

**DECISION No. 150/2005/QĐ-TTg OF JUNE 20,  
2005, APPROVING THE NATIONAL PLANNING  
ON RESTRUCTURING OF AGRICULTURAL,  
FORESTRIAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTION  
TILL 2010 AND THE VISION TOWARDS 2020**

**THE PRIME MINISTER**

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

*At the proposals of the Minister of Agriculture  
and Rural Development and the Minister of  
Fisheries,*

**DECIDES:**

**Article 1.-** To approve the national planning on restructuring of agricultural, forestial and fishery production till 2010 and the vision towards 2020 with the following major contents:

**I. VIEWPOINTS ON PLANNING**

1. The planning on restructuring of agricultural, forestial and fishery production aims to raise the value of income per hectare of cultivated land, create more jobs and quickly increase incomes for farmers, fishermen, salt workers and forestry workers.

2. The planning on restructuring of agricultural, forestial and fishery production must be based on the market demands; bring into play the advantages and natural conditions of each region, apply scientific and technological advances with a view to achieving high productivity, good product quality and higher competitiveness of agricultural, forestry and fishery commodity products of Vietnam.

3. The planning on restructuring of agricultural, forestial and fishery production must be closely associated with product-preserving and -processing industries and outlets, forming concentrated commodity production zones.

4. The planning on restructuring of agricultural, forestial and fishery production must be linked to the restructuring of agricultural and rural labor, population adjustment, human resource development to meet the requirements of producing commodities with increasingly technical and technological levels.

5. The planning on restructuring of agricultural, forestial and fishery production must be harmonious with policy mechanisms, mobilize all resources of various economic sectors in combination with the State's support to ensure efficient and sustainable production and ecological environment safety.

## **II. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES**

### **1. General objectives**

To build a strong, diversified and sustainable agriculture (including forestry and fishery) based on the promotion of comparative advantages; to apply science and technology in order to turn out high-quality products, meeting the diversified domestic demands and raising competitiveness on international markets; to raise the efficiency of the use of land, labor and capital sources; to quickly increase incomes and raise the living standards of farmers, fishermen, salt-workers and forestry workers.

### **2. Some specific targets**

For the 2006-2010 period

a) The annual agricultural, forestial and fishery growth rate to reach 4-4.5% on average, of which the average annual fishery growth rate to reach 8-9%;

b) The average annual rural economic growth rate to reach 7.5-8%;

c) The agricultural economic structure: Cultivation: 65%; husbandry: 30%; service: 5%;

d) The forest coverage rate to reach 43-44%;

e) To expand agricultural land through reclamation of 120,000-150,000 hectares of virgin land a year;

f) The agricultural, forestial, fishery export turnover to each USD 11 billion, including USD 7 billion for agriculture and forestry and USD 4 billion for fishery;

g) The per-hectare agricultural output value to reach VND 30 million on average;

h) The average per-capita income in rural areas to double that of 2000.

The vision towards 2020

a) The average annual agricultural, forestial and fishery growth rate to reach 4%;

b) The average annual rural economic growth rate to reach 8-10%;

c) The agricultural economic structure: Cultivation: 50%; husbandry: 35% and service: 15%;

d) The forest coverage rate to reach 50%;

e) The agricultural, forestial, fishery export turnover to reach USD 17.5-18 billion, including USD 9.5-10 billion for agriculture and forestry and USD 8 billion for fishery;

f) The per-hectare agricultural output value to reach VND 50 million on average;

g) The average per-capita income in rural areas to reach USD 1,000/year.

### **III. ORIENTATIONS OF THE PLANNING ON RESTRUCTURING OF AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHERY PRODUCTION BY COMMODITY LINES TILL 2010 AND THE VISION TOWARDS 2020**

#### **1. The land use planning**

a) To expand through land reclamation the agricultural land by 975,000 ha from 2002 to 2010;

b) The agricultural land by 2010: 9.67 million hectares, with 6.1 million hectares for annual crops including 3.96 million hectares of rice, 370,000 ha of garden land, 2.9 million hectares of perennial trees, 300,000 hectares of pasture land. With the vision toward 2020, the agricultural land: 10.18 million hectares; 6.3 million hectares for annual crops including 3.8 million hectares under rice; 190,000 hectares of garden land; 3.3 million hectares of perennial trees; 390,000 hectares of pasture land;

c) The aquacultural land by 2010 to approximate 1.44 million hectares, including 640,000 hectares for fresh water aquaculture and 800,000 hectares for salt and brackish water aquaculture. With the vision towards 2020: the aquacultural land to approximate 2 million hectares, including 700,000 hectare for fresh water aquaculture and 1.3 million hectares for salt and brackish water aquaculture;

d) To increase forestry land to 4.3 million hectares by 2010 and 16.7 million hectares by 2020, with 7.4 million hectares for production forests, 5.4 million hectares for protective forests and 3.9 million hectares for special-use forests.

#### **2. Food crops**

To ensure the stable paddy output of some 40 million tons, the cereal output of about 45 million tons, to realize the national food security strategy, on the basis of balancing the domestic demands for human consumption and feed raw materials, to export about 3.5-4 million tons of rice a year.

By 2010 to cut 102,000 hectares of rice for aquaculture and other crops; to reduce the land area under rice to only 3.96 million hectares. To complete the irrigation system on one million hectares of rice for export in the Mekong River delta, to use high-yield and high-quality rice strains and apply measures for intensive farming and cost lowering in order to quickly raise the productivity, quality and competitiveness of rice products on international market.

In mountainous areas, particularly deep-lying, remote and highland regions, to invest in small-scale irrigation in association with the building of terraced fields, to intensify agricultural promotion and support for farmers in food production to satisfy the on-spot demands.

To expand acreages and invest in intensive farming of maize, manioc to satisfy the demands for raw materials for feed-processing industry. By 2020, to have some 1.5 million hectares of maize.

#### **3. Coffee tree**

To continue reducing coffee acreages in areas unsuitable for coffee planting, without irrigation system and with low productivity; to stabilize the coffee acreage at 450,000-500,000 hectares, determining the appropriate coffee-tea structure in areas with suitable conditions. To develop coffee acreage mainly in the Central Highlands, eastern South Vietnam and northern Central Vietnam coast.

#### **4. Rubber tree**

To continue planting rubber in new areas where

conditions permit, replacing old rubber trees with new high-yield strains on existing areas. By 2010 with the vision towards 2020, to stabilize the rubber acreage at the level of 500,000-700,000 hectares. To develop rubber areas in eastern South Vietnam and the Central Highlands; to partially reduce rubber acreage in eastern South Vietnam for other crops and other purposes with higher economic efficiency.

#### 5. Tea tree

To stabilize the tea acreage at 120,000-140,000 ha in northern midland and mountain regions, the Central Highlands, northern Central Vietnam coast. To quickly introduce high-yield varieties into production, to apply measures for clean, safe and sustainable agricultural production, to intensify the inspection, supervision and strict control of the use of plant protection drugs.

#### 6. Cashew plant

To continue expanding cashew acreage in areas where conditions permit, chiefly gray - soil areas in the Central Highlands, to concentrate on intensive farming and replace old cashew strains with new high-yield and high-quality ones. By 2010, the cashew acreage to approximate 450,000-500,000 ha, and by 2020 to stabilize such acreage at 500,000 ha. To develop cashew areas in eastern South Vietnam, the Central Highlands and southern Central Vietnam coast.

#### 7. Pepper plant

By 2010 and towards 2020, to stabilize the pepper acreage at 50,000 ha, focusing on intensive farming and higher product quality. To develop such areas largely in the Central Highlands, eastern South Vietnam and southern Central Vietnam coast.

#### 8. Groundnut

To develop about 400,000 ha by 2010, then 450,000 ha by 2020, largely in northern Central Vietnam coast, eastern South Vietnam and northern midland and mountain regions.

#### 9. Fruit trees

In the coming years, to expand areas under 11 kinds of fruit trees with competitive edges; particularly for longan and litchi, only out-of-season high-yield varieties shall be newly grown and mixed gardens shall be transformed. The fruit tree acreage shall reach one million hectares by 2010, then 1.3 million hectares by 2020, largely in northern midlands, the Mekong River delta, eastern South Vietnam, the Red River delta and a number of other regions where conditions permit.

#### 10. Assorted vegetables

To invest in development of concentrated vegetable-growing areas with clean technology, high-quality vegetables, food hygiene and safety, to develop bamboo shoots and mushrooms for domestic consumption and export. The vegetable acreage shall reach 700,000 ha by 2010 and 750,000 ha by 2020, to be largely in the Red River delta, eastern South Vietnam, the Central Highlands, the Mekong River delta and a number of other regions where conditions permit.

#### 11. Sugarcane

To stabilize the sugarcane acreage at 300,000-350,000 ha, mainly in northern Central Vietnam coast, southern Central Vietnam coast, eastern South Vietnam and the Mekong River delta; to conduct intensive farming on irrigated acreage with new high-yield varieties having high sugar content, which can be grown in all seasons. To invest in development of raw material zones suitable with the plants' production capacities under the

approved plannings of localities.

#### 12. Cotton

To develop fiber cotton to step by step substitute for imported cotton; the cotton acreage shall reach 35,000 ha by 2010 and 40,000 ha by 2020; to be arranged in the Central Highlands, southern Central Vietnam coast, eastern South Vietnam and a number of other regions where conditions permit; 60% of the acreage shall be irrigated.

#### 13. Soybean

The soybean acreage shall reach 400,000 ha by 2010, including 200,000 ha of subsidiary food crop land and the other 200,000 ha of two rice crops or one rice crop and one subsidiary food crop; then 430,000 ha by 2020. To be grown largely in the Red River delta, the northern midlands, the Central Highlands and the Mekong River delta.

#### 14. Tobacco

To satisfy 80-90% of the raw materials demand of the existing factories by 2010 and towards 2020, the tobacco acreage shall approximate 40,000 ha. To be arranged mainly in northern mountain regions, southern Central Vietnam coast and the Central Highlands.

#### 15. Coconut trees

The coconut acreage shall reach about 120,000 ha by 2010 and towards 2020, largely in the Mekong River delta, southern Central Vietnam coast.

#### 16. Husbandry

To develop cattle and poultry along the direction of commodity production, forming concentrated industrially rearing areas in form of farms associated with processing establishments and waste treatment.

a) Pig: To develop pig herd suitable to

consumption and investment capability of each region. To develop the rearing of high-quality pigs in a number of regions with advantages along the direction of industrial production, ensuring safety from diseases and epidemics and environmental hygiene. The pig herd shall reach 35-40 million heads by 2010.

b) Cow: To develop the herd of beef cows with high yield, tasty meat, satisfying meat and hide demand. By 2010, the cow herd shall total 6.5-6.7 million heads and the buffalo herd, 2.8-3 million heads. To classify and evaluate the existing dairy cow herd so as to raise its quality; to develop dairy cow herd mainly in localities where conditions permit to 200,000 heads by 2010, of which 100,000 are milking cows yielding a milk output of 300,000 tons of fresh milk/year.

c) Poultry: To develop poultry stock so as to meet the domestic meat and egg demands. To strongly develop the rearing of high-quality chicken and ducks for export of meat, eggs and feather. The number of poultry shall reach 380-390 million heads by 2010. To intensify the veterinary work, to step by step improve the rearing methods so as to prevent and combat diseases and epidemics.

#### 17. Forestry

To plan forest acreage by forest types so as to have 16.7 million hectares of forests by 2010 nationwide, including 5.4 million hectares of protective forests, 3.9 million hectares of special-use forests and 7.4 million hectares of production forests.

- To concentrate on protecting the existing forest fund, to continue contracting forest land, contracting forest management and protection, zoning off for forest regeneration and supplementary forestation to enrich forests.

- To develop economic forests with high quality

and efficiency. For planted forests, to form raw materials forests in association with processing establishments; to apply tissue and cutting culture technology, ensuring adequate high-quality strains for forestation demand. For natural forests being production forests: To zone off for regeneration with supplementary plantings, protecting and enriching forests, managing sustainable forest exploitation.

#### 18. Salt

The salt acreage shall reach 15,000 ha and the salt output shall reach 1.5 million tons by 2010 and towards 2020; to make investment along the direction of modernization, to produce high-quality salt, supplying adequate raw materials for chemical industry and domestic consumption.

#### 19. Fishery

a) To quickly increase the aquaculture output, particularly brackish water and salt water aquaculture; at the same time, to develop fresh water aquaculture in ponds, small lakes, rivers and reservoirs. The aquaculture output shall reach 2 million tons by 2010; the major fresh water products shall be cat fish, ba sa fish, monosexual tilapia, prawn; the major brackish and salt water products shall be lobster, sea fishes, mollusc. To identify groups of leading aquatic products suitable to ecological conditions of each region, each locality and the market demand. To invest in the construction of concentrated industrially rearing zones, applying farming zone standards to create products of food hygiene and safety, intensifying the protection of ecological environment and diversity, restructuring according to planning to achieve high economic efficiency.

b) Regarding marine product exploitation: To quickly restructure the coastal fishing, stabilizing coastal fishing output, increasing offshore fishing

ratio. The fishing output shall reach 1.5 million tons by 2010, including 700,000 tons for coastal fishing and 800,000 tons for offshore fishing. The divided sea area shall cover the Tonkin Gulf, Central Vietnam, eastern South Vietnam, western South Vietnam and the middle area of the East Sea; the sea routes shall be divided for management of fishing activities in sea areas; to decentralize the fishing management; to concentrate on efficient investment in fish port system (centers of territorial regions, localities, islands); system of logistic services for marine product fishing and consumption.

### **IV. A NUMBER OF MAJOR SOLUTIONS**

1. On agricultural, forestial and fishery product outlets

a) To materialize the commitments with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the field of agriculture, first of all food security, trade promotion, animal health, plant protection, forestry; to prepare for the realization of commitments with the World Trade Organization (WTO) on agriculture, plant and animal quarantine, investment and services; to continue signing agreements on plant protection and quarantine and animal health with countries which import Vietnamese farm produce.

b) Localities and enterprises continue to efficiently implement the signing of contracts on consumption of agricultural products for producers under the Prime Minister's Decision No. 80/2002/QĐ-TTg of June 24, 2002.

c) To support and guide enterprises in expanding markets for export of agricultural, forestry and fishery products; to coordinate with localities in organizing trade promotion activities, setting and management of quality of commodity farm produce,

guiding enterprises in registering and protecting their commodity brands.

d) To consolidate and expand branch information systems to cover information on production, markets so as to assist the establishments and producers in investment in market-based production development and in efficient sale of products.

## 2. Regarding scientific and technological research and transfer

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Fisheries shall study and submit to the Prime Minister a science management mechanism to raise the efficiency of scientific and technological research and transfer to farmers, fishermen, salt workers and forest planters; to associate scientists with enterprises and producers.

To coordinate with localities in enhancing and raising the quality of agricultural, forestry and fishery promotion. To socialize the agricultural promotion under the Government's Decree No. 56/2005/ND-CP of April 26, 2005, on agricultural and fishery promotion.

To renew the policy on management of science and technology to link science to production.

## 3. To develop infrastructure to meet the requirements of restructuring agriculture, forestry and fishery

To continue shifting to invest in the development of infrastructure in service of agricultural, forestry and fishery restructuring.

### a) Regarding irrigation:

To continue supplementing and adjusting irrigation planning suitable to the planning on agricultural, forestry and fishery restructuring,

ensuring the requirements of intensive cultivation of crops and aquaculture, ecological environment safety, raising soil fertility. To quickly restructure investment along the direction of prioritizing irrigation and drainage projects for industrial plants, fruit trees, subsidiary food crops and aquaculture.

For northern midland provinces, to prioritize investment in the construction of small- and medium-sized irrigation works in service of production of rice, subsidiary food and tea. The Red River delta shall focus mainly on restoration and upgrading of existing works, solidification of canals, ensuring active irrigation and drainage for high-quality rice regions, raw material and export vegetable areas. The Central Vietnam coastal provinces shall focus on investment in reservoirs and dams in service of supplying water for irrigation and daily life, development of other economic branches; consolidate key works, particularly water reservoirs, solidify canal systems, build dams to prevent salt water and maintain fresh water and drain flood water at big river mouths, prioritizing the irrigation of dry crops: sugarcane, tea, cotton, groundnut. The provinces in the Central Highlands and eastern South Vietnam shall prioritize the construction of reservoirs and dams to store water for irrigation of such industrial crops as coffee, pepper, sugarcane as well as rice, vegetables, water for daily-life activities, development of other economic branches. The Mekong River delta shall supplement and adjust irrigation planning along the direction of multi-purpose services for not only agricultural production but also for aquaculture as well as other economic branches and daily-life activities; associate irrigation planning will flood control, salinity washing, salt water prevention and freshwater maintenance, traffic development, construction of population clusters and lines.

To renew managerial mechanism, raise the efficiency of irrigation systems.

b) To develop rural traffic and information as well as communication.

To mobilize all resources for development of rural traffic, forming networks to ensure smooth circulation of commodity farm produce, particularly in concentrated commodity production, raw material sugarcane, pineapple, tea, coffee, forestry and salt production regions.

To quickly develop telephone networks to every hamlet, quarter; to expand communes with internets connected to market information centers, particularly in concentrated commodity agricultural product regions.

c) To develop works in service of trade

The State shall create conditions and render support for communes in building marketplaces. To invest in construction of systems of wholesale markets on the outskirts of big urban centers, border marketplaces, regional marketplaces according to plans and projects already approved by competent authorities; wholesale centers in concentrated commodity farm produce regions.

The State shall support enterprises in building river and sea ports, bonded warehouses and rooms for display of agricultural, forestry and fishery commodity products in big markets such as Japan, Europe, Russia, the United States in service of export and import.

4. To continue renewing and reorganizing agricultural, forestry and fishery production

To create conditions for household economy to develop on the principle of encouraging households having capital and labor capability and production experience to further expand their farms. To support

and create favorable conditions for poor households, needy households to develop production, eliminate hunger, reduce poverty and get rich.

To well implement policies of boosting the quick development of cooperative economy, private economy, particularly medium- and small-sized enterprises in rural areas with a view to promoting production and labor restructuring.

To direct corporations and localities in reorganizing, renewing and developing State-run agricultural and forestry farms under the Political Bureau's Resolution 28 and the Government's decrees; to efficiently reorganize, renew and develop State enterprises.

To adjust policies of encouraging investment of domestic and foreign individuals in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fishery in rural areas, particularly medium- and small-sized enterprises.

5. Regarding land policy

a) To organize the implementation of the 2003 Land Law, to early complete the land plot swap, the granting of land use right certificates in the fields of agriculture, forestry and aquaculture; to focus on directing the satisfactory implementation of the policy of allocating residential and production land to ethnic minority people in localities.

b) To adopt policy of encouraging and supporting farmers, fishermen, salt workers, forest workers in implementation of planning on production, concentrating land to form concentrated commodity production regions; encouraging the development of a number of potential commodity lines: development of fruit trees, cattle and poultry raising, aquaculture....

c) To continue stepping up the assignment of

land and the contracting of forests in forestry; to adjust the policy of encouraging people to participate in the protection of natural forests and development of economic forests.

## V. IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Fisheries have the responsibility:

- To elaborate and submit to competent authorities for approval the planning on restructuring of agricultural, forestry and fishery production in economic zones.

- To guide localities in revising, readjusting plannings on agriculture, forestry and fishery.

- To elaborate plannings on development of crops, domestic animals, fishery under their respective management and submit them to competent authorities for approval; to formulate programs for targeted investment in regions to call for investment.

- To organize and direct the implementation of the planning on restructuring of agricultural, forestry and fishery production nationwide.

2. The Ministry of Planning and Investment: On the basis of plannings and investment projects already approved by competent authorities, to arrange and balance investment capital for programs on cultivation, husbandry, industry, preservation and processing of agricultural, forestry and fishery products already identified in the plannings.

3. The Ministry of Finance: To ensure financial policies for implementation of the planning on restructuring of agricultural, forestry and fishery

production.

4. Other ministries and branches: According to their respective functions and tasks, to participate in creating conditions for boosting the process of restructuring agricultural, forestry and fishery production and rural economy.

5. The provincial/municipal People's Committees

- a) To review and supplement their plannings on restructuring of agricultural, forestry, salt and fishery production.

To guide districts, provincial capitals and towns as well as communes and district townships in elaborating their own plannings on restructuring of agricultural, forestry and fishery production.

To organize the planning in their respective provinces or centrally run cities.

- b) To draw up programs, projects on development of crops, cattle, poultry, aquatic products, key production and business lines of localities and organize the implementation thereof. To direct the building and reviewing of efficient restructuring models for popularization.

**Article 2.-** This Decision takes effect 15 days after its publication in "CONG BAO."

**Article 3.-** The ministers, the heads of the ministerial-level agencies, the heads of the Government-attached agencies, and the presidents of the provincial/municipal People's Committees shall have to implement this Decision.

**For the Prime Minister  
Deputy Prime Minister  
NGUYEN TAN DUNG**