies assigned by the Animal Health Department for quarantine. The quarantine declaration is stipulated as follows: Within one working day after the receipt of the goods owner's declaration, the animal quarantine agency assigned by the Animal Health Department shall notify the goods owner of the place and time of quarantine, the border gate of importation, the border gate of exportation and other relevant regulations for cases of transit through the Vietnamese territory of animals or animal products.

http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/en/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=10761

Article 23. Violations of international exchange of genetic resources of rare animals

1. A fine of between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 VND shall be imposed for violations of international exchange of rare animal genetic resources not allowed according to the contents of the state agency having jurisdiction.
 2. A fine of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 VND shall be imposed for violations of international exchange of rare animal genetic resources without the permission of the state agency having jurisdiction.
 3. Additional sanctions: Confiscation of material evidence for violations specified in Clause 1 and Clause 2 of this Article.
- <http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Nghi-dinh-119-2013-ND-CP-xu-phat-vi-pham-hanh-chinh-thu-y-giong-vat-nuoi-thuc-an-chan-nuoi-vb209607.aspx>

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.4 Zoosanitary rules related to the use of reproductive technologies

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

Following by Decree 119 on sanctioning of administrative violations of animal health, livestock and feed:

Article 26. Violation of production, trading semen and embryos, eggs and larvae

1. A fine of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 VND shall be imposed for violations of manufacturing and trading of semen and embryos, not have eggs breed and larvae monitoring records.
2. A fine of between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 VND shall be imposed for violations of manufacturing and trading of sperms and embryos, eggs (not including poultry eggs, aquatic breeding and silkworm eggs) and larvae without technical staff has degree or certificate of training on techniques of artificial insemination, embryo transfer.
3. A fine of between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 VND shall be imposed for violations of manufacturing and trading of sperms and embryos, eggs and larvae not guarantee one of the conditions of facilities, equipment and techniques follow by technical regulations.
4. A fine of between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 VND shall be imposed for one of the following violations:
 - a) Producing semen from cattle, poultry untested individual productivity;
 - b) Exploitation of eggs and larvae from above not purebred, breeds, patristic, nucleus breed stocks, grandparents breed, parental breed stocks, unless otherwise exploit in the wild.
5. Remedial measures: Forcible destruction of semen, eggs and larvae for violations specified in Clause 4 of this Article.

<http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Nghi-dinh-119-2013-ND-CP-xu-phat-vi-pham-hanh-chinh-thu-y-giong-vat-nuoi-thuc-an-chan-nuoi-vb209607.aspx>

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.5 Control of livestock movements (within the country) for zoosanitary reasons

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

According to Decree Amending and supplementing a number of articles of the government's decree No. 33/2005/nd-cp of March 15th 2005, detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the ordinance on animal health of the government:

When transporting or circulating within the country terrestrial animals or animal products on the list of animals and animal products subject to quarantine, goods owners shall declare and send quarantine dossiers, made according to a set form, to provincial-level state agencies in charge of animal health. The quarantine declaration is stipulated as follows:

- a) Making declaration at least two days before transportation, if animals have been subjected to compulsory preventive measures under regulations and still stay immune; between 15 and 30 days in
- b) Making declaration at least two days before transportation, if animal products have been tested for veterinary sanitation or are sent by post; seven days in advance, if animal products have not yet been tested for veterinary sanitation.

Within one working day after the receipt of a valid dossier, the dossier-receiving agency shall certify the quarantine registration and notify the place and time of quarantine.

Within one working day after animals or animal products are brought to the prescribed place, the animal quarantine agency shall conduct quarantine.

http://moj.gov.vn/vbqp/en/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=10761

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.6 Restrictions or compulsory actions related to husbandry practices (for zoosanitary reasons)

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

Following by Decree 119 on sanctioning of administrative violations of animal health, livestock and feed:
Article 31. Violation of the provisions of biosecurity in livestock
1. A fine of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 VND shall be imposed on the basis of livestock farms have one of the following violations:
a) Housing constructed without correct technical requirements affecting the veterinary, animal environment;
b) Violation of regulations on breeding processes affect food safety;
c) Failure to register, declare the contents of livestock for animal objects required to register, declare.
2. Remedial measures: Forced implementation of measures to overcome the environmental pollution for violations specified at Point a, Clause 1 of this Article.
<http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Nghi-dinh-119-2013-ND-CP-xu-phat-vi-pham-hanh-chinh-thu-y-giong-vat-nuoi-thuc-an-chan-nuoi-vb209607.aspx>

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.7 Compulsory culling in the event of outbreaks of specific diseases

Legislation

If legislation is in place or under development, does/will it include provisions to protect at-risk animal genetic resources from the effects of culling programmes?

Details of the measure(s)

According to Veterinary ordinance of Vietnam:
Article 16. Responsible for handling animal diseases
1. Pet owners, animal products owners are responsible for:
a) Detecting animals infected animals died due to disease or signs of disease on the list of dangerous diseases of animals are not sold, slaughtered or thrown into the environment that must be isolated and immediately notify veterinarians or veterinary offices nearest. During the transport, slaughter facility or process, if the findings of animal products and animal products metamorphism, unqualified veterinary or signs of dangerous pathogens, must immediately inform veterinary staff or veterinary offices nearest;
b) In determining the infected animals, products of animal pathogens dangerous infectious diseases on the list must publish the translation pet owners, all animal products to isolate sick animals, preservation particular animal product carriers, arrange animal care, use separate tools, animal feed, animal limited circulation, animal products, people out on the basis of livestock; implementation of remedial measures required for animal feed contaminated, diseased animals, products of animal pathogens, animal waste as prescribed for each patient; hygiene, disinfection standalone basis husbandry, slaughter, primary processing, livestock equipment, slaughter equipment, veterinary instruments, transportation.
http://moj.gov.vn/vbpg/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=19484

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

2. Animal welfare

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

According to Veterinary ordinance of Vietnam:
Article 13. Health Care for animals
1. Pets must be secured on the following conditions:
a) Must be provided adequate water, food appropriate to each species;

- b) There are barns, livestock equipment to ensure hygiene and veterinary standards and appropriate to each species of animal;
- c) Must be prevented disease, cure time.
2. Aquatic animals and amphibians must be guaranteed the following conditions :
- a) Must be lived in the water environment appropriate to each species. Water supply in place of aquaculture to meet environmental standards, the handling of animal pathogen transmission and intermediaries. Waste water from the feed must be treated to meet the prescribed standards;
- b) Must be provided adequate food and appropriate for each species, in accordance with the technical regulations. Perform proper handling mode, eliminate waste and hygiene, disinfection equipment livestock to prevent infectious diseases spread from place to place.
- c) Must monitor environmental standards, monitoring signs of disease according to frequency and methods defined in order to detect and treat the disease timely moment we arise;
- d) Must be prevented disease, cure time.
- http://moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=19484

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

SECTION 4: AGRICULTURE, LAND USE AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

This section targets information on legislation and policies that address the overall management of the production systems, ecosystems and environments within which animal genetic resources are used and developed. The questions address the following main topics:

- general frameworks or strategies for rural development;
- agriculture, land use and natural resources management;
- management of biodiversity;
- other aspects of environmental protection;
- overall livestock-sector development;
- management of rangelands and other grazing lands;
- establishment of livestock farms or holdings
- establishment and operation of civil society organizations in the livestock sector
- participation of livestock keepers in decision-making in livestock-sector development; and
- prevention, preparedness and response to natural or human-induced disasters

While some policies and legislation in these fields may include specific references to animal genetic resources, it is likely that many will not. The latter may, nonetheless, have indirect effects on animal genetic resources and their management. For example, policies and legislation that promote or constrain the keeping of livestock in particular production systems, for particular purposes or in particular geographical areas may promote or discourage the use of the animal genetic resources associated with these systems/uses/locations (hence possibly affecting their risk status), lead to the establishment of breeding objectives targeting the development of animals suitable for the favoured systems/uses/locations or lead to the import of genetic resources suitable for these systems/uses/locations.

1. General framework or strategy for sustainable agriculture, land use and natural-resources management

Note: This question relates to broad strategic-level instruments such as national agricultural or rural development policies, strategies or laws. Instruments related to specific aspects of agricultural and rural development should be described under other questions as and where relevant.

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Follow by decision of the Prime Minister of "Approve the master plan development of agriculture production by 2020 and vision to 2030"

Article 1. Approve the master development plan of agriculture production by 2020 and vision to 2030, with the following main contents:

I. PLANNING VIEWPOINTS

- Development planning of agricultural production (including agriculture, forestry and fisheries) must be oriented to improve productivity, quality, competitiveness, efficiency and sustainability of agriculture.
- 2. Agricultural development planning must be based on innovative thinking, marketing, combine with application of science, technology, efficient use of land resources, water, manpower, adapt to climate change, protecting the ecological environment to effectively exploit advantages and natural conditions of each region, each locality.
- 3. Agricultural development planning must be closely linked between production and storage industry, processing and consumer markets; land accumulation, forming the focus of commodity production.
- 4. Agricultural development planning must be linked to the restructuring of labor in agriculture and rural development,

population adjustments, with trained human resources to meet the requirements of goods agricultural, forestry, fisheries at the technical level and growing technology

5. Agricultural development planning must be had policy system ensure high mobilization of social resources, especially land, labor, forest and sea, the power to promote international integration and support of the state.

<http://iasvn.org/chuyen-muc/Quy-hoach-tong-the-phat-trien-san-xuat-nganh-nong-nghiep-den-nam-2020-va-tam-nhin-den-2030-2720.html>

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

2. Management of biodiversity

Note: Please use this question to provide information on the general framework for managing all aspects of the country's biodiversity (e.g. instruments related to the designation and management of protected areas). Include, for example, information on whether animal genetic resources issues are included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and on any provisions addressing potential conflicts, or perceived conflicts, between the management of animal genetic resources and the management of other elements of biodiversity. Specific animal genetic-resources-related instruments (e.g National Strategy and Action Plans for Animal Genetic Resources) should be reported in Section 1 (Question 1).

Legislation Yes

Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

According to the law of the biodiversity of Vietnam:

Article 4. Principles of conservation and sustainable development Biodiversity

1. Conservation of biodiversity is the responsibility of the State and all organizations and individuals.
2. Combined conservation with exploitation and rational use of biodiversity, conservation, exploitation and rational use of biodiversity to the alleviation of poverty.
3. In Situ conservation is the main, combined in situ conservation with conservation carrier.
4. Organizations and individuals benefit from the exploitation and use of biodiversity must share the benefits with stakeholders, ensuring harmony between the interests of the State and benefit of organizations and individuals.
5. Ensuring risk management of genetically modified organisms, genetic specimens of genetically modified organisms caused to biodiversity

Article 5. The policy of the state of conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity

1. Priority conserving importance natural ecological, typical or representative of the ecoregion, species conservation on the list of endangered, rare and priority species protection ensuring controlled access to gen resources.
2. Ensure funding for basic survey operations, monitoring, statistics, database building on biodiversity and biodiversity conservation planning; infrastructure investment - technical for the conservation, facility of biodiversity of the State, ensure the participation of local people in the process of building and planning implementation of biodiversity conservation.
3. Encourage and ensuring the rights, legitimate interests of organizations and individuals who invest, apply advanced science, technology, traditional knowledge in the conservation and sustainable biodiversity.
4. Development of eco-tourism associated with the alleviation of poverty, ensuring stability of household life, individuals lawfully living in conservation areas; sustainable development buffer zone of the reserve.
5. Promote domestic resources, abroad to preservation and sustainable biodiversity.

Article 9. Content planning overall biodiversity conservation of the country

1. Orientations and goals of biodiversity conservation.
2. Evaluation of natural conditions, economic - social, biodiversity status; land-use planning, development planning sectors, fields and localities, resources to implement planning.
3. Geographic location, limits, management measures to organize, protect biodiversity corridors.
4. Geographic location, area, ecological functions, organizational measures the management, protection and sustainable development of natural ecosystems.
5. Geographic location, area, boundaries and map the area is expected to establish conservation, types of conservation; organizational measures to conservation management; stable solution of household life individuals lawfully living in conservation.
6. Organization and planning implementation of biodiversity conservation.

http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/hethongvanban?class_id=1&mode=detail&document_id=81137

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

3. Environmental protection

Note: Instruments specifically targeting the management of biodiversity are covered under Question 2. Please use this question to provide information on instruments addressing other environmental issues (e.g. addressing pollution of land and water, deforestation, climate change, water use or flood protection). If an instrument addresses both biodiversity and other aspects of environmental protection, please indicate this using a cross-reference to your answer to Question 2.

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Following by Law On environmental protection of Vietnam:

Article 5.- State policies toward environmental protection

1. To encourage and facilitate all organizations, population communities, households and individuals to participate in environmental protection activities.
2. To step up propaganda, education and mobilization in combination with application of administrative, economic and other measures to build self-consciousness and discipline in environmental protection activities.
3. To rationally and economically use natural resources, develop clean and renewable energies; step up recycling, reuse and reduction of wastes.
4. To prioritize settlement of pressing environmental problems; concentrate on handling seriously polluting establishments; rehabilitate the environment in polluted and degraded areas; and attach importance to protecting the environment in urban centers and residential areas.
5. Investment in environmental protection is development investment; to diversify capital investment sources for environmental protection and arrange separate funds for environmental activities in annual state budgets.
6. To grant land and tax preferences and provide financial supports for environmental protection activities and environment-friendly products; harmonizing environmental protection with efficient use of environmental components for development.
7. To increase human resource training, encourage research, application and transfer of scientific and technological achievements in environmental protection; form and develop an environmental engineering industry.
8. To expand and raise the effectiveness of international cooperation; fully realize international commitments to environmental protection; encourage organizations and individuals to participate in undertaking international cooperation in environmental protection.
9. To develop infrastructure works for environmental protection; enhance national capacity of environmental protection toward regularity and modernization.

Article 6.- Environmental protection activities to be encouraged

1. Propaganda, education and mobilization of all the people to participate in environmental protection; keeping environmental sanitation and protecting natural landscapes and biodiversity.
2. Protection and rational and economical use of natural resources.
3. Reduction, collection, recycling and reuse of wastes.
4. Development and use of clean and renewable energies; reduction of ozone-layer-depleting greenhouse gas.
5. Registration of establishments that meet environmental standards and environment-friendly products.
6. Scientific research, transfer and application of technologies for treating and re-cycling wastes; environment-friendly technologies.
7. Investment in the construction of establishments to manufacture environmental protection equipment and tools; produce and trade in environment-friendly products; and provide environmental protection services.
8. Conservation and development of indigenous gene pools; crossbreeding and import of gene sources of economic value and environmental benefit.
9. Building of environment-friendly villages, hamlets, agencies, production, business and service establishments.
10. Development of self-management activities and environmental sanitation services in population communities.
11. Formation of environmental sanitation-keeping lifestyle and habits, abolition of environment-unfriendly customs and practices.
12. Contribution of knowledge, efforts and finance to environmental protection activities.

Article 7.- Prohibited acts

1. Destroying and illegally exploiting forests or other natural resources.
2. Exploiting and catching natural living resources by destructive means, tools and methods, during seasons and in quantities banned by law.
3. Exploiting, trading, consuming and using rare and precious wild plants and animals on the banned lists issued by competent state agencies.

4. Burying toxic substances, radioactive substances, wastes and other hazardous substances outside prescribed places and contrary to technical processes for environmental protection.
 5. Discharging wastes not yet treated up to environmental standards; toxic, radioactive and other hazardous substances into the land or water sources.
 6. Emitting smoke, dust or gases with toxic substances or odor into the air; dispensing radiation, radioactivity and ionized substances at levels in excess of permitted environmental standards.
 7. Causing noise and vibration in excess of permitted standards.
 8. Importing machinery, equipment and means that do not meet environmental standards.
 9. Importing and transiting wastes in any form.
 10. Importing and transiting animals and plants not yet quarantined; microorganisms outside permitted lists.
 11. Producing and trading in products harmful to human health, living organisms and ecosystems; producing and using construction raw materials and materials containing toxic elements in excess of permitted standards.
 12. Encroaching upon natural heritages and nature conservation zones.
 13. Damaging works, equipment and facilities in service of environmental protection activities.
 14. Carrying out illegal activities or living in restricted zones where human health and life is exposed to extreme environmental danger, as identified by competent state agencies.
 15. Covering up acts of destroying the environment, obstructing environmental protection activities, distorting information resulting in bad consequences on the environment.
 16. Other prohibited acts related to environmental protection as provided for by law.
- http://www.moj.gov.vn/vbpq/en/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=5961

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

4. Overall development of the livestock sector

Note: This question relates to broad strategic-level instruments addressing the livestock sector as a whole, such as national livestock development strategies or laws. Instruments related to specific aspects of livestock development should be described under other questions as and where relevant.

Legislation Policy

If provisions are in place or under development do/will they include:

Particular provisions aimed at supporting livestock keeping in harsh production environments

Note: Please consider direct and indirect forms of support (e.g. grants or subsidies, favourable access to credit or livestock services, facilitation of market access).

Legislation Policy

Particular provisions aimed at supporting large-scale, high external input or export-oriented production systems or supporting management practices associated with such systems

Note: Please consider direct and indirect forms of support (e.g. grants or subsidies, subsidized inputs, favourable access to credit or livestock services, support for infrastructure development or mechanization).

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

5. Management of and access to rangelands or other grazing lands

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Follow the decision No: 10/2008/QĐ-TTg on approval of Animal husbandry development strategy toward 2020, 16 January 2008

Article 1.V.4. Land Owners of farming and industrial animal husbandry, slaughtering, storage and processing houses receive the support and preferential conditions in land providing, land renting under the land regulations; highest preferential level in land renting payment and land use time.

Follow the decree No. 84/2007/NĐ-CP, 25th May 2007:

Article 9. Give certificate in case of using land to build farms in rural areas:

1. When given right of land use to build farm in rural area, the people need not pay land use fee for transferring purpose from agriculture production land, forestry land, aquatic land, salty making land to others agriculture lands in case of:
- b. Building houses for livestock, poultry and other animal that have been permitted by law.
- c. Building areas of cultivating seedlings and breeder stocks.

<http://www.vietlaw.gov.vn/LAWNET/docView.do?docid=22011>

http://www.moj.gov.vn/vbpq/Lists/Vn%20bn%20php%20lut/View_Detail.aspx?ItemID=14204

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

6. Establishment of livestock farms or holdings

Note: This question relates to planning rules related to the size, location, ownership, registration, etc. of livestock farms or holdings.

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Follow circular No. 69/2000/TTLT-BNN-TCTK, 23rd, June 2000:

One agriculture household would be defined as a farm when have enough 2 things below:

1. Average value of goods production and services per year is:

- For the northern and central coastal provinces: from 40 million vnd and over
- For Southern and western: from 50 million vnd and over

2. The production scale has to be quite large:

b. For the livestock farm

(1) Livestock farms: Cattle, buffalo, etc ..

+ milk production livestock and breeding farms: usually have 10 animals and overs.

+ meat production farms: usually have 50 animals and overs.

(2) Livestock farms; pig, goat, etc ..

+ breeding livestock farms: usually have 20 animals and overs for goat or 100 animals and overs for sheep

+ Pig meat production farms: usually have 100 animals and overs (not include sucking pig); 200 goats and over

+ Poultry farms: chicken, duck, Muscovy duck... usually have 2.000 poultry and over (not include the poultry less than 7 days old)

<http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Thong-tu-lien-tich-69-2000-TTLT-BNN-TCTK-huong-dan-tieu-chi-de-xac-dinh-kinh-te-trang-trai-vb8421.aspx>.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

7. Establishment and operation of civil society organizations in the livestock sector

Note: Instruments specifically related to organizations focused on breeding (genetic improvement) activities are covered in Section 1 (Question 5.2). Please use the present question to provide information on instruments of a more general nature (e.g. related to the operation of cooperative societies or community organizations).

Legislation

Under development

Policy

Under development

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

8. Participation of livestock keepers in decision-making related to the development of the livestock sector

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

9. Prevention, preparedness and response to natural or human-induced disasters

Legislation

Policy

If instruments are place or under development, do/will they include any provisions specifically targeting:

Animal genetic resources

Note: For example, measures targeting the protection of at-risk breeds.

Legislation

Policy

Livestock in general

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

According to Disaster prevention law No.13 in June 19th, 2013 by President of Congress signed:
Article 14. National Strategy on the prevention of natural disasters
1. National Strategy on the prevention of natural disasters is built in 10-years cycles, 20-years vision and are updated periodically adjusted 05 years or when has large fluctuations in natural disasters.
2. National Strategy on the prevention of natural disasters to define goals, tasks, solutions, programs, projects, key projects and implementing prevention disaster on a national scale.
3. National Strategy on the prevention of natural disasters is built on the following basis:
a) The Party's guidelines and policies, law of the State on the prevention of natural disasters and economic - social development;
b) Practice prevention, disaster preparedness of country;
c) Results of identification, assessment, disaster risk zoning, disaster events and climate change;
d) Resources for prevention and disaster preparedness;
e) Demand and adaptability of communities to disasters
4. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development chaires and coordinates with ministries, ministerial-level agencies, Government agencies, local building, the Prime Minister approved the National Strategy on the prevention of natural disasters.
Article 26. Basic measures response disaster
2. Basic measures for coping with drought and saltwater intrusion are defined as follows :
a) Adjust the structure of plants, animals, crop season consistent with the forecasting, warning and drought situation and saltwater intrusion;
b) Operating reasonable of water reservoirs, water supply facilities, water supply priorities, using savings, and prevent waste water.
3. Basic measures for coping with frost, cold damage is defined as follows:
a) Implement measures to against cold for people, especially for vulnerable subjects;
b) Implement against cold and ensuring feed source for cattle;
c) Implement measures to protect plant accordingly.
<http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Luat-phong-chong-thien-tai-nam-2013-vb197310.aspx>

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

SECTION 5: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please provide information on any aspects of your country's legal and policy framework that affect animal genetic resources and their management but are not covered by any of the questions above.

Submit by e-mail