



SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

DRAFT

QCVN:2018/BNNPTNT

**NATIONAL TECHNICAL REGULATION
COMPOUND FEED FOR AQUACULTURE – TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR
FOOD SAFETY**

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National technical regulation Compound feed for aquaculture - Technical requirements for food safety

1. GENERAL RULES

1.1. Scope of regulation

This regulation governs food safety criteria and their maximum levels in locally produced compound feeds and imported compound feeds for aquaculture in Vietnam.

1.2. Subjects of application

1.2.1. This regulation applies to any compound feed that are either produced locally or imported by agencies, organizations or individuals for the purpose of feeding aquatic animals, which are destined for human consumption.

1.2.2. This regulation does not apply to:

- a) Individual feed ingredients that are used for aquaculture feed production.
- b) Feed supplements that are used for production of aquatic animals for human consumption.
- c) Homemade feeds that are used for production of aquatic animals for human consumption.
- d) Other aquafeeds for no-food aquatic animals

1.3. References:

1.3.1. TCVN 4325:2007 (ISO 6497:2002), Animal feed - Sampling.

1.3.2. TCVN 6952:2001 (ISO 9498:1998), Animal feed - Preparation of test specimens.

1.3.3. TCVN 6953:2001, Determination of Aflatoxin B1 in compound feed – High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)

1.3.4. Methods for determination of the levels of chemicals, antibiotics, transgender hormones and growth hormones in compound feeds are the methods of laboratories approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

1.4.1 Interpretation of terms

1.4.1. Food safety risks: are physical, chemical and biological agents that may harm the health of consumers.

1.4.2. Maximum Residue Level (MPL): is the value corresponding to each type of food safety risk; if this value exceeds, the feed is not safe.

1.4.3. Safe food: is food that does not contain residue levels which exceed maximum permitted, harming the health of consumers.

1.4.4. Compound feed: is a mixture of many ingredients, which are processed according to the formulations of manufacturer, providing enough nutrients for the life and productivity of aquatic animals.

1.4.5. Single-ingredient feed: is fresh or processed feed, which use only one feed ingredient.

1.4.6. Feed supplement: is feed that are added to aquatic animal diets in order to meet the requirements of enhancing aquatic animal health.

1.4.7. Homemade feed: is either single-ingredient feed or compound feed that is manufactured by farmers based on their knowledge to raise their aquatic animal.

1.4.8. Regular inspections: are those conducted according to regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on compound feeds used in aquaculture.

1.4.9. Suspicion: means the detection of evidence in one of the following cases:

- a. Standard documents of the manufacturer;
- b. Producing area of the manufacturer;
- c. Any record of the manufacturer;

,which indicates that the manufacturer used unauthorized substances in Clause 2.3, Section 2.1 of this regulation, producing compound feeds used in aquaculture.

2. TECHNICAL REGULATIONS

2.1. Food safety criteria

Food safety criteria, maximum residue limits (MRL), methods of analysis and inspection frequency for compound feeds used in aquaculture are included in the table below:

	Criteria	Maximum residue limit (MRL)	Methods of analysis	Inspection frequency
1.	Aflatoxin B1	Not greater than 10 µg/kg	TCVN 6953:2001	Regular inspection
2.	Chemicals, Antibiotics	The MRL value for each substance are specified in Appendix 1	The methods of laboratories approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Inspection shall be conducted if there is any suspicion that manufacturers mixed chemicals or antibiotics with compound feeds
3.	Transgender hormones: 17 -	Not permitted	The methods of laboratories	Inspection shall be conducted if sex reversal is

	methyl testosterone and 17 -estradiol		approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	possible in aquatic animals and there is any suspicion that manufacturers mixed transgender hormones with compound feeds
4.	Steroid hormone: testosterone and progesterone	Not permitted	the methods of laboratories approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Regular inspection
5.	Antibiotics as growth promoters: Monensin sodium; Salinomycin sodium; Alyvamicin; Flavophospholipol	Not permitted	the methods of laboratories, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Regular inspection

2.2. Packaging, labeling and storage of complete feeds used in aquaculture

2.2.1. Packaging

Feed manufacturers and importers must pack compound feeds used in aquaculture in non-toxic packaging to protect product quality and to avoid food safety risks from outside environment.

2.2.2. Labeling

Feed manufacturers must label their products in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 43/2017 / ND-CP dated April 4, 2017 of the Government, covering information about the food safety criteria in the table of section 2.1 of this regulation.

2.2.3. Storage and transportation

Feed manufacturers and importers must have specialized warehouses to storage compound feeds, protecting product quality and avoiding food safety risks from outside environment.

Fish distributors and aquaculture farms must have separate places for storage of compound feeds, ensuring that the feeds are not destroyed by animals, moist or moldy and are not contaminated with food safety risks from outside environment.

Compound feeds used in aquaculture must be transported by appropriate means, avoiding rain or sunshine.

3. REGULATIONS ON MANAGEMENT

3.1. Conformity announcement

3.1.1. Feed manufacturers must implement the regulation conformity announcement for their compound feeds in accordance with current legal documents and the provisions of Decree No. 39/2017 / BNNPTNT dated April 4, 2017 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

3.1.2. The files for the regulation conformity announcement shall be sent to the Agriculture and Rural Development Departments where feed manufacturers operate and produce compound feeds for aquaculture.

3.2. Supervision and handling of violations

The Directorate of Fisheries under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Fisheries Sub-Departments under the Agriculture and Rural Development Departments of the provinces and centrally-run cities shall be responsible for the control and inspection of the implementation of this regulation.

3.2.2. The inspection, control and handling of violations must comply with the current law provisions.

3.3. Organization of implementation

3.3.1. Agencies, organizations and individuals engage in activities related to the production and import of compound feeds used in aquaculture in Vietnam shall have to comply with the provisions of this regulation.

3.3.2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development assigns the Directorate of Fisheries and the Agriculture and Rural Development Departments of the provinces and centrally-run cities to disseminate, guide, examine and inspect the implementation of this regulation.

3.3.3. In case of possible changes/supplementation or adjustment of stipulations in this regulation, the new/revised regulatory document issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will be followed.

ANNEX 1

List of chemicals and antibiotics banned to be mixed into the compound feeds for aquaculture

No.	Chemicals, Antibiotics	Note
A.	<i>Prohibited chemicals and antibiotics</i>	
1.	Aristolochia spp and their derivatives	Feed manufacturers and farmers are not allowed to use these chemicals and antibiotics
2.	Chloramphenicol (CAP)	
3.	Chloroform	
4.	Chlorpromazine	
5.	Colchicine	
6.	Dapsone	
7.	Dimetridazole	

8.	Metronidazole		
9.	Nitrofurantoin includes Furazolidone (Ntr)		
10.	Ronidazole		
11.	Green Malachite (MG)		
12.	Ipronidazole		
13.	Other nitroimidazole drugs		
14.	Clenbuterol		
15.	Diethylstilbestrol (DES)		
16.	Glycopeptides		
17.	Trichlorfon (Dipterex)		
18.	Gentian Violet (Crystal violet)		
19.	Trifluralin		
20.	Cypermethrin		
21.	Deltamethrin		
22.	Enrofloxacin		
23.	Ciprofloxacin		
24.	Fluoroquinolones		
B.	<i>Chemicals and antibiotics that are allowed to use for treatment of aquaculture</i>		
	According to the list of chemicals and antibiotics permitted for use in aquaculture, announced annually by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed manufacturers are not allowed to mix them into the feeds. 2. Farmers are allowed to use them for treatment of cultured aquatic animals according to prescriptions of aquaculture veterinarians