Decision No. 124/QD-TTg of February 2, 2012, approving the master plan for agricultural production development through 2020, with a vision toward 2030

THE PRIME MINISTER

Pursuant to the December 25, 2001 Law on Organization of the Government;

At the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development,

DECIDES:

Article 1. To approve the master plan for agricultural production development through 2020 with a vision toward 2030, with the following principal contents:

I. PLANNING VIEWPOINTS

1. The agricultural production development master plan (covering agriculture, forestry and fisheries) must follow the direction of improving productivity, quality, competitiveness, effectiveness and sustainability of agriculture.

2. The agricultural production development master plan must be based on renewal of thinking and market access in combination with rapid application of scientific and technological achievements, efficient use of land, water and trained human resources, adaptation to climate change, and protection of the eco-environment in order to effectively tap the advantages and natural conditions of each region and each locality.

3. The agricultural production development master plan must closely link production with preservation and processing industries and consumption markets; accumulate land to form consolidated commodity production zones.

4. The agricultural production development master plan must be associated with the restructuring of agriculture and rural labor, population redistribution and trained human resources to satisfy the requirements of agricultural, forestry and fishery commodity production with higher and higher technical and technological levels.

5. The agricultural production development master plan must introduce a system of policies to mobilize to the utmost social resources, primarily land, labor, forests and sea, promoting the strength of international integration and the support of the State.

II. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

1. General objectives

To build an agriculture which develops comprehensively toward modernity, sustainability and large scale commodity production on the basis of bringing into play the comparative advantages; to apply science and technology to increase productivity, quality, effectiveness and competitiveness to ensure national food security in both short and long

terms and satisfy diverse domestic and export demands; to raise the effectiveness of land use, water, labor and capital; to raise incomes and living conditions of farmers, fishermen, salt producers and foresters.

2. Specific targets

a/ The 2011-2020 period

- The agriculture-forestry-fisheries structure by 2020: agriculture: 64.7%, forestry: 2%, and fisheries: 33.3%.

- The average annual agriculture-forestry-fishery GDP growth rate: between 3.5 and 4%.

- The annual agriculture-forestry-fishery production value growth rate: 4.3-4.7%.

- Forest coverage: 44- 45% by 2020.

- The agriculture, forestry and fisheries export turnover: USD 40 billion, including 22 billion for agriculture, 7 billion for forestry and 11 billion for fisheries.

- The output value per ha of agricultural land: VND 70 million on average.

b/ Vision toward 2030

- The agriculture-forestry-fisheries structure by 2030: agriculture 55%, forestry: 1.5%, and fisheries: 43.5%.

- The average annual agriculture-forestry-fisheries GDP growth rate: 3-3.2%.

- The agriculture-forestry-fisheries production value growth rate: 4-4.3%/ year.

- The agriculture-forestry-fisheries export turnover: USD 60 billion, including 30 billion for agriculture, 10 billion for forestry and 20 billion for fisheries.

- The output value per hectare of agricultural land: VND 100-120 million on average.

III. ORIENTATIONS FOR LAND USE PLANNING AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT BY COMMODITY LINES THROUGH 2020 WITH A VISION TOWARD 2030

1. Land use planning

a/ To reclaim for agriculture, forestry and aquaculture from 2011 to 2020 some 1.1 million ha of land, including 37,000 ha for rice cultivation, 60,000 ha for annual crops, 100,000 ha for perennial trees and 930,000 ha for afforestation.

b/ Agricultural production land in 2020 will be 9.59 million ha, reduced 580,000 ha compared to 2010; to allocate 6.05 million ha for annual crops, including 3.812 ha for rice cultivation and 300,000 ha for animal feed crops; and 3.54 million ha for perennial trees.

c/ Forest land in 2020 will be 16.2-16.5 million ha, up by 879,000 ha compared to 2010, including 8.132 million ha of production forests, 5.842 million ha of protection forests and 2.271 million ha of special-use forests.

d/ Aquaculture land will be 790,000 ha, up by 99,700 ha compared to 2010, of which land areas under aquaculture in the Mekong River delta represents 70%.

e/ Salt production land will be kept stable at

14,500 ha, including 8,500 ha for industrial salt production.

2. Food crops

a/ Rice:

- To protect stable rice land from 2020 at 3.812 million ha, including 3.2 million ha for wet rice of two or more crops a year; to synchronously apply advanced intensive farming measures for an output of 41-43 million tons by 2020 and 44 million tons by 2030, ensuring food security and export.

- Rice processing: To invest in rice processing for a capacity of 25 million tons/ year, fully capable of processing 60% of total paddy output. To observe the technological processes in the production chain from purchase, drying for preservation, milling, reserve to circulation, raising the rice recovery rate to over 68%; to reduce post-harvest rice losses to 5-6%; to improve exported rice quality: the proportion of rice with 5-10% broken rice will account for 70% of the output, the silver-white grain rate will not exceed 4%; the damaged grain rate will not exceed 0.2%, and the yellow grain rate will not exceed 0.2%. By 2015, the added value of exported rice will increase 10-15% over the present level thanks to the application of technical advances to raise product quality.

b/ Maize: To expand the maize acreage by increasing the winter crop area in the Red River delta and increasing the maize acreage on single-rice crop areas in the northern midland and mountainous provinces and the Central Highlands. To stabilize the acreage after 2020 at around 1.44 million ha, largely in the northern midland and mountainous provinces, the Central Highlands, the northern central coast and eastern South Vietnam; to practice intensive cultivation of maize in order to ensure some 80% of raw materials for the animal feed processing industry.

c/ Cassava: To stabilize the cassava acreage at 450,000 ha by 2020 with an output of about 11 million tons for use as raw materials of animal feed and bio-fuels; to use land with a slope of less than 15° and a thick layer of over 35 cm, mainly in the northern midland and mountainous region, central coast, southern Central Vietnam, the Central Highlands and eastern South Vietnam, for cassava production.

3. Vegetables

The land area is planned at about 400,000 ha, bringing the land use coefficient to 2.5-3 times, increasing the areas under the winter vegetable crop and increasing vegetable crops on other land, ensuring the cultivated acreage of 1.2 million ha, with an output of some 20 million tons, including 170,000 ha in the northern midland and mountainous region, 270,000 ha in the Red River delta, 120,000 ha in northern Central Vietnam, 80,000 ha in southern Central Vietnam, 110,000 ha in the Central Highlands, 120,000 ha in eastern South Vietnam and 330,000 ha in the Mekong River delta.

Vegetable production is aimed at improving quality, ensuring food safety, building

consolidated vegetable production zones, applying high technology and organizing production according to good, organic agricultural production (VietGAP) processes.

4. Soybean

The land area is planned at around 100,000 ha, to increase soybean crops on rice land so as to increase the cultivated acreage to about 350,000 ha in 2020, with an output of 700,000 tons; the main production regions include the Red River delta, the northern midland and mountainous areas and the Central Highlands.

5. Groundnut

Groundnut will be grown on a planned area of around 150,000 ha and on groundnut-rice land so as to stabilize the cultivated acreage at about 300,000 ha, with an output of 800,000 tons; the main production zones include the northern central coast, northern midland and mountainous areas and southern central coast.

6. Sugarcane

- To stabilize the planned acreage at 300,000 ha, including 220,000 ha of raw materials for sugar mills. To arrange four key regions: northern Central Vietnam with 80,000 ha; southern Central Vietnam and the Central Highlands with 53,000 ha; eastern South Vietnam with 37,000 ha and the Mekong River delta with 52,000 ha. To practice intensive farming with irrigation, use high-yield and high-sugar strains, raising the cane yield to about 80 tons/ha by 2020.

- Sugar processing: Not to additionally build sugar mills, to focus on raising the capacity of the existing ones, making in-depth investment and modernizing the production lines to raise recovery rate and product quality; to additionally invest in the production of refined sugar in order to satisfy market demand. By 2020, the total pressing capacity will reach 140,000 tons of sugarcane/day and the sugar output will reach 2 million tons, meeting domestic consumption and export demands.

7. Cotton

To develop cotton to replace part of imported raw cotton fiber; by 2020, the cotton acreage will reach over 40,000 ha and the raw cotton fiber output will reach 50,000 tons. To develop rainy season-cotton crops irrigated with rainwater in the Central Highlands, eastern South Vietnam, central coastal and northern midland and mountainous provinces. To focus on the development of cotton irrigated by the drip irrigation method in the Central Highlands provinces, by a system of drilled wells in the central coastal provinces and by irrigation systems in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces.

8. Tobacco

The planned acreage will stabilize at 40,000 ha, meeting 90% of the raw-material demand of the existing cigarette factories. To develop production mainly in the northern midland and mountainous areas, southern central coast, eastern South Vietnam and the Central

Highlands.

9. Animal feed plants

The planned acreage will be 300,000 ha, up by 260,000 ha compared to 2010. The main production regions associated with major husbandry regions include the northem midland and mountainous areas, northern Central Vietnam, southern central coast, eastern South Vietnam and the Central Highlands.

10. Tea

- The long-term planned acreage will stabilize at 140,000 ha, up by 10,000 ha compared to 2010, with about 7,000 ha in the northern midland and mountainous provinces and 3,000 ha in Lam Dong. To apply clean-tea production processes to ensure food hygiene and safety, use new varieties of tea with high yield and quality for new cultivation and re-cultivation.

- Tea processing: To construct and upgrade tea factories toward modernization, with a total capacity of 840,000 tons of fresh bud/year, industrial processing of 70% of the fresh bud output and an output of 270,000 tons of dry tea. To change the product structure toward 55% black tea and 45% green tea; by 2020, the price of Vietnamese exported tea will equal the average world price.

11. Coffee

- The planned acreage will be 500,000 ha, including about 60,000 ha of Arabica coffee; the main production regions include the Central Highlands, eastern South Vietnam and the northern central coast.

- Coffee processing: Through various forms of economic cooperation between enterprises and coffee growers, to raise the proportion of industrially processed coffee from 20% in 2010 to 40% by 2015 and 70% by 2020 while reducing the proportion of grain coffee and raw coffee processed by households from 80% to 60% by 2015 and 30% by 2020. To raise the rate of wet-processed coffee from 10% of the output in 2010 to 20% by 2015 and 30% by 2020. To expand the scale of coffee powder and instant coffee processing from 10,000 tons in 2010 to 20,000 tons by 2015 and 30,000 tons by 2020.

12. Ruhber

- To stabilize the acreage at 800,000 ha and maintain the planning orientations for the regions identified in the Prime Minister's Decision No. 750/QD-TTg of June 3, 2009, approving the rubber development master plan through 2015 with a vision toward 2020. After 2015, based on the assessment of the effectiveness of areas already grown with rubber and the land fund of the regions, to consider adjusting the rubber acreage appropriately, effectively and sustainably.

- Rubber processing: By 2015, the total processing capacity will approximate 1.2 million tons of dry latex/year, which will rise to 1.3 million tons/year by 2020. To renew technology, create a rational product structure,

comprising latex SVR 3L and SVR 5L, accounting for some 40%; cream latex, 20%; technical rubber latex RSS, SR, SVR 10 and SVR 20, accounting for around 40%, in order to raise the export value.

From now to 2020, investment must be made to increase the processing capacity by 500,000 tons of dry latex/ year. For large-land plantation rubber, factories will have a capacity of 6,000-20,000 tons/year each, and for small-land plantation rubber, factories will have a capacity of 1,200-1,500 tons/year each; for existing factories, the upgrading, modernization of equipment and synchronization of their production chains are required. Technical and managerial processes must be strictly observed and export rubber products must be inspected.

To build automobile and motorcycle tube and tire factories, raising the proportion of domestically consumed latex to at least 30% in 2020.

13. Cashew

- The planned acreage will be 400,000 ha, continuing to additionally develop some 20,000 ha from now to 2020, mainly on unused land; main cashew regions include the Central Highlands, eastern South Vietnam and southern central coast.

- Cashew processing: To diversify cashew products, raising the proportion of processed cashew nuts to at least 40% in various forms (cashew nuts roasted with salt, buttered cashew nuts, cashew nut-filled candy...); meanwhile, to raise the proportion of domestically consumed cashew nuts in order to avoid the risk due to adverse impacts of the export markets and make the fullest use of broken cashew nuts because of the application of mechanization to replace manual labor.

14. Pepper

- To stabilize the current acreage of 50,000 ha; the main pepper-growing regions include eastern South Vietnam with 26,800 ha, the Central Highlands with 17,800 ha, northern Central Vietnam with 3,700 ha, southern central coast with 1,200 ha and the Mekong River delta with 500 ha.

- Pepper processing: To upgrade the existing pepper processing factories, including 14 ones with advanced processing technologies for high-quality and food-safety products. At the same time, to expand for higher capacity and construct white pepper-processing plants, raising the proportion of white pepper products from 19.4% in 2010 to 30% in 2020. To invest in raising the proportion of ground pepper powder products from 12.2% in 2010 to 25% in 2020.

15. Coconut

To stabilize the acreage at 140,000 ha; the main production regions include the Mekong River delta, the Central Highlands, eastern South Vietnam and southern central coast.

16. Cocoa

The planned acreage approximates 50,000

ha; the main production regions include the Mekong River delta and the southern central coast.

17. Fruit trees

- The planned acreage approximates 910,000 ha, including 810,000 ha of such major fruit trees as litchi with 140,000 ha; longan with 140,000 ha; banana with 145,000 ha; mango with 110,000 ha; oranges and mandarins with 115,000 ha; and pineapple with 55,000 ha. The major growing regions will be the northern midland and mountainous areas with 200,000 ha; the Red River delta, 80,000 ha; northern Central Vietnam, 70,000 ha; southern central coast, 35,000 ha; the Central Highlands, 30,000 ha; eastern South Vietnam, 145,000 ha; and the Mekong River delta, 350,000 ha.

Fruit production must be directed at expanding the application of good agricultural production (VietGAP) processes to ensure food hygiene and safety.

- Fruit processing: To raise the capacity and efficiency of the existing processing factories (currently achieving only some 30% of the design capacity of the entire industry). Main processed products include frozen fruits, canned fruits; dried and fried fruits, natural fruit juices, and frozen condensed fruit juices; to attach importance to frozen products, condensed fruit juice (pineapple, litchi, granadilla and mango). To raise the capacity for qualitative and quantitative preservation and post-harvest loss reduction from 25% at present to under 15% within 10 coming years. To apply science and technology to prolong the harvest seasons of fruits, advanced preservation methods, including radiation, hot-water sterilization for fresh export of major fruits (dragon fruit, litchi, mango, longan, grape fruit, rambutan, etc.).

18. Husbandry

To develop cattle and poultry toward farm-based, industrial and semi-industrial raising associated with slaughtering and processing establishments and waste treatment facilities to ensure food safety and environmental sanitation.

a/ Herd planning:

- Pig: To focus on developing pig herds suitable to domestic consumer tastes. To develop the raising of high-quality pigs in some regions with advantages such as the Red River delta, the northern midland and mountainous region and eastern South Vietnam toward industrial production, ensuring disease safety and food hygiene for domestic consumption and export. In 2020, the pig herd will total 34 million heads and the output of living pigs will approximate 4.8- 4.9 million tons.

- Cattle: To develop buffalo herds, chiefly for beef, with some 3 million heads in 2020 and the major raising regions being the northern midland and mountainous provinces and the northern central coast.

To develop the herds of beef cow of high yield and good-taste beef, meeting the domestic consumption demand, bringing the cow herd to some 12 million heads in 2020 with an output

of living beef cows of around 650,000 tons. To expand milch cow-raising areas in the outskirts of urban centers where conditions permit and some areas with advantages, increasing the milch cow herd to 500,000 heads in 2020.

- Poultry: To develop poultry flocks toward concentrated rearing on appropriate scale to meet the domestic consumption demand; to take initiative in epidemic control aiming to control bird flu. By 2020, the poultry flock will approximate 360-400 million heads with an output of living poultry of 2-2.5 million tons and 14 billion eggs.

b/ Slaughtering and processing: To build cattle and poultry slaughter houses toward centralized industrial slaughtering and the networks of fresh meat distribution and industrial processing, ensuring food hygiene and safety and environmental sanitation. By 2020, the total output of living cattle and poultry (mostly pork, poultry and beef) will reach 7 million tons, equivalent to 5 million tons of meat. The proportion of cattle and poultry industrially slaughtered and processed to the total meat output will reach over 35%, about 2 million tons, of which industrially processed meat will represent 25%, about 500,000 tons.

19. Forestry

a/ By 2020, the planned forestry acreage will approximate 16.2-16.5 million ha, up by about 879,000 ha over 2010, including 8.132 million ha of production forests; 5.842 million ha of protection forests and 2.271 million ha of special-use forests.

- Protection forests: To arrange 5.842 million ha, mainly of critical nature, including 5.6 million ha of headwater protection forests, 0.18 million ha of breakwater and sea encroachment forests, 0.15 million ha of wind and sand prevention forests, 70,000 ha of protection forests for environmental protection for major urban centers, industrial parks, and border and island protection forests.

- Special-use forests: To consolidate the existing forest system of 2.14 million ha toward higher quality and biodiversity value, reaching the forest quality criteria. For forests having no or little ecological systems, to additionally develop new areas in the northern mountainous region, northern Central Vietnam, the Central Highlands and submerged areas in the northern and southern deltas, with an area of some 60,000 ha.

- Production forests: To arrange an area of around 8.132 million ha, up by some 735,000 ha compared to 2010, including 125,000 ha converted from protection forests under the master plan, 620,000 ha of exhausted natural forests needing to be restored, regenerated and some 610,000 ha of newly planted forests on unused forestry land.

b/ Processing: To reorganize the timber processing industry for a balance between production capacity and stable supply of raw materials. From now to 2015, to focus on reviewing, consolidating and upgrading the system of medium- and small-scale forest

product processing factories and develop a large forest product processing industry after 2015.

To build and expand forest product processing zones in the regions with stable and adequate raw material supply and convenient infrastructure, ensuring profit and competition on regional and international markets. To encourage the construction of production establishments for general processing of planted forest timber and non-timber forest products; to step up the processing of artificial boards and pulp, gradually reducing the processing and export of woodchips.

By 2020, to achieve a total of 6 million m^3 of sawn timber/year; 320,000 m^3 of woodchip plank/year; 220,000 m^3 of MDF board/year; the export timber value of USD 7 billion (3.5 million m^3 of products) and the non-timber forest product value of about USD 0.8 billion.

20. Fisheries

a/ Aquaculture: The area planned for aquaculture through 2020 covers 1.2 million ha, including 7,000 ha of unused coastal delta land and 90,000 ha converted from low-lying rice-growing land. To build zones for industrial rearing of such major aquatic species as catfish, prawn, white-legged lobster, mollusk, sea fishes and tilapia.

To stabilize the acreage for rearing traditional freshwater fishes in rural areas to meet consumption demand in the regions, create jobs and increase incomes for farmers. To focus on industrial rearing of catfish, shifting the application of GlobalGAP to VietGAP standards. To convert some one-rice crop in water-logged areas in the Mekong and Red River deltas into fish or shrimp farming areas.

For brackish water aquaculture, to form consolidated industrial rearing zones covering large areas under GAP standards suitable to each market, creating large commodity outputs for export and domestic consumption in the Red River delta, central coast and the Mekong River delta associated with their origins, establishing reputable and high-quality fishery brands.

For saltwater aquaculture, to plan consolidated mariculture zones in association with breeding establishments in the areas; to expand aquaculture zones on the sea and islands.

b/ Fishing and protection of marine resources: To further invest in research and surveys of resources and forecasting of fishing grounds. To reorganize sea fishing toward modernization of the fishery management on the basis of restructuring fishing vessels and trades appropriate to sea areas and sea routes and to the natural habitats and marine resources in association with investment in upgrading and modernization of fish ports, fish wharves, storm-shelter areas and fishery logistical zones along the coast and on the islands. To expand fishing within the international cooperation framework outside Vietnam's sea. To build and develop marine and inland water conservation zones.

c/ Aquatic product processing: The export

volume will reach 1.55 million tons in 2015 and 1.9 million tons in 2020; to raise the processing capacity from 6,500 tons/day to 10,000 tons/day and the cold storage capacity to 1.1 million tons, increasing by 630,000 tons.

- For frozen processing: To replace old and outdated equipment, especially removing all refrigerating equipment using refrigerants destroying the ozone layer from now to 2030; to make in-depth investment as a major measure aiming to turn out commodities of high added value and raise use capacity to 70% as compared to 40-50% at present. Particularly for the Mekong River delta, to build new catfish processing factories with an average capacity of 7,500 tons/year to handle the amount catfish increased to 1.5 million tons by 2015 and increase the capacity of the existing factories in 2015 to 2 million tons by 2020.

- For fish powder processing: Not to encourage the development of processing capacity, to focus on raising the operational capacity to over 70% in the northern and central regions.

- For dry-goods processing: To reduce the output of low-quality goods while raising the output of high added-value ones, raising the quality of exported dry goods and stabilize the output of 30,000-40,000 tons/ year.

- For canned food processing: To raise the operational capacity to 80-90% by importing raw materials of tuna, herring, octopus, etc. To diversify canned products and increase the volume for domestic and export markets.

- To build more large cold storage systems to store products for times of seasonal scarcity, market regulation and for export.

d/ To mechanize vessel repair and fishery logistics services: To concentrate investment in the consolidation and comprehensive development of the mechanical industry, building and repair of fishing vessels, and auxiliary production associated with the construction of fishery logistics infrastructure for fishing, aquaculture and aquatic product processing.

21. Salt production

To stabilize the salt production area at 14,500 ha with an output of 2 million tons, including 8,500 ha of industrial salt with an output of 1.35 million tons. To invest in modernizing industrial salt production in the areas with conditions and advantages in the direction of large-scale concentration to produce high-quality salt, associating production with processing and post-salt chemicals, supplying raw materials for the chemicals industry and domestic consumption and eventually exporting salt.

IV. MAJOR SOLUTIONS

1. To raise awareness, focus on directing the formulation and implementation of the master plan on the sector development in the market economy

- To enhance the management and supervision of the implementation of the master

plan in order to ensure the orientated and sustainable development of the sector. Localities shall raise their awareness about the importance of the master plan on the agricultural sector in their localities; direct and guide the agricultural sector and related sectors in effectively implementing the master plan suitable to the specific conditions of each locality.

- To formulate programs on economic development, investment in the construction of infrastructure, processing industry and product outlets from the central to local level, ensuring necessary and adequate conditions for the implementation of the approved master plan.

2. To develop the markets and promote trade for the implementation of the objectives of the master plan

a/ To properly implement the commitments to the ASEAN on agriculture, forestry and fisheries, especially food security, animal health, plant protection, fisheries and forestry; to the WTO on animal and plant quarantine, investment and service; the agreements on animal and plant protection and quarantine and animal health with countries importing Vietnamese agricultural, forestry and fishery products, and facilitate the implementation of the master plan on production development, including inputs and outputs.

b/ To formulate and implement trade promotion programs for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, firmly maintaining the large and traditional markets (China, EU, Japan, the United States, the Philippines, Indonesia, Iraq, etc.) and expanding the markets in Eastern Europe, Middle East, Republic of Korea, etc., to boost consumption of agricultural products.

c/ To support and create conditions for enterprises to build up brands and quality standards for leading export agricultural, forestry and fishery products, to meet the requirements of quality, design and specifications of importing countries.

d/ To develop and expand domestic market, particularly tourist areas, urban centers and large residential areas.

e/ Localities shall guide enterprises to plan and invest in raw-material zones and sign product consumption contracts with producers, creating a stable source of commodities for processing and export.

3. To conduct scientific and technological research and transfer and to train human resources

a/ The State prioritizes budget investment capital for scientific and technological research and transfer, corresponding to the task of developing agriculture, forestry, salt production and fisheries under the approved master plan.

b/ To intensify cooperation in science and technology with countries in the region and the world in production, disease and epidemic prevention and combat, and agricultural, forest and fishery product preservation and processing; exploitation of aquatic products, ship building, ship engine manufacture, and the

establishment of an information system for marine fishing management.

c/ To further renew science and technology policies, intensifying the socialization of scientific and technological research and transfer; to renew preferential treatment policies to encourage and properly promote resources of science and technology, attract various economic sectors to participate in research and transfer of technical advances.

d/ To strengthen the capacity of the systems of extension of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; the system of plant protection, health animal, the quality management system of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, and other services for the production of agricultural, forestry and fishery products.

e/ To enhance the capacity of technical and managerial personnel, socialize vocational training to ensure that farmers can access new technologies for application to the production and exploitation of natural resources, and use equipment and machinery in production, preservation, processing and sale of products.

4. To develop infrastructure to satisfy the development requirements of agriculture, forestry, salt production and fisheries under the master plan

a/ Irrigation

To develop irrigation toward modernization and higher efficiency of water supply for production and daily life; to actively prevent and combat natural disasters and mitigate their damage, incrementally adapt to climate change conditions. To ensure adequate water sources for the effective exploitation of 4.5 million ha of annual cultivated land (including 3.8 million ha of rice land), proceed to proactively irrigate 100% areas under two rice crops a year. To raise the capacity of irrigation for areas under perennial industrial trees or fruit trees; to supply water for 0.79 million ha of aquaculture, of which 80% will be initiatively supplied with water. To increase the capacity of water drainage to main rivers, ensuring water drainage for delta and low-lying areas with a design frequency of 5-10%, with solutions to adapt to climate change.

To concentrate investment in upgrading the existing irrigation systems; to make complete investment in each system, upgrade and modernize key facilities, canals and operation control equipment to bring into play the design capacity and improve the service capacity.

To further invest in building small irrigation works in highland, deep-lying, remote, border and island areas to supply water for irrigation and daily life. To develop irrigation for aquaculture, industries, daily life and environmental improvement in coastal regions. To invest in building large works for flood regulation and tide control, prevention of saltwater infiltration, freshwater storage, drainage, restriction of the impact of climate change and sea level rise.

To develop farmers' organizations of water use, formulate mechanisms for protection,

management and efficient operation or irrigation systems and saving of water, to improve efficiency of using the design capacity of existing works.

b/ Rural transport

To materialize the planning on systems linking rural roads with provincial roads and national highways for the objective of promoting the development of goods production and circulation.

To prioritize the construction of roads in highland and mountainous areas, particularly in districts and communes with poverty rates above 50%, ensuring that by 2020, the transport systems will correspond to other regions to facilitate development of commodity production.

To expand the transport system to hilly areas, facilitating the development of industrial parks and new urban centers without affecting agricultural cultivation.

c/ Fishery infrastructure

To plan and construct technical infrastructure for farms and stations and infrastructure for aquaculture zones, including embankments, grade-I channels of water supply and drainage, sluices and major pump stations. To invest in environment observation and warning centers for major aquaculture areas. To invest in the system of storm shelters, both regional and local levels; to upgrade, expand and build systems of fish ports and essential logistics facilities to ensure fishing activities in the key fishing grounds.

d/ Agricultural infrastructure

To invest in enhancing capacity of infrastructure systems of scientific and technological research, particularly selection, creation and production of plant seeds and animal breeds; plant protection, animal health, seed quality control, fertilizers and agricultural products.

e/ Forestry infrastructure

To develop the system of forest roads in deep-lying, remote and ethnic minority regions. To invest in raising the capacity of the systems of institutions researching in silviculture, breeding forests and national nurseries; multi-purpose disaster warning such as warning of forest fires and flash floods combined with measurement of meteorological and hydrological data.

f/ Development of infrastructure for trade

To develop the systems of post offices, phone systems and communal postal-cultural points in all communes by 2020; the rate of rural inhabitants having access to the Internet will be 30%.

The State creates conditions and provides support for communes in building and developing systems of wholesale markets of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, border markets and regional markets according to the planning approved by the Prime Minister; and invests in wholesale centers in concentrated areas of agricultural, forestry and fishery goods.

5. To further renew and build organizational forms of production and services in rural areas

a/ To create conditions for households to develop commodity production toward expanding farm sizes; to support poor households to get rid of poverty and incrementally get rich. To encourage the development of alignment between farmers and enterprises, cooperatives, scientific organizations and commodity line associations in production and product consumption.

b/ To implement policies to promote rapid development of cooperative and private economies, particularly medium- and small-sized enterprises in rural areas, in order to facilitate investment and production according to the master plan and market requirements.

c/ To substantially complete the equitization of enterprises, particularly agricultural or forestry enterprises, associating the interests of enterprises with those of farmers, taking initiative in building raw-material zones according to the master plan and guiding farmers in production according to market requirements.

6. Land

a/ To properly organize the management and use of rice land in accordance with the land law to ensure national food security.

b/ To develop mechanisms and policies to encourage farmers to contribute their shares with the value of land use rights to enterprises and business investment projects.

c/ To continuously and quickly allocate land and contract forests in forestry and implement policies to encourage village and hamlet communities and people to participate in protecting natural forests and developing economic forests.

7. Agricultural mechanization

a/ Mechanization constitutes an important solution to agricultural development. To strive for the target that by 2020, the rate of mechanization will rise from 70% in 2010 to 95% in the stage of soil preparation; from 25% to 70% in the stage of sowing, cultivation and fertilization; from 30% to 70% in the stage of harvest; and from 30% to 80% in the stage of processing;

b/ To develop policies to encourage investment in the manufacture of motors and cultivation machines for agricultural, forestry, fishery and salt production at reasonable prices. To expand production toward specialized cultivation, forming vast fields in order to create conditions for farmers, enterprises and organizations producing agricultural, forestry or fishery products or salt to quickly apply mechanization to the stages from production, preservation, processing, transportation to consumption of products.

V. ORGANIZATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall

- Guide localities in reviewing and formulating master plans for development of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and salt production.

- To expeditiously finalize reports on strategic environmental impact assessment for submission and approval according to regulations.

- To enhance the capability of the sector's information systems, provide in time necessary information on the production, prices and markets for production establishments and producers to invest in production according to the master plan.

- To appraise and approve regional plans for development of agriculture, forestry, salt production and fisheries.

To organize and direct the implementation of the master plan on development of agriculture, forestry, salt production and fisheries nationwide.

2. The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall, based on the master plan and investment projects approved by competent authorities, balance and annually allocate capital for investment in the development of agriculture and rural areas according to the master plan.

3. The Ministry of Finance shall ensure financial policies for the implementation of the master plan on development of agriculture, forestry, salt production and fisheries.

4. Other ministries and sectors shall, depending on their respective functions and tasks, participate and create conditions for localities, organizations, households and individuals in the implementation of the master plan.

5. Provincial-level People's Committees shall

a/ Renew and elaborate local plans on agriculture, forestry, salt production and fisheries, and organize the implementation of the approved plans.

Guide districts, towns, provincial cities, communes and townships in drawing up plans for agricultural, forestry and fishery production.

b/ To formulate programs and projects to develop key commodities of their localities and organize the implementation thereof.

Article 2. Implementation provisions

1. This Decision takes effect after its signing.

2. This Decision replaces Decision No. 150/2005/QD-TTg of June 20, 2005, of the Prime Minister, approving the national plan for restructuring of agricultural, forestry and fishery production through 2010, with a vision toward 2020.

3. Ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies, heads of government-attached agencies, and chairpersons of provincial-level People's Committees shall implement this Decision.-

For the Prime Minister
Deputy Prime Minister
HOANG TRUNG HAI