

PRIME MINISTER

No. 1520/QĐ-TTg

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence – Freedom – Happiness

Hanoi, October 6, 2020

DECISION

**APPROVING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 2021 – 2030
AND VISION FOR 2045**

PRIME MINISTER

Pursuant to the Law on Government Organization dated June 19, 2015;

Pursuant to Law on Animal husbandry dated November 19, 2018;

Pursuant to Law on Animal Health dated June 19, 2015;

*Pursuant to Resolution No. 85/2019/QH14 dated November 11, 2019 of the National Assembly
on socio-economic development plan in 2020;*

*Pursuant to Resolution No. 100/2019/QH14 dated November 27, 2019 of the National Assembly
on inquiry affairs in the 8th meeting of the 14th National Assembly;*

At request of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development,

HEREBY DECIDES:

Article 1: Approving “Animal husbandry development strategy in 2021 – 2030 and vision for 2045” with following basic details:

I. DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

1. Utilize potentials and advantages of ecozones to develop animal husbandry in a manner that is comprehensive, effective, sustainable and adaptable to climate change together with developing value chains, improving added value, guaranteeing biosafety, disease prevention, environmental and food safety, treating domestic animals in a humane way, meeting domestic demands, increasing export, creating jobs and improving income of the general public.

2. Develop animal husbandry in an industrialized and modernized manner while promoting organic animal husbandry and traditional animal husbandry to produce high quality and safe commodities.

3. Enhance scientific research, adapt, selective apply worldwide science and technology achievements, and prioritize technology applications of the 4th industrial revolution to increase competitiveness of animal husbandry sector.

4. Promote private sector involvement in animal husbandry, develop animal husbandry in conformity with market economy and international integration, and create equal business environment to enable all economic sectors to participate.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. General objectives

a) Industrialize, modernize, develop sustainably and improve competitiveness of animal husbandry sector. Until 2030, animal husbandry of Vietnam is classified among advanced countries of the region.

b) Animal husbandry products are manufactured primarily in farms and professional animal husbandry households while guaranteed in terms of biosafety, disease safety, environmental friendly, humane treatment for domestic animals, and satisfactory to food safety and quality for domestic demands and export.

2. Specific objectives:

a) Production growth: in 2021 – 2025, average from 4% to 5%/year; in 2026 – 2030, average from 3% to 4%/year.

b) Quantity of meat of all kinds: until 2025, produce 5.0 to 5.5 million tones, in which: pork ranges from 63% to 65%, poultry ranges from 26% to 28%, grass-fed livestock ranges from 8% to 10%; until 2030, produce 6.0 to 6.5 million tones, in which: pork ranges from 59% to 61%, poultry ranges from 29% to 31%, grass-fed livestock ranges from 10% to 11%. In which, export 15% to 20% of total pork production and 20% to 25% of total poultry meat and egg production.

c) Quantity of eggs and milk: until 2025, produce 18 to 19 billion eggs and 1.7 to 1.8 million tonne of milk; until 2030, produce 23 billion eggs and 2.6 million tonne of milk.

d) Average animal husbandry products/person/year: until 2025, achieve 50 to 55 kg of meat of all kinds, 180 to 190 eggs and from 16 to 18 kg of fresh milk; until 2030, achieve from 58 to 62 kg of meat of all kinds, 220 to 225 eggs and from 24 to 26 kg of fresh milk.

dd) Percentage of livestock and poultry slaughtered in a concentrated and industrial manner reaches 60% and 40% respectively in 2025, and 70% and 50% respectively in 2030.

e) Percentage of livestock meat and poultry meat processed over total amount of meat: from 25% to 30% in 2025, from 40% to 50% in 2030;

g) Develop disease-free animal husbandry zones: until 2025, develop at least 10 zones affiliated to districts and at least 20 zones affiliated to districts until 2030.

III. ORIENTATION FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT UNTIL 2030 AND VISION FOR 2045

1. Orientation for animal husbandry development until 2030

a) Develop pig farm with highly productive breeds in form of industrial farms while expanding pig herds organically and traditionally with local breeds or cross-breeds between highly productive breeds and local breeds.

Size of regular pig herds ranges from 29 to 30 million individuals in which number sows ranges from 2.5 to 2.8 million individuals; size of pig herds raised in farms, industrially accounts for more than 70%.

b) Develop poultry farming in an industrial manner.

- Size of regular chicken flocks ranges from 500 million to 550 million individuals with 60% among which raised in an industrial manner.

- Size of regular water poultries ranges from 100 million to 120 million individuals with 40% among which raised in an industrial manner.

c) Size of dairy cattle herds ranges from 650 thousand to 700 thousand individuals with 60% among which raised in farms.

b) Size of beef cattle herds ranges steadily from 6.5 million to 6.6 million individuals with 30% among which raised in farms.

dd) Size of buffalo herds ranges from 2.4 million to 2.6 million individuals with 20% among which raised in farms.

e) Size of goat herds and sheep herds ranges from 4.0 million to 4.5 million individuals with more than 90% among which being cross-bred goat herds and sheep herds and raised primarily in farms and major households in a semi-industrial combined with controlled grazing manner.

g) Other domestic animals:

- Bees, silkworms: stable production of cocoons reaches 10 million tonne, strawberry farm area ranges from 12 thousand to 15 thousand ha; size of bee swarms reaches approximately 1.3 million and honey production reaches 50 thousand tones.

- Production of swallow's nests ranges from 200 to 250 tonne by 2025 and from 350 to 400 tonne by 2030.

- Size of deer herds reaches approximately 90 thousand individuals by 2025 and approximately 130 thousand individuals by 2030.

- Size of rabbit herds reaches approximately 2.5 thousand individuals by 2025 and approximately 4.0 thousand individuals by 2030.

h) Animal husbandry feeds: design capacity of industrial animal husbandry feed manufacturing facilities reaches 40 million to 45 million tonne by 2030 with actual production ranging from 30 million to 32 million tonne which accounts for approximately 70% of total concentrated feed.

Encourage intensive development of material and supplement manufacturing industry, especially biotechnology in order to satisfy biological preparations used as replacement for antibiotics and chemicals in animal husbandry and utilize, improve nutritional value of domestic agricultural and industrial by-products such as: wastes, beer yeast, pineapple waste, blood and by-products of slaughterhouses, shrimp heads and shells, heads and fat of pangasius fish, etc.

i) Control diseases: improve disease control operations, especially detaining dangerous diseases affecting domestic animals and diseases potentially spreading to humans, guarantee disease and food safety, and meet increasingly high domestic and export consumption demand.

k) Slaughter and process animal husbandry products: improve transport and concentrated slaughter capacity in a modernized manner for all domestic animals while guaranteeing disease safety, food safety, environmental protection and humane treatment for domestic animals; strongly develop processing and deep processing industry, diversify products to improve quality and added value of animal husbandry products to boost domestic buy power and better satisfy export demand.

l) Improve material quality control and animal husbandry-based food safety operations, and control microorganism pollution, residue of prohibited substances, abuse of antibiotics and chemicals in animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, slaughtering and food processing.

m) Improve environmental control capacity in animal husbandry, slaughtering and processing of animal husbandry products satisfactory to regulations and law on environment. All animal husbandry facilities, slaughterhouses, animal husbandry-based product processing facilities must develop appropriate environmental control measures, prevent environmental pollution and use waste effectively for cultivation, fishery farming, insect farming, production of renewable energy, etc.

2. Vision to 2045

Until 2045, Vietnamese animal husbandry becomes a modern technical industry and is industrialized in most stages from manufacturing, processing, preserving to connecting to product market, in which:

- Manufacturing level and capacity in Vietnamese animal husbandry section are among those of the top countries in South East Asia region.

- Effectively detain and control dangerous infectious diseases and diseases that can spread to human.

- Most of primary animal husbandry products, including meat, milk and eggs are produced in biosafety and environmentally friendly animal husbandry facilities.

- 100% of livestock and poultry meat is provided from concentrated and industrial slaughterhouses and more than 70% of primary animal husbandry products are preliminarily processed, industrially processed while 30% is under deep processing.

IV. SOLUTION

1. Complete policies on animal husbandry development.

a) Land policies

- Develop policies on saving land fund for developing animal husbandry satisfactory to Law on Animal husbandry while reducing environmental pollution, ensuring disease safety, biosafety and improving animal husbandry effectiveness. Prioritize assigning land, leasing land with incentive policies as per land laws to breed facilities, concentrated and industrial animal husbandry facilities eligible for conducting biosafety animal husbandry activities in animal husbandry development zones, concentrated slaughterhouses and industrial processing facilities in animal husbandry sector, wholesale markets, domestic animals auction centers.

- Transfer the majority of area to appropriate places and convert parts of agricultural land area with low productivity to land for growing grass and plants for animal husbandry feed. Total land area for these demands ranges from 0.5 million to 1.0 million ha.

b) Financial and credit policies

- State budget shall finance:

+ Reserve necessary animal husbandry feed from time to time;

+ Develop infrastructure, including roads, electricity, water and environmental remediation for breed production facilities, slaughterhouses, preservation facilities and industrial processing facilities for animal husbandry products in areas defined within development planning;

+ On a yearly basis, select, eliminate and replace breeding herds of domestic animals in manufacturing. Provide assistance in form of studs for animal husbandry development for rural areas, remote areas, disadvantaged areas and extremely disadvantaged areas;

+ Apply high technology and biotechnology in manufacturing and processing materials for animal husbandry feeds and veterinary drugs;

+ Invest in infrastructure of fair centers, auction centers, wholesale markets for introducing and consuming animal husbandry products; assist in organizing fairs, exhibits, competitions and auctions of studs and animal husbandry products.

- Effectively implement incentive policies and preferential tax treatment for activities in animal husbandry sector to enable modern, comprehensive and simultaneous animal husbandry development; continue to reviewing and completing relevant mechanisms and policies to attract and encourage investment in technical infrastructure, scientific research and application of technology for developing animal husbandry in a modern and closed loop manner, and improving capacity, quality and competitiveness of animal husbandry.

- Grant credit for development: the government shall grant credit for investing in development projects for domestic animal studs, slaughterhouses, industrial animal husbandry product preservation and processing facilities, animal husbandry feed material manufacturing facilities, veterinary drug manufacturing facilities utilizing hi-tech, advanced technology, new technology and biotech.

- Commercial institutions shall enable creditors according to incentive policies of the government to invest in studs, infrastructure, new technology, development of animal husbandry and slaughtering, preservation and industrial processing, People's Committees of provinces and central-affiliated cities shall rely on specific local conditions to request People's Councils of the same level to develop policies on supporting credit for investment projects for developing animal husbandry, slaughtering, preservation and industrial processing of local animal husbandry products.

- Organizations and individuals investing in construction of biosafety animal husbandry facilities or concentrated, industrial slaughterhouses, preservation, processing shall benefit from the highest tax-wise incentive policies as per the law.

- Complete and effectively implement domestic animal insurance policies to minimize risks of natural disasters, diseases, market, etc. in the principle where the state budget provide partial financing while animal husbandry practitioners contribute and mobilize other legal sources.

- Extensively promote development and multiplication of linking chains in animal husbandry and improve assistance effectiveness, especially for agricultural household animal husbandry by encouraging assistance for enterprises and cooperatives investing in animal husbandry that connect with animal husbandry farms and households.

c) Commercial policies

- Reorganize animal husbandry product consumption systems connecting with linking chains. Local administrative divisions, shopping malls, supermarkets, wholesale markets, auction centers and programs for valorizing, promoting commerce shall prioritize enabling introduction and consumption of trademarked animal husbandry products, connection with linking chains and produce product consumption contracts for animal husbandry practitioners.

- Encourage enterprises to invest in construction of wholesale markets, auction markets, electronic commercial trading platforms to advertise and auction domestic animal breeds and domestic animal products.

- Establish appropriate technical barriers and expand commercial promotion for animal husbandry products, especially primary and advantageous animal husbandry products.

- Develop appropriate policies and measures regarding national reserve for pork from time to time.

d) Agricultural extension and communication

- Promote agricultural extension programs for closed loop animal husbandry practice and circular economy to enable animal husbandry practitioners to master the technique in order to produce animal husbandry products safely and effectively, transfer animal husbandry procedures and technology to agricultural households and farms depending on local domestic animals and ecozones.

- Diversify media programs to gradually shift awareness and habits unfitted for animal husbandry, slaughtering, processing and consuming animal husbandry products.

2. Improve disease prevention and environmental protection capacity

- Effectively implement disease mapping to control dangerous diseases and new diseases in order to stay active in disease prevention.

- Promote research and production of veterinary vaccines, drugs and preparations to serve disease control and prevention, especially dangerous diseases in animal husbandry such as: avian influenza, foot-and-mouth disease, African hog cholera among other dangerous diseases.

- Initiate cooperation between governments, enterprises and animal husbandry practitioners in developing disease-free and environmentally friendly animal husbandry facilities and zones, especially in key animal husbandry zones and export material manufacturing zones; control and prevent drug resistance.

- Invest in upgrading, constructing new and completing animal quarantine systems which focusing on quarantine in border and checkpoints; unify operation coordination on a nationwide scale to ensure disease control effectiveness, enable circulation of domestic animal breeds and animal husbandry products to promote animal husbandry development and provision of studs, food to the market; establish animal identification and traceability system.

- Develop modern cage technology depending on types of domestic animals and form of animal husbandry to meet growth demands, domestic animal development and environmental protection.

- Develop animal husbandry waste treatment technologies linking with organic fertilizer production and fishery preparations processing, etc. in order to promote circular economy in animal husbandry.

3. Science technology and international cooperation

- Enhance investment and private sector involvement in scientific and technological research in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine in a manner that combines basic research with practical research while encouraging enterprises to participate in scientific research and transfer technology to production. Prioritize practical research and transfer of hi-tech, advanced technology, new technology and biotechnology for application in domestic animals, animal husbandry feed, veterinary drugs, vaccine production, animal identification and traceability, slaughtering, processing, disease prevention and animal husbandry environmental remediation.

- Conduct research for construction and application of technical standard and technical regulation systems in management and quality control of domestic animal husbandry products satisfactory to international practices, domestic markets and export demands; invest and promote private sector involvement in investing in completing experiment, examination, inspection, assessment and conformity accreditation systems for quality of breeds, animal husbandry feed, veterinary drugs, animal husbandry waste treating products to immediately introduce new breeds, animal husbandry equipment and veterinary drugs to production.

- Conduct research for developing circular production model and adoption of hi-tech in animal husbandry; promote research and application of technologies of the fourth industrial revolution and other modern technologies in conducting state management and production administration in animal husbandry.

- Enhance international cooperation in scientific research, training and commerce regarding animal husbandry and veterinary medicine with countries and territories having science and technology potentials with Vietnam. Develop programs for harmonizing animal husbandry product quality control systems of Vietnam according to international conventions and countries having potentials of exchanging animal husbandry and veterinary medicine equipment and products with Vietnam. Mobilize and effectively extract international resources in training, conducting scientific research, transferring technology, exchanging information and experience in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine development.

4. Increase capacity and quality of domestic animal breeds

Along with introduction from the sea, add highly productive breeds and quality breeds, focus on revitalizing and multiplying local breeds that have good genetic resources to provide genetic materials for reproducing and cross-breeding depending on domestic consumption and export demands. To be specific:

- Select to improve capacity, quality and consistency of products of domestic animal breeds depending on regions, methods of animal husbandry and market segments; provide active support for programs for brand development, geographical indication, animal husbandry

products manufactured in chains and traceability. Quickly absorb technical advancement, hi-tech, advance technologies, new technologies and biotechnology of countries around the world. In which, prioritize preservation and extraction of rare biological properties of genetic resources and local breeds in order to produce national breeds.

- Continue programs for improving cattle physique toward Zebu cattle direction on the basis of rapid development of artificial insemination network and use well bred bulls for reproduction in areas where artificial insemination is not yet feasible.

Select Zebu cattle breeds, highly productive dairy cattle, import cattle breeds that can adapt to domestic ecological conditions to create background cows for reproduction of high quality dairy cattle and beef cattle and provide male calves. Import additional sperm of highly productive beef cattle, dairy cattle and bulls for domestic sperm production.

- Select buffalo herds, goat herds and sheep herds in production and creation of good background female and male individuals to improve herd quality, effectively swap male individuals of regions to prevent inbreeding and take advantages of cross-breeding.

- Manage pig and poultry breeds in a pyramid structure for each production zone and brand. Each distinctive brand must come from one compatible breeding pyramid structure.

+ Pure reproduce, perform advanced selection, improve capacity and quality of local pig and poultry breeds having rare genetic resources which are used as cross-breeding materials with highly productive breeds; import additional original breeds of highly productive pig and poultry breeds that Vietnam is still lacking;

+ Develop and utilize appropriate cross-breeding techniques for each production zone, animal husbandry methods and market segments to guarantee adequate quantity and consistency of products to meet domestic consumption and export;

+ Expand artificial insemination network and standardize facilities and quality of breeding male swine; male swine used in artificial sperm manufacturing stations must be inspected in terms of capacity prior to extraction for commercial purposes. On an annual basis, local administrative divisions shall organize assessment and selection of quality of male swine providing sperm in the areas in order to eliminate poor quality individuals, individuals with unclear origin.

- Renovate and improve quality of bee, silkworm and strawberry breeds: finalize systems for production and provision of bee and silkworm breeds; develop and issue national breed standard for primary bee and silkworm breeds. Manage silkworm breeds in 3 levels from central to local government. Develop cultivation area of triploid strawberry breeds and highly productive cross-bred strawberry breeds.

5. Improve quality and reduce price of animal husbandry feed

- Review and adjust industrial animal husbandry feed manufacturing facility network suitable for domestic consumption and export demands. Restrict new construction and expansion of

industrial animal husbandry feed manufacturing facilities in areas where multiple animal husbandry feed manufacturing facilities have existed.

- Improve quality control affairs, especially safety criteria for animal husbandry feed; promote research for increasing nutritional value, and using animal husbandry feed materials efficiently and effectively. Encourage enterprises to invest and adopt hi-tech, advanced technologies, new technologies and biotechnology for rapid production of biological preparations to replace antibiotics and chemicals used as ingredients for animal husbandry feed and replace import materials.

- Encourage investment in completing port and specialized storage infrastructure to serve export and import of animal husbandry materials and feed.

- Encourage development of organic animal husbandry feed processing models using small and mobile grinding technology and equipment suitable for animal husbandry practiced in agricultural households and cooperatives; conduct intensive cultivation with grass, maize, etc. combine with total mixed ration (TMR) to raise and feed grass-fed livestock.

6. Improve slaughtering and animal husbandry product processing capacity

- Reorganize livestock and poultry slaughtering and processing systems in a concentrated and industrialized manner for animal husbandry zones, ensure veterinary hygiene, food safety, environmental protection and humane treatment for domestic animals.

- In addition to incentive policies for development of concentrated and industrialized slaughtering, increase management measures for slaughtering activities, especially in minor and manual slaughterhouses that do not guarantee veterinary hygiene and food safety.

- Encourage development of processing industry and deep processing industry of animal husbandry products to diversify and improve quality of animal husbandry products suitable with domestic consumption and export demands.

7. Personnel training

- Develop and execute programs for improving management capacity for animal husbandry and veterinary officials of all levels. Prioritize providing training for managerial skills, animal husbandry techniques, disease management and food safety for animal husbandry practitioners via vocational education and agricultural extension programs.

- Standardize training programs and enhance resources and training methods with increased private sector involvement and international integration.

- Prioritize in providing training for research officials and academic officials specialized in important fields such as breeds, nutrition, veterinary health, food and animal husbandry processing technology, etc., enable foreign experts and young officials to cooperate in conducting research and teaching in animal husbandry, veterinary health, food processing, etc.

- Promote training for veterinary doctors, practical animal husbandry engineers and vocational training for animal husbandry practitioners.

8. Develop technologies supporting animal husbandry

- Encourage mechanical industry, chemical industry, and biology industry to provide cage, slaughtering, processing equipment, chemicals and biological preparations to replace imported sources.

- Encourage development of advance and modern technology in managing the sectors and supervising animal husbandry activities, especially computer software suitable for small-scale animal husbandry farms and agricultural households.

9. Renovate organization for production

- Organize production of animal husbandry products in a specialized, modern and effective manner connecting with linking chains thereby utilizing core roles of enterprises, associations and cooperative.

- Encourage development of enterprises and major corporations capable of investing in animal husbandry in a closed loop manner, and provide guidelines for animal husbandry practitioners to satisfy market demands. Prioritize fortifying and developing new cooperative models in animal husbandry to bridge agricultural households, farms and major enterprises and the market.

- Renovate organization and operation methods of animal husbandry associations depending on market economy where the associations must represent legal rights and interest of members and create forums for connecting domestic and international managers, scientists, enterprises and animal husbandry practitioners.

10. Enhance state management capacity in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine

- Finalize and enhance organization, structure and management policies for animal husbandry and veterinary medicine concisely, professionally and effectively depending on market economy, international integration and regulations and law.

- Animal husbandry and veterinary medicine shall be conditional business activities; facilities practicing animal husbandry or veterinary medicine must satisfy requirements for environment, biosafety, and humane treatment for domestic animals as per the law.

- Alter approach to manufacturing methods and quality control to enable business individuals to stay active in conducting quality control and safety supervision for their products prior to introduction to the market.

- Increase private sector involvement in public services regarding animal husbandry and veterinary medicine to allow all eligible economic sectors to participate in order to publicize

managerial affairs, lower pressure in terms of payroll, state budget and provide the best services for the general public.

V. PRIORITY SCHEMES

1. Development of domestic animal breed production.
2. Development of animal husbandry feed industry.
3. Development of cage and animal husbandry waste treatment industry.
4. Development of animal husbandry product slaughtering, processing and market industry.
5. Enhancement of personnel quality, promotion of science – technology affairs and agricultural extension in animal husbandry and improvement of state management capacity for animal husbandry sector.

(Details are under Annex attached hereto).

VI. FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION

1. Mobilize funding sources
 - a) State budget as per the law.
 - b) Integrated in national target programs, target programs, other programs, plans and projects.
 - c) Concessional loan and ODA loan capital (if any).
 - d) Investment of organizations and individuals, other mobilized funding sources.
2. Effective use of investment for animal husbandry
 - a) State budget shall prioritize investment in infrastructure serving research, personnel training; increasing management capacity in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine; controlling diseases, food safety and hygiene; preserving and developing genetic resources of local, rare, precious domestic animals; reserving necessary animal husbandry products suitable from time to time.
 - b) Promote private sector involvement, encourage domestic and foreign organizations, individuals to invest in business operations in animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, processing and consumption market of animal husbandry products as per the law.

Article 2. Implementation

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall take charge and cooperate with ministries and local governments in organizing implementation of the Strategy; develop programs and schemes, request Prime Minister to consider and approve; examine, supervise, conclude and assess annual and 5-year implementation results; request Prime Minister to decide on new issues, issues exceeding Ministry competence and to revise the Strategy accordingly.
2. Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance and State Bank of Vietnam, within their tasks, shall take charge and cooperate with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in completing policies on investment, finance and credit for effective implementation of objectives and contents of the Strategy.
3. Ministry of Science and Technology shall take charge and cooperate with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in developing and implementing national regulations and standards; implementing measures for enhancing research, application of animal husbandry science and technology according to the Strategy.
4. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall take charge and cooperate with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in implementing policies and measures for promoting the market and commerce of animal husbandry products.
5. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment shall take charge and cooperate with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in guiding local governments in producing plans for using land, allocating land fund for animal husbandry, implementing policies on land for hiring organizations and individuals to develop animal husbandry, and constructing slaughterhouses, industrial preservation and processing facilities and environmental pollution control in animal husbandry.
6. Ministry of Labor - War Invalids and Social Affairs shall cooperate with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in developing and directing implementation of programs for vocational training, vocational shift for animal husbandry practitioners and vocational shift policies for animal husbandry practitioners who are no longer capable of practicing animal husbandry or wishing to shift to a more convenient field of business.
7. People's Committees of provinces or central-affiliated cities shall organize development and implementation of the Strategy suitable with local conditions.

Article 3. This Decision comes into effect from the date of signing.

Ministers, heads of ministerial agencies, heads of Governmental agencies, Chairpersons of People's Committees of provinces and central-affiliated cities are responsible for implementation of this Decision./.

PRIME MINISTER

Nguyen Xuan Phuc

ANNEX

**PRIORITY SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN 2021 – 2030 AND VISION TO 2045**

(Attached to Decision No. 1520/QĐ-TTg dated October 6, 202 of Prime Minister)

1. Development of domestic animal breed production.

a. Objectives

Increase capacity for producing highly productive, quality domestic animal breeds, special domestic animal breeds to satisfy domestic demands and promote export.

b. Contents

- Increase capacity of facilities possessing original breeds, research facilities, experiment facilities and accreditation facilities; research and apply hi-tech, advance technologies, new technologies, biotechnology and acknowledge new techniques to produce breeds and develop animal husbandry.

- Extract and develop genetic resources of local domestic animals by producing effective commodities and providing ecotourism; assist in building brand, geographical indication for high quality, advantageous local domestic animals.

- Manage and produce domestic animal breeds in a pyramid structure and national identification structure.

- Develop and multiple agricultural extension models for new domestic animals.

2. Development of animal husbandry feed industry.

a. Objectives

Utilize available potentials, improve domestic animal husbandry feed production and manufacturing capacity to guarantee food quality and safety, reduce product cost and minimize import of animal husbandry feed ingredients.

b. Contents

- Promote technological renovation in producing and managing animal husbandry feed; develop database and software for traceability, quality control and safety assurance for animal husbandry feed.

- Strongly develop extraction industry and biotechnology in manufacturing microorganism, herbal preparations to replace antibiotics and additives in animal husbandry feed.

- Modernize infrastructure, port and logistics systems serving import, export and production, business of animal husbandry feed.

- Promote partial conversion of land for agricultural purposes to land for growing grass and ingredient plants for animal husbandry feed. Develop processing and preservation technologies to improve value of agricultural and industrial by-products which are used as ingredients for animal husbandry feed.

3. Development of cage and husbandry waste treatment industry

a. Objectives

- Modernize cage equipment and technologies to meet animal husbandry development demands of biosafety, disease safety, environmentally friendly and humane treatment for domestic animals.

- Improve animal husbandry waste treatment capacity and effectively use animal husbandry wastes.

b. Contents

- Prioritize investment in research, design and development of auxiliary industries such as manufacturing modern cage equipment, synchronizing control of microclimate of cages and limit environmental pollution.

- Renovate technologies in terms of procedures and cages towards automation with closed cages and maximum tropicalization in case of open cages to minimize adverse effects of external forces on domestic animals as well as impacts of animal husbandry on the environment.

- Encourage research, application of hi-tech, advance technologies, new technologies for treating animal husbandry waste, manufacturing organic fertilizer and biological preparations from animal husbandry wastes.

- Develop circular animal husbandry model and improve animal husbandry economy efficiency.

4. Development of husbandry product slaughtering, processing and market industry

a. Objectives

- Enhance animal husbandry product slaughtering, processing and diversifying capacity to guarantee foods safety, disease safety, and improve quality and added value of animal husbandry products.

- Promote commercial incentives and expand domestic market and export of animal husbandry products.

b. Contents

- Rearrange systems of livestock and poultry slaughterhouses in a concentrated and industrialized manner; invest in modern equipment and develop infrastructure for connecting concentrated slaughterhouses with animal husbandry product processing facilities.

- Invest in development of animal identification and traceability systems and technical infrastructure, renovate technologies serving concentrated and industrialized preservation and processing, wholesale markets, auction centers and concentrated animal husbandry zones, disease safe zones.

- Organize development of linking chains and develop logistics systems serving processing and commerce of animal husbandry products, guarantee food safety and improve competitiveness of animal husbandry products.

- Expand and improve effectiveness of animal husbandry product incentivizing programs.

5. Enhancement of personnel quality, promotion of science – technology affairs and agricultural extension in husbandry and improvement of state management capacity for husbandry sector.

a. Objectives

Improve quality of personnel, effectiveness of science - technology, agricultural extension and management capacity in animal husbandry satisfactory to industrialization, modernization and international integration demands.

b. Contents

- Enhance infrastructure in a modern and simultaneous manner; improve quality of teaching, scientific research staff and personnel for animal husbandry, veterinary medicine affairs satisfactory to development and international integration demands

- Review and arrange training facilities and research facilities in a concise and effective manner. Improve effectiveness of scientific research, technology transfer; conduct research in developing and completing technical regulation and standard systems.

- Promote conversion and development of advance husbandry models suitable for each type of domestic animal and ecozone.

- Improve state management and administration capacity in animal husbandry from central to local governments.

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