

Decision No. 2194/QĐ-TTg of December 25, 2009, approving the Scheme on development of agricultural plant and forest tree varieties, livestock breeds and aquatic strains up to 2020

THE PRIME MINISTER

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

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

DECIDES:

Article 1. To approve the Scheme on development of agricultural and forest plant varieties, livestock breeds and aquatic strains up to 2020 with the following principal contents:

I. General objectives

To raise the capacity of the system of research, selection, creation, transfer, production and supply of cultivation plant varieties, livestock breeds, forest tree varieties and aquatic strains in the direction of industrialization and modernization, in order to rapidly and sustainably raise the yield, quality, competitiveness and effectiveness of agricultural production, forestry and fisheries, and incomes of farmers.

II. Specific objectives

1. To quickly raise the rate of use of varieties and breeds turned out from technical advances in mass production suitable to conditions of each region, aiming to create a breakthrough in yield and product quality, contributing to maintaining the sector's growth rate.

a/ Cultivation:

To raise the rate of use of certified rice varieties or equivalents in production to 70-85% and put an end to the use of food paddy grains for seedling by farmer households. The rate of use of certified or equivalent varieties of other plants will reach over 70%. The yield of all plant varieties will increase over 15%.

b/ Husbandry:

The rate of use of breeds turned out from technical advances in production will rise over 70%, 90%, 100% and 50% for beef cow and goat; pig and poultry; milch cow; and crossbred cow, respectively. The average weight of live pigs sold to slaughterhouses will rise by 20% and the milk output per cow per cycle will reach 4,500 kg.

c/ Forestry:

To ensure the supply of 80% of accredited varieties, of which 50% will come from vegetative propagation, for forestation. The growing biomass will reach 20-25 m³/ha/year.

d/ Fisheries:

To ensure 75% of strains for aquaculture are domestically produced disease-free and high-quality. The yield of cultured aquatic products will increase over 50%.

2. To raise the scientific and technological level, apply breeding technologies and effectively apply bio-technology to the selection and creation of new high-yield and quality varieties and breeds with good properties for mass production; to vitalize local specialty varieties and breeds and build their brands and geographical indications.

3. To encourage all economic sectors at home and abroad to invest in researching, selecting, creating and producing varieties and breeds, forming a modernized breeding industry.

4. To protect and develop naturally bred sources, ensuring the sustainable development of wild fauna and flora and aquatic resources.

III. Tasks

1. To further increase the scientific and technological potential for breeding, covering preservation and exploitation of genetic sources; research, selection and creation of strains, accelerated biotechnology application and genetic modification; to elaborate the processes of propagation, processing and preservation of varieties and breeds; to raise the quality of selected and created varieties and breeds.

2. To further upgrade, improve and modernize breeding establishments at central level (research institutes, national and regional strain centers) and local levels (provincial- and district-level strain centers) in a coordinated manner.

3. To further construct complete infrastructure (road and irrigation works, preservation and processing establishments) for a number of key production areas.

4. To produce original, super-prototype and prototype strains, leading plant varieties, great grandparental and grandparental strains, nucleus stocks or herds, breeding nurseries and forests, and aquatic strains.

5. To introduce into the country genetic sources and new strains and obtain copyright thereof necessary for quick absorption of new scientific and technological advances of the world.

6. To further improve the legal framework on varieties and breeds to meet the requirements of international integration.

7. To raise the capacity of the system of management and control of variety and breed quality and diseases at all stages of production, circulation and inspection of variety and breed quality, and establish standards of original, super-prototype and prototype strains, leading plant varieties, great grandparental and grandparental strains, nucleus and parental stocks or herds,

breeding nurseries and forests; to comply with regulations on goods labels and marks in order to ensure high quality and yield of varieties and breeds and prevent diseases.

8. Prioritized projects and priority order

a/ To prioritize investment in the development of varieties and breeds to raise the competitiveness and effectiveness of exports, covering projects on high-quality pure rice varieties, some varieties of main fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, mushrooms, coffee, cacao, rubber and tea of high quality, *tra* and *basa* (sutchi and bocourti) catfishes, common tiger prawn, white-legged green tiger prawn and lobster; and technologies for breeding a number of marine fish, mollusk and seaweed strains of high economic value;

b/ To attach importance to investment in projects on breeding for domestic production and consumption and import substitution, including projects on hybrid varieties and cross breeds of rice, maize, peanut, soybean, tuberous plants, sugarcane, pig, poultry, beef cow, milch cow, buffalo and some other cattle, large and small timber trees, and some non-timber forest trees; keeping or rearing of honey bee, silkworm and some precious and rare animals; growing of grass and plants for use as livestock feed, development of technologies for breeding and conserving some aboriginal fish species of high economic value or listed as endangered ones; projects on building the capacity of state management of agricultural plant and forest tree varieties, livestock breeds and aquatic strains.

IV. Total capital needed: around VND 69.9 trillion.

V. Capital sources

1. The state budget (including central and local budgets): 22%;

2. Investment credit loans: 25%;
3. Commercial loans: 25%;
4. Own capital and mobilized capital of organizations and individuals: 28%.

VI. Major solutions

1. Planning on the improvement of the system of research, production and supply of varieties and breeds from the central to grassroots levels associated with areas of agricultural production, forestry and fisheries.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with concerned ministries, branches and localities in, finalizing the planning on research, transfer, production and supply of varieties and breeds, ensuring sufficient quality varieties and breeds for agricultural production, forestry and fisheries.

a/ Agriculture: To plan on and invest in raising the capacity of strain centers, enterprises, cooperatives and households associated with regional scientific and technological institutes to synchronously perform all stages of research, selection, creation, propagation and production of certified varieties and breeds for mass production in localities;

b/ Forestry: To strengthen organizations managing the national system of breeding nurseries. To plan on and invest in raising the capacity of national silvicultural centers in regions, building 3 modern breeding nurseries in 3 regions; to build a breeding nursery of appropriate size in each locality that has an area of 10,000 ha or more for forestation every year; to assist organizations and individuals of all economic sectors in building nurseries.

c/ Fisheries: To plan on and intensify investment in raising the capacity of national and

grade-I strain centers and provincial-level fishery centers: to assist organizations and individuals in upgrading existing aquatic strain centers and building new ones to research, select, create, transfer and quickly propagate breeds for mass production.

2. Investment

a/ State budget capital (including also non-business capital) will be invested in:

- Scientific research into varieties and breeds, giving priority to research, selection, creation, propagation and processing of seeds under projects specified at Point a, Clause 8, Section III of this Decision;

- Preservation of genetic sources: Planning and building of physical foundations, collection and initial preservation of animal, plant and aquatic genetic sources; conservation of leading plant varieties, forest tree nurseries, sapling forests and precious and rare aquatic strains;

- Introduction into the country of genetic sources and new varieties and breeds of high yield and quality which are unavailable in the country or in insufficient quantity;

- Import of new and advanced breeding technologies; purchase of variety or breed copyright; hiring of foreign experts to research, select, create and produce varieties and breeds;

- Improvement of technologies and building of some showcase models of breeding technologies;

- Building of infrastructure for variety and breed research, production and processing (including irrigation works, intra-field roads and wastewater treatment facilities);

- Building of leading variety or breed stations; national, grade-I and provincial-level aquatic strain centers; great grandparental and grandparental variety or breed stations, animal

nucleus stock or original strain stations and artificial fertilization stations;

- Trial production, testing, assay and accreditation of new varieties or breeds;

- Short-term domestic or overseas training of personnel for research and production of varieties and breeds; training in technical processes; enhancement of quality management of varieties and breeds; improvement of processes of production, processing, preservation and quality management of varieties and breeds.

b/ The state budget will support:

- Building of infrastructure in consolidated breeding areas which apply high technologies for strain development, with a support ratio of up to 50%;

- Production of original strains, with a support ratio of up to 50% of expenses for production of original strains; leading varieties; super-prototype, patristic, grandparental and parental varieties or breeds for crossbred strains, or up to 30% of expenses for production of crossbred strains, for some strains encouraged for propagation.

3. Credit loans

a/ Investors in the production of original strains; super-prototype, prototype and parental varieties or breeds (for crossbred strains), leading plant varieties; great grandparental and grandparental varieties or breeds; nucleus or breeding stocks; forest tree nurseries, breeding forests and new strains using high technologies may borrow state development investment credit loans under current regulations;

b/ The national and local funds for scientific and technological development shall finance experimental projects on production and processing of varieties or breeds. Priority will be given to the application of scientific and

technological advances to strains by all economic sectors.

4. State-run commercial banks shall create favorable conditions for borrowers for investment in the production and processing of varieties or breeds.

5. Land levy and irrigation charge

Users of land for research, experimentation and production of agricultural plant or forest tree varieties, livestock breeds and aquatic strains may be allocated land free of land use levy and leased land with the highest incentive on land use levy or rent granted by the State, and will be exempt from the irrigation charge.

VII. Capital investment, support and recovery mechanisms

1. The State encourages and supports organizations and individuals of all economic sectors to participate in researching, selecting, creating, importing and propagating varieties and breeds.

2. Public bidding shall be organized for projects on research, selection and creation of varieties and breeds. Enterprises, organizations and individuals that wish to research, select and create varieties or breeds under independent projects, formulate and submit tentative research plans to competent authorities for approval may borrow loans from the national fund for scientific and technological development and enjoy supports for testing and assay, and shall repay loans upon sale of variety or breed copyright or products.

3. Recovery of invested state budget capital:

a/ Upon completion of investment projects of central or local non-business units and state management agencies, the value of investment shall be recorded as an increase in the value of

state assets assigned to units for management and use;

-b/ The Ministry of Finance shall guide in detail the recovery of the state budget capital invested in projects whose investors are private enterprises, organizations, households or individuals.

Article 2. Organization of implementation

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall direct the implementation of the Scheme on strain development nationwide; directly organize the implementation of projects whose investors are its attached units; summarize and report needs of ministries, branches and localities for investment capital for the scheme implementation to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning and Investment for budget allocation; guide ministries, branches and localities in organizing the scheme implementation; and periodically report to the Prime Minister on results of the scheme implementation.

2. The Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Industry and Trade shall direct and approve strain projects and scientific researches of which investors are their attached units, and report these projects and researches to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for sum-up.

3. The Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Ministry of Finance shall, within the ambit of their powers, functions and tasks, guide relevant contents of this Decision and allocate funds for approved strain projects under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

and concerned ministries and branches; and additionally allocate target funds to localities implementing strain development programs under the budget law.

4. Provincial-level People's Committees shall direct strain development programs within their localities; and approve and allocate capital for local strain projects.

Article 3. This Decision takes effect on the date of its signing.

Article 4. Ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies and government-attached agencies and chairpersons of provincial-level People's Committees shall implement this Decision.-

For the Prime Minister
Deputy Prime Minister
NGUYEN SINH HUNG