

**PRIME MINISTER**

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**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**Independence - Freedom – Happiness**

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No. 150/QĐ-TTg

*Hanoi, January 28, 2022*

**DECISION**

**APPROVING THE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR THE PERIOD 2021 – 2030 WITH A VISION TOWARD 2050**

**PRIME MINISTER**

*Pursuant to the Law on Governmental Organization dated June 19, 2015; the Law on amendments to the Law on Governmental Organization and the Law on Local Government Organization dated November 22, 2019;*

*Pursuant to Conclusion No. 81-KL/TW dated July 29, 2020 of the Ministry of Politics on assurance about the national food security until 2030; Resolution No. 34/NQ-CP of the Government dated March 25, 2021 on assurance about the national food security until 2030;*

*Pursuant to Resolution No. 50/NQ-CP dated May 20, 2021 of the Government on Action Program on the Resolution of the 8<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the Party;*

*Pursuant to Resolutions of the Government: No. 75/NQ-CP dated July 14, 2021 on regular meeting of June 2021; No. 107/NQ-CP dated September 11, 2021 on regular meeting of August 2021;*

*Pursuant to Resolution No. 136/NQ-CP dated September 25, 2020 of the Government on sustainable development;*

*At the request of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.*

**HEREBY DECIDES:**

**Article 1.** Approval for the sustainable agriculture and rural development strategies for the period 2021 – 2030 with a vision toward 2050 (hereinafter referred to as “Strategy”), with the following primary contents:

**I. VIEWPOINT**

1. Agriculture, farmers and rural areas have strategic positions in the industrialization, modernization, national building and defense; preservation and promotion of the national cultural identity and protection of the ecological environment. Agriculture is the country's

advantage and sustainable foundation. The rural areas are important economic development areas, the main space associated with natural resources, cultural and social foundation in order to ensure national security and defense. Farmers are an important workforce and human resource. The issues related to agriculture, farmers and rural areas must be solved synchronously and associated with the process of improving industrialization and modernization of the country.

2. Agriculture shall be developed effectively and sustainably in term of economy - society -environment. The advantages and efficiency of resources (land, water, air, people, historical and cultural traditions), science and technology and innovation shall be brought into play. Agricultural production thinking shall be transferred to agricultural economic thinking, high-value and diversified products shall be produced based on the value chain in accordance with market requirements, cultural, social and environmental values shall be integrated into products. Agricultural production must be carried out responsibly, modernly, effectively and sustainably; ecological, organic, circular agriculture shall be developed, carbon emissions must be low, friendly with the environment and adaptable to climate change.

3. Civilized rural areas shall be developed, with modern and synchronous infrastructure and services, with urban-oriented basic life; good cultural traditions shall be preserved and promoted, security and order shall be maintained; environment and green, clean and beautiful landscapes shall be developed. A diversified rural economy shall be developed from actively creating rural livelihoods from non-agricultural activities, creating formal jobs, narrowing the income gap between rural and urban areas and reducing labor migration to big cities. New rural areas shall be developed on the basis of promoting advantages and potentials which are suitable to each region and closely associated with the process of urbanization in order to ensure the substance, go into depth, efficiency and sustainability; focus on development of new rural areas at village level in places with special difficulties, ethnic minorities and mountainous areas.

4. Rural residents are the central subjects and beneficiaries of rural development activities. Reform operation of farmers' organizations to ensure practicality and efficiency, to support training. Enable people to become the main force in the process of economic and social development, management of natural resources and environment; to promote internal resources and to create equal opportunities in accessing development conditions and enjoying social welfare. The cooperative economy development is the driving force for connecting the household economy. Develop a generation of professional farmers and building a skilled and knowledgeable rural workforce in order to meet new development requirements. The community development is a basis of developing rural areas and contributing to manage effectively natural resources and environment, infrastructure; building a new lifestyle, promoting the spirit of solidarity, “trung thân, tương ái, tình làng, nghĩa xóm”, self-reliance and creativity of rural people.

5. Continue to complete socialist-oriented market economy institution in the agricultural and rural fields. Increase mobilization of resources for development in agriculture and

rural areas through public-private partnership; create conditions and support for economic sectors investing in agriculture and rural areas.

## **II. OBJECTIVES**

### **1. General objectives**

Developing a commodity production agriculture together with agricultural development based on local advantages, towards modernization with high productivity, quality, efficiency, sustainability and competitiveness among the leading groups in areas and on the world, firmly ensuring national food security, making an important contribution to socio-economic stability, preventing and controlling natural disasters and pandemics, protecting the environment, responding to climate change and effectively implementing international commitments on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Improving income, life quality, role and position of people involved in agricultural production; creating non-agricultural careers to develop diversified livelihoods, reduce poverty sustainably for rural people and ensure equal development opportunities among regions. Ensuring comprehensive and modern development of rural areas in association with urbanization; developing rural areas with synchronous infrastructure and social services that are close to those of urban areas; preserving and promoting national cultural identity; building green, clean, beautiful rural areas; ensuring security and order. Developing agriculture and rural economy in association with building new rural areas according to the organic agriculture with high effectiveness, modern rural areas and civilized farmers.

### **2. Specific objectives until 2030**

- Growth of GDP from agriculture, forestry and fishing is expected to reach an average of 2,5% - 3%/year, growth of labor productivity in agriculture, forestry and fishing is expected to reach an average of 5,5 - 6%/year.

- Expand and develop markets, especially export markets. Growth of the export value of agricultural, forested and aquatic products is expected to reach an average of 5 - 6%/year.

- Increase people's income; achieve sustainable poverty reduction. Rural residents' income is expected to be 2.5 - 3 times higher than in 2020. Percentage of multidimensional poverty households in rural areas is expected to decrease on average by 1-1.5%/year.

- Proportion of agricultural workers in the total social workers is expected to decrease to less than 20%, percentage of trained agricultural workers is expected to reach over 70%.

- In the whole country, at least 90% of communes will meet the new rural standards, of which 50% of the communes will meet the newly enhanced rural standards; more than 70% of these district-level units will satisfy new rural standards, of which 35% of these district-level units will be recognized to satisfy new-advanced rural standards.

- Develop environmentally friendly and green agriculture; adapt to climate change, reduce rural environmental pollution, strive to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10% compared to 2020. The forest cover rate is expected to remain sustainably at 42%, the forest area with a certificate of sustainable forest management is expected to reach over 1 million hectares.

Area of marine and coastal conservation zones is expected to account for 3-5% of the natural area of the national territorial waters.

### 3. Vision toward 2050

Vietnam is expected to become one of the leading agricultural countries of the world with a modern, efficient and environmentally friendly agricultural product processing industry. Rural areas will no longer have poor households and will become a "worth-living", civilized, green, clean and beautiful place with rural residents' living conditions and incomes comparable with those of the urban area.

## **III. ORIENTATION AND TASKS FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

### 1. Completing the structure of agricultural production in association with competitive advantages and market requirements

Research, identify specifically and prioritize focus on promoting the development of agricultural products with advantages of each region and area according to 3 product groups (national flagship products, provincial flagship products and local specialties) in association with the development of concentrated and large-scale commodity production areas according to the standards and requirements of the market, provide enough raw materials for the processing industry; develop infrastructure, organize synchronous support services, uninterrupted logistics system; reform production and business according to the value chain and promote close cooperation and association between areas in each region and among regions, connect the global value chain.

- Orientation by flagship products:

+ For national flagship products: Focus on building concentrated and large-scale commodity production areas through investment support to complete infrastructure, ensure pandemic safety, uniformly apply technical standards for sustainable production (VietGAP), GlobalGAP, etc.) or apply according to specific requirements of each market; ensure the digitization of growing and farming areas, business and processing establishments; form "commodity councils" to unify management and development and ensure the balance of supply and demand; own the supply of main raw materials (seeds, fodder, fertilizers) and develop a brand or a national brand group.

+ For provincial flagship products: Formulate planning and development investment plans to balance demand and meet market requirements; promote production according to

good and equivalent production processes, intensify processing to diversify products, develop products with geographical indications and clear traceability.

+ For the small-scale local specialties: focus on specialties in order to promote the local identity and advantages in association with developing new rural areas following the model “one commune, one product” (OCOP).

Complete products according to standards, technical regulations, packing, labels associated with traceability, local brands and trademarks; strengthen the application of digital technology in product management and trade to gradually promote the OCOP Vietnam brand in the domestic market and towards the export market.

- For each sector of strategic production:

+ Crop production: innovate the crop structure and implement a more flexible management regime for agricultural land use purposes in order to promote the advantage of the strategic production industry to satisfy domestic demand and export. Prioritize the development of crops with comparative advantages and great demands (industrial crops, tropical fruit trees, high-quality rice, etc.), take appropriate steps to promote the development of potential plants such as medicinal plants, ornamental plants, edible mushrooms, etc. Take advantage of available conditions to reasonably develop less advantageous plants for processing and domestic consumption (maize, cotton, tobacco, subtropical fruits and vegetables, soybean).

For rice production: Continue to take advantage of Vietnam's rice industry but with innovations in thinking, policies on management and use of land for paddy cultivation and rice production - focusing on development from quality and quantity, while ensuring national food security in all situations while making the best use of land and water resources in the most efficient manner. Strictly manage the area of land exclusively used for rice cultivation to form concentrated and large-scale commodity production areas with appropriate, synchronous, effective and sustainable investment mechanisms and policies, especially in advantageous areas such as the Mekong River Delta and the Red River Delta.

At the same time, implement policies on management and use of available paddy land in a more flexible way to respond promptly to market changes, maintain multicropping areas to be able to return to rice production in a convenient way if necessary and combine the plant rotation and interplanting of rice and other agricultural plants, aquaculture to increase income for farmers and improve the farming system.

+ Animal husbandry: Satisfy demands for essential food of the domestic market; develop commodities that have potential and high demand such as poultry, eggs, and dairy; maintain pig and cattle breeding. Develop breeding of cattle, poultry, natives, high-value specialties, ensure food safety, environmental sustainability, biosecurity and epidemiological safety. Develop intensive animal farming applying high technology in farms and large enterprises while encouraging traditional household farming with

improvement towards professionalization and organic animal farming. Develop concentrated livestock areas that are far from densely populated areas and where environmental treatment and pandemic prevention are convenient. Identify orientations, solutions and roadmaps for mastering the technology for production of breeds, feed, veterinary medicines, processing, etc., for important industries such as pigs, poultry, dairy cows, improve competitiveness, satisfy domestic demands, gradually replace the production models with low value added and with depending on inputs and outputs. Effectively manage and use livestock waste, promote circular economic models in animal husbandry.

+ Aquaculture: Develop the aquatic industry into a strategic production industry, satisfy domestic demands and export, in which:

. Develop the aquatic industry towards industrial-focused farming with large-scale production establishes applying modern technology and small-scale households applying improved technology, organic farming, cooperate with cage farming, concentrated ponds and plant rotation / interplanting, etc. Develop primary specialized farming areas for strategic products such as shrimp and pangasius. Apply technology towards recycling wastewater from aquaculture and seafood processing, reduce pressure on the environment. Complete irrigation system for aquaculture in specialized farming areas. Form effective association between large production enterprises and small production farmers through cooperative economic development in order to support the producers' legitimate interests. Be proactive in the supply of essential inputs (breeds, feed and medicines) and seafood processing. Strengthen inshore aquaculture development combined with planting and protecting mangrove forests. Promote mariculture to become a large-scale, modern, efficient and sustainable commodity production industry associated with marine economic development, ecological environment protection, security and defense.

. Develop effectively and sustainably offshore fisheries on the basis of gradually reducing fishing strength, balancing aquatic resource reserves, replacing livelihoods of the fishing community into aquaculture development, seafood processing, tourism services, etc. Reorganize inshore fisheries and reasonable inland fisheries. Strengthen the protection, regeneration and development of aquatic resources associated with biodiversity conservation. Continue to apply science and technology and develop cooperative economy to attract enterprise investment for modernizing the management of aquatic resources and fishing fleet and completing investment in fishery infrastructure services in fishery areas and islands.

+ Forestry: Build the forestry industry to truly become a modern and highly effective economic and technical sector, raise people's incomes, contribute effectively to socio-economic development, ecological environment protection, water security, natural disaster mitigation, effective response to climate change, maintain defense and security, in which: focus on close management, protection and sustainable use of existing natural forests; promote natural regeneration, improve the quality of special-use forests and protection forests, especially environmentally sensitive areas; develop ecotourism and

economy under forest canopy to contribute to natural disaster and climate change prevention and control. Improve the business quality and efficiency for production forests; form a number of concentrated specialized farming areas meeting sustainable standards to satisfy basically raw materials for wood processing and handicraft production. Promote the development of non-wood forest products, medicinal plants under forest canopies, forest environmental services (including exchange and trade in carbon credits from forests), ecotourism, scientific research, agroforestry. Authorize organizations, communities, individuals and households to manage and use forests and forest land to maximize social resources in the management, protection, development and sustainable use of forests and land areas planned for forestry and improvement people's livelihoods.

## 2. Organizing important stages in production to improve efficiency and ensure sustainable development

- Complete research, selection, transfer and application of plant, animal and aquatic varieties with high productivity, quality and tolerance; conserve and develop indigenous varieties. Develop a system of producing and trading varieties to meet the requirements of quantity and quality for mass production. Encourage all economic sectors to invest in variety production towards modern industry; promote public-private partnership in the supply of quality and disease-free varieties. Promote international cooperation, import good varieties suitable for Vietnam's conditions; strengthen the management of varieties in order to quickly increase the use of variety in conformity with technical standards for production.

- Innovate methods for management, use and trading of agricultural materials towards professional and responsible agricultural production; increase the use of organic fertilizers, microbial fertilizers, biological plant protection drugs, etc. Develop programs for integrated plant health management (IPHM) and use of beneficial organisms for key plants to protect production, control soil degradation, and protect soil "health", human and animal health and ecological environment. Increase the use of domestic agricultural products and processing by-products to produce animal feed, aquatic products, organic fertilizers, etc., in order to reduce dependence on imports. Research and master the processes for producing drugs, chemicals and vaccines used in agriculture to proactively and promptly supply and respond to pandemics. Form agricultural material production and business associations to cooperate with State authorities in operating, inspecting and supervising the production, circulation and use of agricultural products in a transparent and efficient manner.

- Improve the level of synchronous mechanization, automation from production to harvesting, preservation and processing based on the value chain, first of all for flagship products. Encourage the private sectors to invest in the development of the agricultural machine production industry and agricultural product processing and preservation technology; specially prioritize advanced technologies, environmentally friendly technologies and technologies suitable for the characteristics of each industry. The State shall cooperate with economic sectors in training officials and technical workers to use,

repair and maintain agricultural machineries. Assist farmers in investing and applying advanced mechanized equipments, greenhouses, net houses, modern livestock barns in association with advanced and high-tech production processes. Develop agricultural mechanization service business.

- Focus on building specialized production areas to ensure sustainable standards and meet each market category. Form some industrial zones and clusters and services serving agricultural production (warehouses, yards, processing plants, hatcheries, etc.) to associate production zones with processing and trading zones. Build high-industrial agricultural zones. Build inspection and warning systems to ensure safety in production. Connect traffic with logistics between regions with the main market or border checkpoints.

- Develop industry of the production of products, raw materials, machineries and equipments serving production, processing and consumption to ensure prompt supply, quality and reduction of agricultural production costs. Prioritize the development of the processing industry, increase the proportion of deep processing to reduce costs and increase the value of agricultural products. Invest in improving processing capacity, preservation and logistics services for main specialized farming areas, focus on national strategic agricultural products. Form concentrated material areas to supply enough raw materials to ensure quality standards for processing facilities. Attract leading enterprises with enough capital, science and technology and market capacity to effectively lead value chains in order to develop clusters of production, processing and consumption in localities and regions having large agricultural production, convenient transportation, labor and logistics to create conditions for the growth of these localities.

### 3. Promoting cooperation and association to develop value chains and advanced agricultural models

- Rapidly convert from developing "agricultural product supply chains" to developing "commodity value chains". Prioritize completion of value chains for national flagship products industries to support building of value chains for local flagship products industries. Based on large-scale specialized areas of agricultural flagship products, develop cooperatives, gradually reduce intermediaries, strengthen connection with large processing or trading enterprises to form value chains; use the value chains of agricultural products to connect with small specialized farming areas to form a common economic space among areas with similar conditions and "crossing" of administrative boundaries. Associate contributing factors in the chain in a manner of transparency, responsibility and benefit sharing according to the value contribution levels.

- Promote experiment and propagation of new agricultural production models to be models for specialized farming areas and meet market requirements such as: ecological agriculture, green agriculture, saving of resources and reduction of waste; organic agriculture, circular agriculture, smart agriculture, high-tech agriculture, agro-industry (agricultural product processing, recycling of waste and by-products, renewable energy production, etc.), agro-service (experience tourism, environmental protection services,



training services and technology transfer provision, agribusiness services, etc.). Effectively evaluate these models to draw experience, scale up, and introduce new technologies and management.

#### 4. Developing rural economy to create jobs and increase incomes for rural populations

Along with agricultural development, focus on developing rural economic, transforming the labor structure towards non-agriculture to solve jobs and ensure incomes:

- Invest in the development of industrial zones, industrial clusters and services in rural areas with policies to attract investment to encourage industrial and service enterprises to invest in rural areas, especially labor-intensive industries and to gradually reduce migration of workers from rural to urban areas by encouraging people to find work in their hometowns. Accelerate the process of urbanization in regional centers to reduce migration to two main cities, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

- Formalize "unofficial labor" originated from agriculture; develop policies to actively register and manage workforces combined with the digitization of residential identification. Support the formation of official economic organizations (cooperatives, enterprises, registered households, organizations of farmers' association, etc.) in order that workers have official labor contracts. Develop organizations of farmers and workers (performing farmers' association activities, organizing trade unions, labor unions that are suitable for professions and fields) to protect basic rights and effectively support workers in skills training associated with the needs of the market, in equipment of degrees, loans, social insurance support and in access to the official labor market.

- Strongly develop service economy in rural areas, diversify types, scale, etc. to create jobs and attract workforces that are not involved in agricultural production. Develop specific plans to form a service economy in rural areas (identifying the needs of service industries; organizing a system of specialized enterprises and cooperatives; attracting investment, developing the market; forming public services for training and information, etc.).

- Improve efficiency and income from agricultural production, gradually form a team of professional farmers, create conditions for farmers to develop the economy, farms and economic cooperation. Encourage and have support policies for farmers in specialized farming areas to participate in certified training programs to produce products that meet quality standards and new market requirements (landscape agriculture, responsible agriculture, organic agriculture, high-tech agriculture, etc.) and have supportive policies such as preferential credit, insurance support, connective support, consumption of agricultural products, etc. Through cooperatives and farmers' associations to develop programs and organize free training classes to improve professional qualifications in occupational safety, environmental protection, use of mechanized machinery, proper use of fertilizers and chemical drugs, use of information technology under their management,

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## 5. Developing civilized and modern rural areas associated with urbanization, preserving traditional culture

- Upgrade and modernize rural infrastructure to ensure rural-urban connectivity. Focus on building, perfecting and maintaining essential infrastructure for rural socio-economic development, prioritize investment in the transport systems, irrigation, information technology infrastructure, trade, health, education, culture and sports; encourage investment in the concentrated clean water supply works in the form of socialization. Maximize private investment and investment in a form of public-private partnership associated with improving efficiency of management and use of public investment capital.

- Innovate the operation contents, improve the efficiency of the New Rural Development Program in accordance with the development level, culture and specific conditions of each region to ensure the substance, to go into depth, effectiveness, sustenance and to avoid unfocused investment and wastefulness. Concentrate investment resources, invest in communes and districts that have not yet met the new rural standards, especially in safe zone communes, communes that meet less than 15 criteria; support communes that have met new rural standards to continue maintaining, perfecting and improving the quality of the criteria to ensure sustainability. Encourage to build enhanced new rural areas and model new rural areas in order to create a green, clean, beautiful, safe rural environment and landscape with richness of traditional cultural identities; to improve rural political system; to maintain national defense and security and order and to make the rural areas "worth living places". Build a smart new rural area applying information technology and digital technology to fundamentally change management, administration and supervision of government agencies; production and business of enterprises, cooperatives and craft villages in order to narrow the gap between basis social services and modern social services.

- Diversify the program of building new rural areas in accordance with the advantages of regions, circumstances and local development opportunities in 3 directions:

+ Communes in peri-urban areas with the majority of non-agricultural economy and strongly developed services, trading and infrastructure will tend to urbanization. Develop urban agriculture, gradually improve infrastructure, develop social services with qualities close to those of urban areas, form "green cities", "ecological urban areas". Develop satellite urban areas to reduce the load on the main urban areas and gradually bring the developmental urban areas to rural areas.

+ Communes in large commodity agricultural production areas such as those in the Mekong River Delta and the Central Highlands will build specialized farming areas that meet technical standards, have infrastructure and processing and service industry clusters serving production and business. Support connecting infrastructure with major markets, transit zones, and large logistics services, domestic and international markets. Develop rural residential areas dispersed according to production areas and harmoniously connected to urban areas to ensure the provision of socio-economic services.

+ Traditional rural communes such as those in the Northern mountainous region, some regions in the Red River Delta and other regions will continue to develop local specialties and craft villages; to develop rural tourism and service economy on the basis of maintenance and promotion of their local culture. Develop essential infrastructure, especially for disadvantaged areas and ethnic minority areas. Develop concentrated residential areas with scales suitable for connection with urban areas of localities and regions.

#### 6. Inclusive development, assurance of equity of social welfare in rural areas

- Take rural residents as the central subject of development to ensure equal access to development resources (capital, land, water, energy, science and technology, etc.), basic services, social welfare (nutrition, health, education, sports, culture, information, transportation, etc.), and opportunities (study, work, market, etc.). Develop equal social welfare policies (house and settlement, health insurance, retirement regime, etc.) for these rural residents; aim for gender equality. Actively prevent and control risks, ensure the residential areas and life of these rural residents to be safe and secure against natural disasters, enemy sabotage, epidemics and adverse fluctuations.

- Implement effectively sustainable poverty reduction policies, diversify resources and methods for reducing poverty, complete hunger eradication and aim for poverty eradication. For the poor in advantage areas, create conditions to provide resources and create livelihoods so that they can confidently and proactively rise up to improve their lives. For poor localities, extremely difficult areas and ethnic minority areas, prioritize supporting and expanding social security coverage to all vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

#### 7. Developing a strong community to act as the key for rural development and agriculture production

- Strengthen good cultural traditions and diverse community relations in rural areas (villages, family lines, associations...) to actively promote internal strength and spirit of autonomy, pride, solidarity and creativity in life activities, economic development, rural tourism development to increase the efficiency of social management and natural resources. Support and promote the role of the community and people in preserving and developing the good traditional culture of the locality, fighting to push back against inappropriate unsound customs and foreign culture and practically promoting the movements “Toàn dân đoàn kết xây dựng đời sống văn hóa ở khu dân cư gắn với xây dựng nông thôn mới và đô thị văn minh” (“All people unite to build cultural life in residential areas associated with development of new rural areas and civilized urban areas”), “Toàn dân bảo vệ an ninh Tổ quốc” (“All people protect the country.”)

- Continue to promote and improve the quality and efficiency of the formulation and implementation of the Democratic Regulation at facilities; promote the role of community organizations, conventions, treaties, encourage community involvement in order to create motivation to stimulate people's strength and resources in the process of

developing production, building new rural areas, managing and protecting forests and natural resources and maintaining security and order at the facilities. Have policies and prioritized resources to facilitate the training of officials formally serving community development and rural development at all levels (especially at the facility level) with appropriate programs and forms.

#### 8. Protecting the ecological environment and landscapes in order to adapt to climate change

- Develop rural landscapes associated with smart eco-villages, promote advantages of each locality, and ensure green, clean, beautiful, friendly and natural harmonious landscapes. Plan reasonably spaces in order that production industries that have great impacts on the environment such as livestock, aquaculture and fishing, agricultural product processing, slaughter, waste treatment, etc. will go away from urban areas, densely populated areas, resorts, etc. Focus on replanting protected and special-use forests, develop nature reserves and reservoirs to closely protect ecologically and environmentally sensitive areas.

- Gradually reduce the pressure of socio-economic development on the environment with solutions such as: terminate the abuse of chemicals and synthetic materials that are difficult to decompose; facilitate the regeneration of basic resources such as land, water and energy (renewable energy production, rainwater accumulation, waste treatment at households and production facilities, etc.); promote deep processing, take advantage of agricultural by-products to proactively handle pollution at the source. Regularly survey and evaluate marine biological resource reserves to regulate fishing capacity; identify solutions to regulate saltwater intrusion at estuaries according to the principle "No regrets" to maintain the ecological balance of rivers and seas, ensure the ability to regenerate biodiversity and maintain the capacity to clean up natural pollution.

- Proactively adapt to climate change by applying adaptive farming measures (developing aquaculture in areas of rising sea levels, saltwater intrusion; switching to plant crops and shallow crops in places where rainfall is reduced, etc.); widely apply environmentally friendly technical measures (minimally tilling the soil, smartly putting down fertilizer and spraying chemicals, saving water in irrigation, saving water in animal husbandry, using plant varieties and livestock that are resistant, etc.). Increase the use of microbiological or organic materials, apply smart techniques and circular economy to save inputs, develop the potential of renewable energy production combined with agriculture to reduce fossil fuels and carbon emissions. Strengthen reforestation, develop onshore perennials with large biomass and grow seaweed at sea to absorb carbon.

### **IV. MAIN MEASURES**

1. Carry out dissemination and education to innovate thinking and unify perception and actions

Continue to propagate and raise awareness of the Communist Party and State's guidelines on the role of agriculture, farmers and rural areas in the new development period, on agricultural restructuring and new rural development towards ecological agriculture, modern rural areas and civilized farmers. Develop a dissemination program and unify awareness and actions of each group with the following main contents:

- Develop sustainable agriculture: Ensuring development opportunities for future generations, adaptability and resilience to changes, balancing and harmonizing environmental, social and economic factors, renewing raw materials and energy, etc. in production.
- Develop agriculture towards organic and ecological agriculture: Applying environmentally friendly production processes, protecting landscapes; using rationally and economically input materials and resources, without adverse effects on the environment and human health; respecting and applying natural laws to develop natural and diversely agriculture.
- Shift from production to agricultural economy development. Shift from agricultural production to the multi-sector integrated production of service and industry; from single-valued agricultural products to multi-valued integrated products; from supporting producers to supporting all contributing factors in the value chain.
- High-tech agriculture: develop and apply scientific and technical progress to improve productivity, value, quality, adaptation, production effect, loss reduction, etc. Develop smart, accurate and digital-technology applied agriculture, etc.
- Develop responsible agriculture: Meeting consumers' needs on food hygiene and safety, ecological environment and social justice and adapt to climate change, etc.; protect the legitimate rights of producers and traders and ensure fairness for small producers and disadvantaged entities. Develop both the domestic market and export market.
- Promote inclusive development thinking: connecting agriculture with industry and services, connecting areas through the development of "Clusters of industries", connecting domestic value chains and global value chains; rural economy and urban economy, farmer households and domestic and foreign enterprises, etc.
- Organize dissemination, education, build demonstration models, form consulting forces, develop textbooks to gradually transform thinking from central to local, all contributing factors in the industry. Assign research agencies, industrial media agencies, universities, colleges, vocational schools and relative central and local agencies development and deployment of plans on dissemination and campaign.

## 2. Innovate production and business organizations, complete production relationship

- Formulate policies to support efficient production farmers in accessing markets, capital sources, to purchase machinery, accumulating land, applying technology for development

towards professionalization, increase of production scale and participation in cooperatives, connection with businesses in value chains. Switch from farmer household business to industrial or non-agricultural service business. Develop programs to support farmers in starting a business and starting a farming business, etc.

- Continually innovate and develop cooperatives to become an important economic factor in production and consumption, connect components in the value chain, especially enterprises. Formulate and implement breakthrough policies to develop "large-scale farmer households" such as land allocation, support for developing infrastructure, training, borrowing investment capital, etc.; support cooperatives in both buying and distributing inputs, connect with enterprises consuming output agricultural products and provide production services including credit. Encourage and support cooperatives in developing into enterprises; cooperatives actively build agricultural commodity value chains, etc. Build a union of cooperatives which have a same product category or join a same value chain in order to increase scale and improve efficiency.

- Form a system of enterprises investing in agriculture and rural areas that play pivotal role (supplying input, processing and trading) in association with farmers in order to lead the value chain and develop the market. Develop a commodity ecosystem that connects large enterprises with small enterprises. Build and develop entrepreneurship incubation centers.

- Promote roles of associations in researching, expanding market and supporting authorities in negotiating and opening markets for agricultural exports. Research and build commodity coordination boards with the participation of representatives of contributing factors such as production households, cooperatives, enterprises, the state, etc. Complete rearrangement of state-owned enterprises and agriculture and forestry companies.

3. Improve the quality of vocational training; qualifications, efficiency of research, application and transfer of science, technology and innovation

- Reform organization and improve the quality of vocational training for farmers and young rural workers who want to start a business with agricultural skills and new skills to meet requirements of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and digital transformation and economy towards "intellectualizing farmers"; strongly bring into play the creative potential of rural people; strongly shift to training according to needs of enterprises and the market to promote labor restructuring associated with job creation, trends and needs of rural economic restructuring of each region.

- Increase public investment in research, application and transfer of science and technology in agriculture, strive to reach 5% of total investment in agriculture. Prioritize synchronous investment in technical infrastructure serving scientific research, technology application and human resource development. Invest in some basic research institutes and schools to become research and training units on a par with those of other countries in the region. Have appropriate mechanisms and policies to socialize and encourage enterprises

and mobilize all legal resources to invest in science and technology in agriculture; form some venture capital funds for small and medium enterprises, technology application funds for farmers and farms.

- Promote focused scientific research in association with the transfer and application of new and advanced technologies and digital transformation, consider this as one of the driving forces and solutions that determine the success of the agricultural restructuring. Concentrate resources to effectively execute some major research programs, including: Program on research and production of varieties serving agricultural restructuring for the period of 2021 - 2030, Program on development of agricultural flagship products, project on development of the agricultural bio-industry up to 2030. Prioritize research and development of production systems that efficiently and economically use natural resources, are environmentally friendly, adapt to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; develop intensive processing technology, preservation technology, reduction of loss and wastage in food systems. Accelerate the application of high technology and the fruits of the 4th Industrial Revolution including biotechnology, digital technology and information technology in all stages of the value chain, synchronously connect with industries, other fields to form smart agricultural production, precision agriculture; effectively use resources, labors, enhance added value, competitiveness and sustainable development of the industry.

- Improve legal environment for activities of the agricultural science and technology market specified in intellectual property right assurance towards accelerating the enforcement of the law on intellectual property to ensure conformity with production and harmony with international regulations. Develop intermediary organizations connecting technology (technology exchange, trading centers, innovation promotion and support centers, intellectual property valuation centers, technology incubation center, etc.) to provide service of information, consultant, and technology agency for new enterprises, farms, cooperatives. Have suitable mechanisms and policies to encourage organizations and individuals participating in investment and private-public partnership in research, transfer, application of high technology to research, transfer technology and science, traceability and food safety control. Connect research institutes with universities; build some specialized research institutes (branches) in concentrated production areas.

Innovate public scientific research organizations towards improving autonomy; promote mechanisms of ordering and bidding for science and technology tasks in order to widely encourage many stakeholders to participate in research, transfer and application of science and technology (state - research institutions - enterprises –transfer organizations and farmers) in order to closely associate with practical requirements, ensure public, transparent and efficient investment. The State has encouraged and supportive policies for enterprises participating in technology and science research and for farmers joining in innovation. Improve mechanisms for managing state funding for scientific researches, including product all-inclusive contracting mechanisms. Improve the quality of human resources in science and technology, adopt policies on appreciating and developing the scientific research force to avoid brain drain in public service providers and to foster the force of specialized experts.

- Strongly innovate agricultural extension, ensure a neat, compact and efficient apparatus suitable for each type of production and areas; strengthen the coordination between state agricultural extension and enterprise agricultural extension; develop electronic agricultural extension, community agricultural extension; decentralize agricultural extension to farmer organizations, cooperatives and enterprises. Strongly cooperate in training, researching and agricultural extension.

- Focus on improving a system of technical regulations and national standards serving control over agricultural material quality, food safety, specialized construction investment; harmonize regional and international standards to promote the expansion of agricultural product export markets.

4. Develop domestic and foreign markets in order to ensure sustainable outputs for agricultural products.

- For the domestic market: Innovating domestic agricultural product distribution systems; connecting systems of modern and traditional retailing, distribution, processing with agricultural product supply chains associated with specialized farming areas to bring agricultural products into domestic markets, supermarkets and shopping malls. Form a system of wholesale markets associated with logistic chains in key agricultural production areas. Modernize market systems in accordance with specific customs and conditions of each administrative division, well carry out the traceability of origins and quality of goods and ensure food safety. Support investment in developing infrastructure, equipment system and operating funds so that farmer organizations and cooperatives can actively build retail business systems in the main domestic markets. Promote consumption of domestic products, adopt policies to support production and business units in developing e-commerce, and develop distribution channels to connect between production areas and the final consumer market.

- For the import-export market: Actively promote opportunities to sign Free Trade Agreements to stabilize traditional markets, expand new markets and avoid dependence on a few markets. Discourage unregistered small scale business, promote registered business; develop freight transportation chains directly connected by railway and seaway. Functional agencies actively cooperate with enterprise associations in resolving and removing technical barriers and international legal disputes. Decentralize and empower commodity associations and enterprise associations to actively participate and ensure the effectiveness of trade promotion activities. Develop a mechanism for providing effectively and promptly information so that businesses and producers can proactively adapt to changes in policies and international trade commitments. Strongly control agricultural product import, ensure food safety, biological safety and practicable protect domestic production.

- Develop an agricultural product market information system meeting requirements of large-scale and modern commodity agriculture with intensive international integration. Improve capacities to forecast, assess and warn about market information of agricultural flagship products, promptly provide information so that authorities, enterprises and



people can proactively adjust production in accordance with market requirements, minimize good oversupply, congestion of goods and disruption of the supply chain. Apply digital technology to control strongly supply in main agricultural production areas, assess demands of the domestic and foreign markets, and supervise circulation and preservation of goods in main trade border gates. Support market access capacity for small businesses, cooperatives and farmer households (developing maps, establishing planting area codes, packing facility code, protecting intellectual property, branch protection, etc.).

## 5. Develop and complete infrastructure

- Develop multi-purpose irrigation with priority given to irrigation works serving aquaculture, upland crops, and high-tech production areas in association with field development. Continually develop, repair and upgrade natural disaster and climate change prevention and control systems (controlling and preventing flood, drought, erosion, salinity, etc.); ensure water security and dam safety. Apply effective water control and use technology for water-saving irrigation, groundwater exploitation control, transfer and storage in areas lacking domestic water, reuse of water for aquaculture, storage and supply of water for fighting forest fire. Store water in rainy seasons and move them to areas lacking freshwater in dry seasons at the seashores and mountainous regions.

- Develop fishing port systems, upgrade anchorages for ships and boats to avoid storms and upgrade fisheries service infrastructure combined with infrastructure serving seafood processing. Upgrade contact information systems to warn people and ships/ boats in the sea about disasters. Invest in infrastructure for onshore and offshore aquaculture zones, national and regional concentrated aquatic breeding establishments; aquaculture testing and inspection.

- Invest in develop and improvement forestry infrastructure for forest protection and development; protect and conserve biodiversity, environment and form the basis of attracting and supporting all economic sectors to participate in forest development; give priority to the development of watershed and coastal protection forests in order to prevent, control and mitigate negative impacts of natural disasters and respond to climate change. Develop a system of forestry roads linking large-scale and concentrated raw material areas with processing factories; reduce transportation costs, increase the value of wood products.

- Invest in infrastructure and equipment to ensure warning, forecasting and disaster resilience. Upgrade equipment and technology to monitor, analyze, forecast and warn natural disasters, apply advanced forecasting technology, prioritize quantitative rain forecasting technology, warn flash floods and landslides. Invest in reinforcing and upgrading natural disaster prevention works, especially systems of dikes, sluices, dams to prevent floods, saltwater intrusion and high tides. Develop and strengthen a system of riverbank and coastal erosion prevention and control works in high-risk areas, combine with the application of information technology in natural disaster management and response to serve production and other economic activities. Upgrade and complete

essential infrastructure (electricity, roads, schools, stations, and telecommunications) for disadvantaged areas. Prioritize development of roads and electricity for concentrated production areas.

- Prioritize investment in interior field traffic infrastructure, traffic infrastructure connecting large-scale concentrated production areas with provincial roads or national highways that connect development spaces among regions, areas and administrative divisions to promote connection of value chains. Develop infrastructure for cold chains, transport of fresh agricultural products, preservation and post-harvest processing, especially storage, preservation, cold storage and food storage.

Invest in infrastructure, equipment and laboratories serving veterinary and plant quarantine to ensure food safety. Develop service and industry zones/clusters serving agriculture in association with specialization farming areas and centers for collecting agricultural products in agricultural product supply center production areas that connect domestic market and international market, form a system of multi-functional wholesale markets, agricultural flagship products exchanges, build cross-border logistics centers. Develop environmental protection infrastructure (treating and recycling of wastewater, garbage, reusing waste, by-products, etc.).

- Gradually build a digital infrastructure system for agricultural production and business, create conditions for rural modernization. Develop a technology platform to develop electronic information systems in education, healthcare, culture, tourism and e-commerce sectors.

## 6. Carry out innovations and improve the capacity and effectiveness of state management

- Execute the State administrative reform master program for the period of 2021 - 2030. Reform and perfect the system of industry management apparatus. Reform institution, administrative procedures, management authorities that focus on formulating policies, strategies, laws, promulgating technical regulations and standards, solving problems on market development, production protection and climate change; limit interference by administrative measures in production and business decisions that belong to capacities and responsibilities of people and enterprises.

- Concentrate human and resources on key management tasks, create new values for the industry and strengthen decentralization for administrative divisions. Reduce procedures, clarify information and process work associated with specific responsibilities of each individual and organization. Renew recruitment, training, use and appointment of officials and public employees to ensure professional capacity quality, ethics and responsibility. Develop a team of agricultural leading experts and scientists, form a mechanism of official and regular policy dialogue and consultation between experts, representatives of farmers and enterprises and industry management agencies.

- Renew systems of organization and management of public service providers towards thoroughly granting them autonomy, self-responsibility and investment rights according

to contribution efficiency. Promote socialization and decentralization for farmer organizations, cooperative economy and private sectors to participate in providing public services (agriculture extension, scientific research, market information, etc. associated with cooperative economy, commodity councils, enterprise associations, etc.). Encourage economic sectors in developing consultation systems and technical services to serve customers in convenient production areas. Muster officials and state funding serving production protection services (veterinary, plant protection, fisheries resources protection, rangers, disaster prevention, etc.) to prevent and control epidemics and manage risks Simultaneously cooperate quarantine, forecasting, warning, direction of intervention and advice on border gate prevention and control, cargo control, market control, domestic quarantine, production inspection and epidemic information, etc.

- Renew and enhance roles of the Farmers' Union and the Cooperative Alliance to truly become representatives to protect rights and serve farmers and cooperative members. Enhance the position and roles of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations; professional associations, bring social organizations in rural areas to participate in the process of socio-economic development, environment and institutions in agriculture and rural areas. Build a modern, democratic, fair and civilized community in rural areas, encourage community involvement so that people may really play the central and pivotal role of development process.

#### 7. Promote digital transformation in rural agriculture sectors

- Develop and aim to be unify tools for digital transformation in the rural agriculture, digitization, data creation, standardization of databases of agricultural land, crops, livestock, fisheries, irrigation, natural disaster and epidemic prevention and control; connect and share national databases, industry/sector databases serving the direction and administration of state agencies and production and business of people and enterprises.

- Develop smart agricultural models applying digital technology in rural agriculture. Develop agricultural product supply chain management applying blockchain, manage agricultural products from production, harvesting, preliminary processing, and preservation, transportation, processing to consumption of them to create information transparency and ensure product origin traceability. Build and replicate models of smart villages and natural farming villages applying digital technology.

Have programmes of assisting enterprises and cooperatives in agricultural digital transformation. Increase investment and application of information technology to build e-government. Develop e-agricultural extension and e-commerce. Apply information technology and high technology to information collection and management, data analysis and warning of epidemics and natural disasters; management of raw material areas.

- Develop an overall plan for the development of database management systems and identity systems associated with managed subjects; data standardization, agricultural and rural database update on the basis of a synchronous big data, connect and perfect the production infrastructure system. Gradually build a digital database system of agricultural

production and business (land management, digitization of planting areas, crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, irrigation, market, epidemic and natural disaster prevention, etc.). Build a system for digitizing the national database on agriculture and interconnect it with the national database system on population, economy, production infrastructure, technology, environment and hydrometeorology, etc. as a basis for analysis, development of strategies, planning and investment plans for smart and accurate agricultural transformation.

#### 8. Proactively adapt to climate change, manage risks

- Proactively respond to climate change to adapt and develop agricultural production and business towards "natural farming". Apply measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the efficient management and use of input resources; handle and reuse agricultural by-products and wastes; sustainably manage and use existing forest area, promote new reforestation (especially large timber forests) and natural regeneration to increase forest coverage and ability to absorb and store carbon; develop diverse ecological agriculture adapted to climate change; encourage the application of modern technologies, plant and livestock varieties with high resistance, establish close monitoring mechanisms to promote green agriculture development and low carbon emissions. Strengthen research and transfer of livestock and plant varieties adapting to climate change. Have mechanisms for supporting and encouraging water-saving solutions.

- Build a system of warning, forecasting and determining risks as the basis of synchronous solutions, proactively protect water production against risks of epidemics, natural disasters, environmental pollution, etc. Improve recovery capacity of production system, ensure harmony development principles of socio-economic-environmental interests. Have plans for carrying out researches and focusing on determining solutions to respond and repair undetermined risks according to scenarios for serious risks to agricultural production and development such as major diseases causing large-scale damage (avian influenza, African swine fever, etc.), dangerous phenomena (river landslides, ground subsidence, saline intrusion, etc.), adverse tendencies (population aging, spontaneous migration, etc.), etc. in a national and local scale, ensure sustainable development and ensure that agriculture is always the national sustainable foundation.

#### 9. Integrate and cooperate with international countries

- Enhance the capacity and efficiency of agricultural and rural international economic intergration, improve cooperation with nations and international organizations in attracting assistance, developing markets and accessing science and technology for the industry's development goals. Improve the efficiency of mobilizing and using official development assistance (ODA), grants from domestic and foreign organizations and individuals for sustainable development; selectively attract foreign direct investment.

- Disseminate and implement signed bilateral and multilateral international treaties and agreements relative to agriculture and rural areas; support and supervise the effective

implementation of these international treaties and agreements, especially those of the ASEAN Community and FTAs.

- Implement programs and plans to develop export markets, actively participate in global agricultural supply chains and harmonize domestic and international regulations. Build a trade defense system and an early warning system to effectively exploit benefits and minimize negative impacts from international economic integration.

10. Formulate, complete and deploy some breakthrough mechanisms and policies

- Land policies

Complete land policies based on market of rights to use land as property according to the principles of favorable operation, low transaction costs, create advantage conditions for farmers to expand production scale and flexibly use agricultural land to create high income; create advantage conditions for people to easily transfer, lease, and contribute capital and mortgage in a unified transaction market. Assist efficient production farmers in accumulating agricultural land for farming. Assist cooperatives and cooperatives' unions in buying, renting or receiving capital accumulated from agricultural land of farmer households; withdraw labors from agricultural areas to create a land funds.

Include more properties on land that can be recorded in the land use right certificate (such as greenhouses, net houses, etc.). Add “đất phục vụ mục đích hỗ trợ sản xuất nông nghiệp” (“land for agricultural production support”) in the category of agricultural land for production support. For the above land area, it is allowed to build infrastructure serving agricultural pre-production and post-production activities (such as agricultural equipment workshops, logistics, processing, storage and preservation of agricultural products) on the agricultural land. Gradually expand scope of entities eligible for possessing rights to agricultural land use right transfer to organizations and individuals that have adequate capital and technology potential and actually invest in agricultural production according to the planning. Publicize clearly information about planning concentrated agricultural flagship products production areas for develop and deployment of land planning; review the structure of 3 types of forests (production forests, protection forests, special-use forests) in accordance with actual conditions. Study reform of the operation of the Land Fund Development Center as a foundation to build a "Land Bank" to support the use right transfer and promote property rights to agricultural land.

- Finance and credit policies

Develop markets of finance, microcredit and new financial service products, consolidate and expand the people's credit fund system to ensure safety and efficiency. Research and assign credit tasks serving agricultural production and rural life to Farmers' Associations and Cooperative Unions, thereby providing credit support for production and business development of farmer households; deploy financial products and services to isolated, remote and disadvantaged areas. Diversify credit products for agricultural and rural

production, especially for agricultural production with large-scale, application of high technology, according to value chain, circular, organic, biological agriculture, etc.

Extend types of loan collateral, adjust the market-based pricing mechanism for properties formed on land for agricultural production (farms, greenhouses, irrigation systems, etc.) and intangible properties (intellectual and trademark property, etc.) to secure bank loan. Implement a lending mechanism according to agricultural value chains associated with production credit, investment loan, insurance and other financial services; have an priority investment fund for hi-tech agricultural enterprises, enterprises of preservation and processing, logistics services, commercial infrastructure, startups and small agricultural enterprises. Widely apply and diversify agricultural insurance products to create advantage conditions so that people and enterprises may cope natural disaster and epidemic with risks.

#### - Investment policies

Increase public investment in agriculture, adjust structure to increase rates of investment in science and technology, trade infrastructure and human resource training, ensure regional connection and sustainable agricultural production and adapt to climate changes. Adjust strategies for investing in industry and service for agricultural and rural development in advantageous regions and main specialized farming areas. Develop industry serving agriculture (production of input materials, equipment, machinery, agricultural product processing industry, etc.); agricultural services (warehouses, specialized transportation, trade, logistics, etc.). Have special incentives for the development of industries providing inputs and consuming outputs that are decisive factors to create added value for strategic agricultural product value chains, ensure that agriculture does not fall into the “processing trap”. Reform mechanisms, simplify procedures, create conditions and encourage to attract international aid, international and domestic investment in agriculture and rural areas, especially isolated, remote, disadvantaged and ethnic minority areas.

#### - Tax policies

Decentralize and adjust tax and fee policies in a more favorable manner for enterprises investing in agriculture and rural areas, create more jobs for rural residents and increase budget revenue for communes and districts. Reform tax incentives to create changes in allocating resources, encouraging and attracting selective investment in order to develop areas with difficult and extremely difficult conditions and some important industries. Review, cut, reduce and simplify tax administrative procedures to shorten time, reduce costs and increase efficiency of electronic tax registration, declaration, transfer and refund and use of electronic invoices for enterprises. Improve application of digital technology and information technology to deploy administrative procedures relative to tax and fee such as tax declaration, transfer and refund.

#### - Human resource development policies

Renew occupational training for farmers and rural workers. Give the initiative to cooperatives, farmer organizations, local communities and businesses in participating in requesting and developing contents of training in skills of agricultural production, non-agricultural professions, digital economy skills, new technologies, economic management skills, trade promotion, natural resources and environment management, production protection, foreign languages for guest workers, etc. based on actual requirements to create jobs and suitable for trends of rural economic restructuring. Provide leading experts with industry training. Provide agricultural technicians managers with capacity training in skills of negotiation, legality, market analysis, ecological management, responsibility management, organic agriculture, agriculture cycle, smart agriculture, etc. Develop training programs for "professional farmers", "high-skilled workers".

#### 11. Supervise and assess

Organize supervision to improve the effectiveness of the Strategy forming the basis for policy making, plan adjustment and prompt resolution. Supervise programs, plans and projects for unscheduled, annual, 5-year-periodic and regular implementation of the Strategy. Review and adjust the Strategy suitable for each actual stage and condition. Assessment of results of implementing the Strategy shall ensure principles of independence and objectivity.

Build and implement a planning and supervising system for agriculture and rural areas applying science and technology to synchronously, accurately and promptly meet requirements for management and planning and development of agricultural production and business.

### **V. PRIORITIZED AND KEY PROGRAMMES AND PLANS**

(Details are specified in the Appendix issued herewith)

### **VI. IMPLEMENTATION CAPITAL RESOURCES**

Diversify mobilized capital resources and effectively use resources to deploy the Strategy.

1. Annual state budget (costs for development investment, recurrent costs) according to current state budget decentralization.
2. Funding integrated in the National Target Programs and public investment programs and projects for the period of 2021 - 2030.
3. Funding provided by foreign donors, international organizations, domestic and foreign enterprises, organizations and individuals and other legal costs.
4. Other financial resources according to the law.

## **Article 2. Organizing and implementing**

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall take charge and cooperate with ministries, central authorities and local divisions in organizing and implementing the Strategy; assigning specific tasks to ministerial agencies and units and guiding local divisions to implement; regularly urging and evaluating the implementation of the Strategy; summarizing and reporting to the Prime Minister the request-based and annual implementation results; organizing a preliminary review of the Strategy by 2025 and a summary of the Strategy by 2030.

2. The Ministry of Planning and Investment shall synthesize, balance and report the development and investment capital allocation priority for the period of 2021-2030 and plans in 5 years for the agriculture and rural areas to the Government and the Prime Minister for implementation of the Strategy. Take charge and cooperate with relevant ministries, central authorities and local divisions in formulating and deploying efficiently mechanisms and policies on encouraging enterprises to invest in agriculture and rural areas; adjusting agricultural investment structure. Actively review and propose amendments to mechanisms and policies on attracting investment resources, invest according to public-private partnership in agriculture and rural areas; mechanisms and policies to support cooperative economic development.

3. The Ministry of Finance shall review and adjust tax, fee and insurance policies (including agricultural insurance); simplify tax administrative procedures towards creating favorable conditions for producing, trading agriculture and attracting investment of all economic sectors in agriculture and rural areas; form a rural credit system close to the role of farmer cooperatives and organizations. Based on the central budget balancing capacity, on the basis of the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and relevant ministries and central authorities, prioritize synthesis and arrangement specified in an annual recurrent cost estimate of the central budget, require competent authorities to consider and decide to balance and allocate costs specified in the cost estimates of agencies and units in accordance with the Law on State Budget and guiding documents for implementation the Strategy.

4. The State Bank of Vietnam shall continue to effectively implement credit policies for agricultural and rural development. Direct credit institutions to simplify procedures, balance capital resources in order to meet capital needs and create conditions for economic sectors to access credit resources for investment in agriculture and rural areas; especially projects on high-tech agriculture, processing industry, mechanization, development of organic and circular agriculture.

5. The Ministry of Industry and Trade shall take charge and cooperate with relevant ministries, central authorities and local divisions in implementing policies on agricultural product trade; strictly control and handle smuggling and trade fraud and temporary import for re-export of agricultural products. Organize and deploy mechanisms, policies and activities to promote domestic agricultural product consumption; support agricultural enterprises in participating in e-commerce supply chains. Take charge and cooperate with



the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and relevant ministries, central authorities and local divisions in developing priority policies to promote the development of agricultural support service-industry clusters. Take charge and cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Transport and relevant ministries and central authorities in formulating and requiring the Prime Minister to approve and deploy the Logistics Development Plan in association with agricultural production and business areas. Cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in reviewing technical barriers and trade barriers for agricultural imports and exports; flexibly and effectively manage import and export that is suitable for actual situation and international rules; direct foreign business transaction agencies to correctly and quickly seize commercial policies of nations; assist export enterprises to deploy commercial promotion and foreign agricultural product consumption market development.

6. The Ministry of Science and Technology shall take charge and cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in deploying effectively Programmes of national products, hi-tech science and technology development, national technology innovation and other science and technology programmes which assist in development of agriculture and rural areas; review and adjust mechanisms and policies on development of research, transfer and application of science and technology in agriculture, especially hi-tech and digital technology; develop mechanisms promoting socialization of science and technology development resources serving agricultural and rural development; formulate technical standards and regulations, provide guidance on application of modern management tools and processes; assist in registration of protection, management, exploitation and development of intelligence properties and products which are protected by intellectual property right.

Take charge and cooperate with relevant ministries and central authorities in formulating Decree on policies on encouraging agricultural product production and processing facilities in investing in application and transfer of advanced and clean technology.

7. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment shall take charge and cooperate with relevant ministries and central authorities in proposing amendments to the Law on Land and other relevant laws towards encouraging accumulation and concentration of land serving large-scale agricultural production and agricultural land use right market development. Cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in researching and providing advices to the Government on policies and mechanisms serving green agriculture development, emission reduction and effective response to climate change, effective use of natural resources, environmental pollution abatement in rural agriculture areas and reservation of biodiversity.

8. The Ministry of Information and Communication shall take charge and cooperate with relevant ministries and central authorities in researching and providing advices to the Government on promulgation of policies and mechanisms serving agricultural digital transformation and smart village and communes developing. Cooperate in deploying

contents of development of communication information infrastructure and digital infrastructure for agricultural and rural development.

9. The Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Training shall review and adjust policies on agricultural and rural occupational training assistance in association with agricultural economic restructuring; occupational training associated with specific employers (enterprises, business facilities, cooperatives, etc.). Cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in making plans of human resource training, especially high-quality human resources for agricultural production and business, processing and reservation of agricultural products for meeting demands of restructuring agriculture and developing new rural areas.

10. The Ministry of Home Affairs shall take charge and cooperate with relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions in researching policies on innovating and perfecting agricultural management apparatus to innovate institution and procedures of managing, innovate public service provider organization and management systems, promote private sector involvement; enable organizations of farmers, partnership economy and the private sector to participate in providing public services; innovate social union activities according to the Strategy.

11. The Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism shall cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in formulating programmes and policies on agricultural and rural tourism development in association with developing new rural areas; cooperate in implementing activities promoting consumption of products belonging to the Programme "One commune one product" (OCOP) on key tourism markets.

12. The People's committee of provinces and central-affiliated cities, based on objectives and solutions of the Strategy, shall develop Plans of implementing agricultural and rural development strategies in the actual suitable provinces.

Organize and effectively implement the central policies issued, research and promulgate local specific mechanisms and policies to promote the implementation and improve the efficiency of agricultural and rural development. Arrange local budgets at all levels, mobilize resources from economic sectors to invest in agricultural and rural development.

Develop key programmes and projects in accordance with local characteristics and strengths; prioritize development of flagship products and local specialties associated with agricultural product processing industry and consumption market and environmentally friendly high technology application. Implement solutions to strengthen regional connection towards the development of clusters connecting production - preservation, processing - consumption of agricultural products associated with concentrated raw material areas that are synchronously mechanized and connected to agricultural product processing facilities and logistics systems, distribution channels, consumption of them.

13. The Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam Farmers' Union and socio-political organizations, associations, commodity associations and occupational associations shall be proactive and cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions in effectively implementing policies on assisting the people, cooperatives and enterprises in implementing the Strategy orientations; participate responsibly in communication, social criticism and mobilize members and people to participate in agricultural and rural development. Participate in proposing policies, mechanisms and measures to encourage and support organizations and individuals that are members participating in investment in agricultural and rural development.

**Article 3.** This Decision comes into force from the date on which it is signed.

Ministers, Heads of Ministerial agencies, Heads of Governmental agencies, Presidents of the People's Committees of provinces and central-affiliated cities shall be responsible for implementation of this Decision.

**PP. PRIME MINISTER  
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER**

**Le Van Thanh**

**APPENDIX**

LIIST OF KEY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS SERVING THE SUSTANABLE  
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR THE PERIOD  
2021 – 2030 WITH A VISION TOWARDS 2050  
*(Attached together with Decision No. 150/Q D-TTg dated January 28, 2022 of the Prime  
Minister)*

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governing body</b>	<b>Cooperator</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Level</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Implementing breakthrough strategies on improving the system of institutions, policies and planning for the period of 2021-2030</b>				
1.	Land Law Project (amended)	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	Congress

2.	Law Project amending the Law on Cooperatives in 2012	The Ministry of Planning and Investment	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	Congress
3.	Area planning for the period of 2021-2030, with a vision towards 2050	The Ministry of Planning and Investment	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
4.	National marine planning for the period of 2021-2030 with a vision towards 2045	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	Congress
5.	Fishery resources protection and exploitation planning for the period of 2021 – 2030 with a vision towards 2050	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
6.	Science and technology policy and mechanism innovation project	The Ministry of Science and Technology	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022	The Prime Minister
<b>II</b>	<b>Promoting economic restructuring associated with the renewal of agricultural growth models; improving productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness; developing digital agriculture</b>				
7.	National Strategy on Nutrition for the period 2021 – 2030 with a vision towards 2040	The Ministry of Health	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022	The Prime Minister
8.	National plan on transforming Vietnam's transparent, responsible and sustainable food system	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
9.	Project on developing key industrial crops until 2030	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister

10.	Project on development of concentrated safe vegetable production areas and assurance of origin traceability in association with processing and consumption markets until 2030	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
11.	Project on developing national livestock production database system	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
12.	Project on developing sharing economy to promote sustainable production and consumption for the period of 2021-2030	The Ministry of Industry and Trade	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022	The Prime Minister
13.	Strategy for import and export of goods for the period of 2021-2030	The Ministry of Industry and Trade	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022	The Prime Minister
<b>III</b>	<b>Reforming public investment structure, attracting agricultural and rural development resources</b>				
14.	Small and medium-sized enterprise assistance programme for the period of 2021-2025	The Ministry of Plan and Investment	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022	The Prime Minister
15.	Programme of assisting small and medium-sized enterprise in participating in global value chains	The Ministry of Industry and Trade	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2021 - 2025	The Prime Minister
<b>IV</b>	<b>Developing infrastructure for multi-value integration agriculture and modern and sustainable agricultural development</b>				
16	Project on building a synchronous infrastructure system in the period of 2021-2030 and implementing a	The Ministry of Plan and Investment	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022	The Prime Minister

	breakthrough in the country's socio-economic development strategy according to Resolution No. 13-NQ/TW				
17.	Planning for system of fishing ports and anchorages for avoiding storms for fishing vessels for the period of 2021 – 2030 with a vision towards 2050	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
<b>V</b>	<b>Developing human resources; raising the level of research, applying and transferring science and technology</b>				
18.	Project "Strategy for developing science, technology and innovation for the period of 2021 - 2030"	The Ministry of Science and Technology	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022	The Prime Minister
19.	Planning for the network of public science and technology organizations for the period of 2021 – 2030 with a vision towards 2050	The Ministry of Science and Technology	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022	The Prime Minister
20.	Project on developing circular economy in Vietnam	The Ministry of Plan and Investment	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022	The Prime Minister
21.	Programme for assisting digital transformation in enterprises, cooperatives and household businesses for the period of 2021-2025	The Ministry of Plan and Investment	Relevant ministries and central authorities, administrative divisions and agencies	2022	The Prime Minister
22.	Programme for science and technology serving new rural area developing for the period of 2021 - 2030	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	The Ministry of Science and Technology	2022	The Prime Minister
23.	Project on building	The Ministry of	Relevant	2023	The Prime

	high-quality human resources for high-tech development	Education and Training	ministries and central authorities, administrative divisions and agencies		Minister
24.	Project on innovating and improving agricultural occupational training quality	The Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	2022	The Prime Minister
25.	Programme for entrepreneurship farmers	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries and central authorities, administrative divisions and agencies	2022	The Prime Minister
<b>VI</b>	<b>Developing cooperation, connecting regions, economic zones and rural - urban areas; innovating and developing forms of production and business</b>				
26.	Planning for system of urban areas and rural areas for the period of 2021 – 2030 with a vision towards 2050	The Ministry of Construction	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022	The Prime Minister
27.	Project on new establishment of marine reserves and restoration of marine ecosystems by 2025 to ensure that the area of marine and coastal reserves reaches 3% of the area of Vietnam's territorial waters	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries and central authorities, administrative divisions and agencies	2022	The Prime Minister
<b>VII</b>	<b>Developing agriculture and developing civilized and modern rural areas.</b>				
28	Programme “Fatherland Front building new rural areas” for the period of 2021 - 2025	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
29.	Programme “One commune one product (OCOP)” for the period	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural	Relevant ministries, central authorities and	2022	The Prime Minister

	of 2021-2025	Development	administrative divisions		
30.	Programme “Agricultural tourism development in association with developing new rural areas for the period of 2021 - 2025	The Ministry Of Culture, Sports And Tourism	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
31.	Programme “Digital transformation in developing smart new rural areas for the period of 2021-2025	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	The Ministry of Information and Communication and relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
32.	Programme for strengthening environmental protection, food safety and rural clean water supply in building new rural areas for the period of 2021-2025	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
33.	Project “Rural clean water supply” for the period of 2021-2025	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Effectively managing and using natural resources; protecting ecological environment and landscapes</b>				
34.	Plan “Action for implementing Vietnam's commitments at COP26 in the field of agriculture”	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
35.	Project “Development of Vietnam’s carbon market”	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	The Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies	2022	The Prime Minister
36.	Strategy “National	The Ministry of	Relevant	2022	The Prime



	environment protection” for the period of 2021 – 2030 with a vision towards 2040	Natural Resources and Environment	ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions		Minister
37.	Planning “National biodiversity preservation” for the period of 2021 – 2030 with a vision towards 2050	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
38.	Strategy “National water resources” by 2030 with a vision towards 2050	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2024	The Prime Minister
39.	Planning “Natural disaster and irrigation prevention and control” for the period of 2021 – 2030 with a vision towards 2050	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Relevant ministries, central authorities and administrative divisions	2022	The Prime Minister
<b>IX</b>	<b>Innovation and improvement of the capacity and effectiveness of agriculture and rural areas</b>				
40.	Development and operation of database of cadres and officials	The Ministry of Home Affairs	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2021-2023	The Government
41.	General project on arranging administrative units of provinces and communes for the period of 2022-2030	The Ministry of Home Affairs	Relevant ministries and central authorities	2022 - 2025	The Politburo, Secretariat, Government

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