

**CIRCULAR No.05/2000/TT-BTS OF NOVEMBER 3, 2000 GUIDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S RESOLUTION No. 09/2000/NQ-CP OF JUNE 15, 2000 ON A NUMBER OF UNDERTAKINGS AND POLICIES FOR ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING AND CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**

On June 15, 2000 the Government issued Resolution No. 09/2000/NQ-CP on a number of undertakings and policies for economic restructuring and consumption of agricultural products.

Regarding the field of aquatic resources, the Ministry of Aquatic Resources hereby guides the implementation as follows:

**I. RESTRUCTURING THE AQUATIC ECONOMY ACCORDING TO COMMODITY LINES AND ECOLOGICAL REGIONS**

**1. In 10 years to come, the aquatic economy shall develop along the following orientations:**

Investment for vigorous development of the aquatic resource branch shall be made in the fields of: exploitation, aquaculture, processing and services particularly aquaculture along the direction of sustainable development, paying attention to quickly increasing the export turnover towards a modern fishery with high competitiveness and efficiency in the market economy, combining the proper development with the ecological particulars and socio-economic conditions of regions, localities, based on the interests of the whole, in uniform programs with a view to achieving the overall socio-economic objectives of the whole branch as follows:

- The total aquatic output of 2,450,000 tons in 2005, and 3,400,000 tons in 2010. In which:

+ Exploitation of aquatic products to achieve 1,300,000 tons in 2005, and 1,400,000 tons in 2010.

+ Aquaculture to achieve 1,150,000 tons in 2005, and 2,000,000 tons in 2010.

- The export turnover value to achieve USD 2.5 billion in 2005, USD 3.5 billion in 2010.

- Employing 4 million people in 2005, and 4.4 million people in 2010.

a) To vigorously develop aquaculture, first of all the land using structure must be re-planned. To encourage people to rear shrimps and other aquatic products in land areas where alkaline water can be brought in and conditions permit aquaculture. However, depending on the ecological, environmental and soil conditions as well

as the irrigation capacity of each region and each locality, the proper farming mode shall be applied: intensive farming, semi-intensive farming, rotational farming with one rice crop and one shrimp or fish crop, combining aquaculture with forestation, ecological culture or horticulture.

- Shrimp rearing areas must be planned in a way so that:

+ Population quarters can be formulated in order to facilitate the construction of traffic works, water and power supply works as well as other infrastructures for cultural, educational and health activities. These areas should be marked off and surrounded against floods and constructed with comprehensive infrastructure in order to ensure stable life and production for people.

+ Areas planned for rotational farming and inter-cropping must be built with rational water drainage and irrigation systems to ensure sustainable production based on fishery- agriculture-forestry combination.

+ Exclusive shrimp farming areas must be planned along the direction of intensive farming and built with rational irrigation, canal, sluice systems to ensure the supply of water treated before being conducted into rearing ponds and the treatment of discharged water and waste

+ For areas with wet land or prone to flooding in rainy seasons, where crops can not be cultivated, aquaculture should be organized. Like shrimp rearing, depending on geographical positions and water supply capacity, aquatic products can be reared intensively, semi-intensively or in combination with paddy farming, fruit tree and vegetable planting. The construction of big rearing farms of over 100ha shall be given budget capital support by the State for the construction of infrastructure, surrounding dike systems, roads and power transmission lines.

- The central and local governments shall provide support for the general planning and detailed planning of big aquatic product-rearing areas of over 100 ha.

b) To steadily develop and raise the efficiency of offshore fishing, to change the occupation structure and protect the coastal aquatic resources. On the basis of re-determining occupations and forces engaged in coastal fishing, localities shall work out plans to transfer the redundant fishermen to aquaculture. The State shall support this by providing preferential credit for the development of aquaculture in the sea or on sand dunes by fishermen who give up coastal fishing.

c) To focus on perfecting the system of logistic and service bases for offshore fishing, to be concentrated in such fishery centers as Cat Ba (Haiphong), Thuan Phuoc (Da Nang), Phuoc Tinh (Ba Ria- Vung Tau), Song Doc (Ca Mau), Tac Cau (Kien Giang), Phan Thiet ( Binh Thuan).

## 2. Orientation for development according to ecological regions:

### a/ The Red River delta and Quang Ninh region:

- To quickly develop aquaculture in fresh water, brackish water and in the sea.

+ The fresh water areas: To develop fish rearing in small ponds under the VAC (Vietnamese initials for garden-pond- animal stable) system. To develop fish rearing in low-lying paddy fields by two ways: Rotational farming with one paddy crop and one fish crop. Turning low-lying fields into ponds and gardens for fish rearing, fruit tree planting and husbandry. Focal areas shall be the provinces of Bac Ninh, Hai Duong, Hung Yen, Nam Dinh, Ha Nam and Ninh Binh, the city of Hanoi... with snake-head mullets, carps, cirrhina, silvery pomfret, amur, monogenic tilapia, blue-legged prawn....

+ Brackish water aquaculture: semi-intensive farming of banana prawn, nipper prawn, improved extensive farming of sea crab and some species of fish, sea weeds, mollusc in Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh. Deploying the project on industrial rearing of shrimps in such localities as Yen Hung (Quang Ninh), Do Son (Hai Phong), Giao Thuy and Nghia Hung (Nam Dinh), Thai Thuy (Thai Binh), Kim Son (Ninh Binh).

+ Marine aquaculture: Rearing in combination with source protection and marine ecological culture. Objects of rearing shall be grouper, sea-hedge-hog, pearl oyster, abalone, bivalve mollusc at river mouths; mode of rearing: craft cages, in such key areas as Bai Tu Long and buffer zones of Ha Long (Quang Ninh), Cat Ba (Hai Phong).

- To continue making synchronous investment in offshore fishing. To limit the building of new trawlers for offshore fishing. To reduce coastal fishing, develop offshore fishing at fishing grounds in Bac Bo Gulf. To change the trail-net fishing in trawlers of under 200 cv to drift-net fishing- cum-cuttle fish rod-fishing and catching for exploitation in these fishing grounds. To modify trail nets so as to speed up the net-trailing.

- To gradually reduce and proceed to ban small-capacity trawlers from coastal fishing. To widen mesh of shrimp trail and drift nets so as to protect young aquatic resources.

- To invest in construction of fishery infrastructures in these regions along the orientation: Investing in the development of infrastructures in coastal localities, particularly the fishery center of Cat Ba (Hai Phong). Efficiently using fish ports and outpost island ports already built in Bach Long Vi and Cat Ba in order to meet the offshore fishing requirements; consolidating fish ports of the aquatic resource corporations of Ha Long, Hon Gai, Cam Pha and Ninh Co in order to raise

the Bac Bo Gulf fishing service capacity. Investing in the mooring and anchorage areas in Do Son (Hai Phong) for sheltering against storms.

+ To speed up the transfer of technology on tiger prawn and nipper prawn farming to various economic sectors.

+ To plan the upgrading of 9 existing freezing factories in order to quickly increase the export value in 2005.

+ To upgrade fresh water, brackish water and salty water breeding centers of the Aquacultural Research Institute I; the breeding centers of Phu Tao (Hai Duong) and Quy Kim (Hai Phong) into national breeding centers. To build in the national breeding farms system the grade I- breeding farms of provinces and cities in order to be at initiative in adequate supply of quality breeds for fresh water, brackish water and salty water aquaculture.

+ To build the environment observation and warning post in Hai Phong.

+ To raise the scientific research capacity of the Aquatic Products Research Institute, to build the halobiont research station in Bac Bo Gulf at Quang Ninh.

- The aquatic product-processing logistic and trading service centers for this region shall be Hai Phong, Quang Ninh and Hanoi.

+ To build fish markets in Hanoi, live fish markets in Bac Giang and Phu Ly in order to supply live fish for Hanoi.

+ To build on-sea fish market in Thanh Lan (Quang Ninh).

### b/ The northern Central Vietnam region:

- To strongly develop fresh water and brackish water aquaculture according to model of semi-intensive farming with the yield of 1-1.5 ton/ha, and industrial shrimp rearing in Hoang Hoa (Thanh Hoa), Quynh Luu (Nghe An), Ky Anh (Ha Tinh), Quang Trach (Quang Binh), Vinh Linh (Quang Tri). To renovate, upgrade and construct grade I- aquatic breeding farms in the national breeding farm system for provinces in order to ensure adequate supply of breeds for aquaculture. To plan the turning of coastal land for development of aquaculture. To invest in irrigation systems for aquaculture areas suitable to sandy land areas of Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri provinces.

To develop aquaculture in mountain districts. To pay attention to the adequate supply of breeds for mountain districts.

- To continue making synchronous investment in offshore fishing programs. To restrict the building of new offshore fishing ships. To transfer a number of trail-net fishing ships of under 200 cv which operate with

low efficiency to practice drift-net or rod fishing. To pay attention to investment in fishery logistical service. To put to use already built ports such as Cua Hoi (Nghe An), Xuan Pho (Ha Tinh), Gianh river port (Quang Binh). To quickly build and put to use fish ports or wharves of Lach Hoi and Lach Bang (Thanh Hoa), Nhat Le (Quang Binh), Con Co (Quang Tri). To invest in building the storm-sheltering zones of Lach Truong (Thanh Hoa), Cua Tung (Quang Tri), Cua Sot (Ha Tinh). To upgrade existing fishing ports and wharves. To consolidate and upgrade the existing aquatic product processing factories according to the branch quality control system, renovating the processing technology in order to have high-quality products to meet the requirements of export and domestic consumption.

c/ The coastal southern Central Vietnam region:

- On aquaculture:

With natural condition superiority and a great number of breeding farms which represent about 70% of the total breeding farms of the country and with advantage in tiger prawn rearing and aquatic product cage-rearing on sea, to strongly develop brackish water and marine aquaculture along the directions:

+ Planning the aquaculture in the lagoons of Tam Giang and Cau Hai and formulating aquaculture projects in Phu Dien, Quang Cong, Vinh Hung, Phu Xuan, Loc Vinh and Phu Vang (Thua Thien- Hue); Hoa Vang (Da Nang); Nui Thanh, Tam Ky, Duy Vinh, Duy Xuyen, Hoi An provincial capital (Quang Nam).

+ Building the industrial shrimp rearing zones of Lien Chieu, Ngu Hanh Son, Hoa Vang (Da Nang); Nui Thanh, Duy Xuyen, Hoi An provincial capital, Tam Ky (Quang Nam); Tu Nghia (Quang Ngai); Chau Me, Tinh Hoa, Ca Ninh, Binh Son, Phu Cat, Phu My, Qui Nhon (Binh Dinh); Tuy Hoa, Song Cau (Phu Yen); Nha Trang, Ninh Thuan, Cam Ranh (Khanh Hoa); Ninh Hai, Ninh Phuoc, Phan Rang (Ninh Thuan); Ham Tan, Tuy Phong, Phan Thiet (Binh Thuan).

+ Investing in the building of the national aquatic breeding center in Khanh Hoa. Building the Central Vietnam aquatic quarantine center (Nha Trang). Renovating and upgrading grade I aquatic breeding farms of provinces in the national breeding farm system.

+ Developing craft cage rearing of aquatic products on sea in Hue, Da Nang, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Binh Thuan. Developing prawn rearing system on sand dunes.

+ Building a prawn feed factory in Hue and some other establishments in Khanh Hoa and Binh Thuan.

- On fishing:

+ To continue making synchronous investment in offshore fishing programs; to select investors with experience, techniques and capital to develop fishing

fleets for aquatic product exploitation in the areas of Truong Sa and DK1. To invest in projects on fish ports and wharves, logistical services, labor training, storm-sheltering zones for ships and boats.

+ To upgrade the existing fish ports and wharves: The fish ports of Thuan An, District 3- Da Nang and Qui Nhon. To put to use the fish port of Thuan Phuoc. To start the construction of the fish ports and wharves of Ky Ha, Cua Dai and Tam Ky (Quang Nam); Sa Ky (Quang Ngai), Cu Lao Xanh (Binh Dinh), Hon Ro (Khanh Hoa), Vung Ro (Phu Yen), Ninh Chu (Ninh Thuan); Phan Ri, Cua Ham Tan (Binh Thuan), Cu Lao Cham (Quang Nam). To build storm-sheltering areas for fishing ships and boats in Hoa Duan (Thua Thien- Hue), Tho Quang (Da Nang); Ly Son, Sa Huynh (Quang Ngai).

- On processing:

To invest in upgrading Quang Ngai aquatic product processing factory. To build new freezing factory of Phu Loc. To upgrade the aquatic product processing establishments of Thuan An, Song Huong (Hue), Khanh Hoa and Binh Thuan in order to increase the output of processed aquatic products for export. To invest in expanding the freezing factory 32 of Thuan Phuoc company and freezing factory 131 of Da Nang export processing joint- venture company, Minh Quang aquatic product processing factory, Tho Quang processing factory of Phuoc Tien company (Da Nang), Quang Ngai aquatic products company, Quang Nam limited liability company and Binh Thuan export-import company.

The fishery center for this region shall be Da Nang and Binh Thuan.

d/ The eastern South Vietnam region:

This is an economic region which may see high growth rate and a big center for export processing, aquatic trading service, with Ho Chi Minh City and Ba Ria-Vung Tau as its hubs. Therefore, the orientation for development of this region should focus on logistical services such as the construction of fish ports, fish markets, including the construction of the international fish market in Ho Chi Minh City into the biggest trade center of the southern region.

- Regarding aquaculture: Principally developing the cage- rearing of fish in the sea, mollusc, common tiger prawn in Ba Ria-Vung Tau, cage-rearing of fresh-water fishes in reservoirs and blue-legged prawn in Ho Chi Minh City, Binh Phuoc and Dong Nai. Arranging and selecting existing aquatic breeding farms for upgrading and renovation into fresh-water aquatic breeding farms, grade I- marine breeding farms of provinces within the national breeding farm system in order to ensure adequate supply of breeds for aquaculture. Continuing to invest in upgrading the Aquaculture Research Institute II, to invest in the

construction of central aquatic breeding center, the environmental observation and warning station in Vung Tau.

- Regarding the fishing: Bringing into full play the strength of the existing offshore fishing fleets for exploitation in Truong Sa and DK1 areas. Developing the shipbuilding industry in Ba Ria-Vung Tau, managing and efficiently using the fish ports of Cat Lo, Ben Dam Con Dao and other fish ports as logistical service bases for offshore fishing. Investing in the storm-sheltering zone of Con Dao.

Building public- utility fishing fleets of the Bien Dong (East Sea) Marine Products Corporation of the Navy Services to provide logistical services for Truong Sa and DK1 areas.

- Regarding processing: This is a big processing center; in the time to come, it is necessary to upgrade a number of processing factories, paying attention to the production of high-quality products for supply to supermarkets and export, increasing the export of fresh and live products to all markets in Ba Ria-Vung Tau and Ho Chi Minh City.

Building the fish markets, marine product supermarkets and aquatic product hygiene inspection establishments in Ho Chi Minh City.

#### e/ The Mekong River delta region:

This is the most important region for the development of the aquatic resources branch, with the largest aquatic products output and export turnover in the country, and with full capacity for the comprehensive aquatic resources development regarding exploitation, aquaculture, processing, trading and services.

Planning to change some 500,000 ha of low-lying and salty land of the provinces in this region into areas for common tiger prawn farming; yet, synchronous investment in this region should be quickly made to match the change, particularly with the construction of breeding establishments, disease and epidemic prevention stations, feed producing establishments....

- Regarding aquaculture: Building the irrigation, canal and conduit systems to develop the industrial prawn farming, prawn farming in forms suitable to the ecological conditions in the provinces of Long An, Ben Tre, Tra Vinh, Tien Giang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Soc Trang and Kien Giang. Developing the mollusc farming in Ca Mau, Bac Lieu and Long An. Developing the rearing of blue-legged prawn in Vinh Long, My Tho, Ben Tre, Tien Giang; fish cage-rearing in An Giang, Dong Thap and Can Tho.

Renovating, upgrading or building grade I- marine and fresh water breeding farms (within the national breeding farm system), encouraging various economic sectors to develop breeds according to planning in

order to ensure adequate supply of breeds for aquaculture.

- Regarding the exploitation: Restricting the increase of off-shore fishing ships, only building new ships to replace old and damaged ones; continuing the investment in and applying effective solutions so that ships built with capital for overcoming the consequences of storm No.5 (1997) operate with efficiency.

Consolidating ship and boat-building and-repairing establishments, building and upgrading fish wharves and fish ports, including the fish ports of Hon Khoai, Song Doc (Ca Mau), Tran De, Ganh Hao (Bac Lieu), Ba Tri (Ben Tre); Lang Chim, Dinh An (Tra Vinh); Vam Lang, My Tho (Tien Giang), Nha Mat (Bac Lieu); Duong Dong, Xeo Nhao, Ba Ron, An Thoi, Phu Quoc, Tho Chu, Tac Cau (Kien Giang) in service of offshore fishing. Investing in storm-sheltering areas of Hon Chuoi (Ca Mau), Hon Ngang (Kien Giang).

- Formulating floating fish markets on sea in Kien Hai- Kien Giang.

- Regarding processing: Renewing equipment, expanding and upgrading processing factories in the region in order to ensure the processing of many kinds of product in service of export and domestic consumption.

#### g/ The Central Highlands region:

Developing fish rearing in ponds after the VACR (Vietnamese initials for garden, pond, animal stable and field) model, rearing fish on flowing water, in cages in reservoirs, rivers and mixedly on water rice fields in order to meet the local food consumption demand. Major rearing objects are traditional fishes of high economic value such as hybrid carps, tilapia, ... Paying attention to reservoir rearing planning, gradually switching to industrial rearing of export objects.

Renovating or upgrading breeding farms of the provinces in the regions, formulating grade I breeding farms within the national breeding farm system in order to ensure adequate supply of breeds for fish farmers particularly in deep-lying and remote areas. Paying attention to investment in logistical services for aquaculture and technologies for preservation and product transportation for distribution throughout the region.

#### h/ The northern midland and mountain region:

Developing fish farming after the VAC model, on flowing water, in cages in reservoirs, rivers with such traditional rearing objects as fathead, cirrhina, amur, carp, tilapia. Gradually adding objects of high economic value for rearing in ponds, lakes in order to create export commodities.

Renovating and upgrading breeding farms in provinces with highly developed fishery into grade I aquatic breeding farms within the national breeding farm system, formulating fry farms and hatcheries in order to ensure adequate on-spot supply of breeds for rearing areas. Paying attention to investment in logistical service, aquaculture and preservation as well as transportation technologies in service of product distribution.

## **II. A NUMBER OF UNDERTAKINGS AND POLICIES TO RAISE THE CONSUMPTION OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS AND BOOST PRODUCTION**

### **1. Wide application of new scientific-technological achievements to aquatic production;**

#### **a/ On aquaculture:**

- To assign the Aquatic Economics and Planning Institute to coordinate with provincial/municipal Aquatic Resources Services and Agriculture and Rural Development Services (which manage aquatic resources) in survey, research and elaboration of aquaculture development planning on assorted water surface in salty water, brackish water and fresh water areas. The Aquaculture Research Institutes I and II, the Aquatic Research Center III, the Central Fishery Promotion Center and provincial Fishery and Agriculture Promotion Centers shall coordinate with relevant research and training institutions outside the branch in organizing the transfer of biotechnologies to aquatic production organizations, households and individuals in order to fully tap and efficiently use water surface (particularly gulf, coastal lagoons, low-lying fields and reservoirs) through various rearing models (mixed rearing, single rearing, inter-rearing) with appropriate rearing forms (rearing fish in small ponds and lakes, on flowing water, in paddy fields, in cages on rafts and industrial rearing).

- The Aquaculture Research Institutes I and II, the Aquatic Research Center III, the Central Fishery Promotion Center and the provincial Fishery Promotion Centers shall coordinate with relevant research and training institutions outside the branch in using funds for scientific research and the annual fishery promotion funds for investment in research in order to perfect the commercial aquaculture technology (brackish water aquaculture, marine aquaculture, fresh water aquaculture) with different productivity models, the rearing objects being species of high economic value such as tiger prawn, nipper prawn, crobia, sea crab, Asian catfish, monogenic tilapia, blue-legged prawn, eel, trionychid, tiger prawn, pearl oyster, abalone, grouper, perch, snapper...). Applying foreign technologies to semi-intensive farming, intensive

farming and industrial farming of objects of high economic value and export, lowering production costs, ensuring hygiene for farming habitat and food hygiene and safety.

- Studying and planning the complete construction of the national breeding farm system, the national grade I breeding farm system, creating the nationwide breeding farm networks. Applying bio-technologies (genetic, hybridization, selection of breeds) in order to create new high-yield disease-resistant breeds ensuring good quality of products. Encouraging and creating conditions for all economic sectors to join the artificial production of high-yield and disease-free aquatic breeds to meet the domestic aquaculture demand, regenerate resources and for export. For some species of high economic value, whose breeds can not be produced yet, the breeding technologies may be imported or foreign breeding experts shall be hired in order to meet the production requirements.

- The Aquaculture Research Institutes I and II, the Central Aquatic Research Center III shall coordinate with universities inside and outside the branch, the Hygiene and Epidemics Institute and the Central Veterinary Institute in researching into and producing assorted drugs, vaccines and cure diseases for prawn, fish and specialty aquatic products in order to ensure epidemic safety for aquaculture.

- The Aquaculture Research Institutes I and II and the Aquatic Research Center III shall, together with aquatic animal feed production establishments, husbandry feed production establishments, coordinate with relevant research and training institutions outside the branch in conducting research to perfect the technologies of producing feeds for aquatic species reared in fresh water, brackish water, marine water, particularly feeds suitable to the stage of development of mollusc and crustacean parenchymula and the stage of development of fry of various species of sea fish of high economic value, in order to raise the percentage of live artificial breeds.

#### **b/ On exploitation of aquatic products:**

- Conducting research and survey in order to determine offshore marine resources, key marine resources regions, with concentrated distribution; biological habits, migration rule and fluctuation of exploited objects; building a number of areas for marine animal preservation; areas banned or restricted from marine products exploitation (particularly precious and rare species, important marine objects in service of the development of rearing in the sea); experimenting proper exploitation technologies so as to acquire scientific bases for the development of offshore fishing fleets.

- Researching and modifying a number of existing

coastal fishing practices (such as prawn and fish trail-netting, drift-netting, cast-netting) to reduce the exploitation of young prawns, fishes and a number of objects banned from exploitation in order to protect the resources. Equipping fishing ships and boats with location finders, fish-probing machines, communication machines. Equipping fishing vessels with hydraulic capstans for rolling ropes and dragging nets in order to reduce the labor intensity and increase the production time for some fishery practices (fish and prawn drag-netting, lead drift-netting, sweep-netting).

- For offshore fishing technologies: Stepping up the research for modification of fishing tools and methods, equipping fishing vessels with hydraulic capstans, using navigation electronic machines, fish-probing machines, modern communications machines, the research into technology for long preservation of marine products on sea. Expanding the fishing scope, raising fishing productivity, increasing the production time on sea, focusing on a number of fishing practices (purse-netting, lead drift-netting, trawling, cuttle-fish rod-fishing and netting).

- Importing a number of foreign technologies to exploit mackerei and other surface fishes, using mobile devices to attract fishes, developing trawl at the depth of over 100m to raise the fishing productivity, product quality and diversify products.

The above-mentioned scientific contents of aquatic products exploitation shall be assigned to Hai Phong Marine Products Research Institute which coordinate with the Nha Trang Aquatic Resource University in implementing them with the annual public-service scientific research funding and State budget funding in service of the offshore fishing program.

**c/ On the processing of aquatic products:**

- To assign Hai Phong Aquatic Products Research Institute to coordinate with other bodies and aquatic products processing establishments financed with public-service capital in studying the application of such post-harvest preservation technologies as: freezing containers in the process of gathering, preserving and transporting raw materials till they are processed; equipping offshore fishing vessels with heat-resistant and freezing holds, producing cubical ice onboard ships with sea water. To organize system of roofed industrial fish markets as well as raw materials preservation system, to construct fish ports and develop services ships for gathering and preliminarily processing products onboard ships in order to limit wastage and increase the value of post-harvest products.

- Export aquatic product processing enterprises renew technology and equipment with their own funds. To upgrade the existing 80 export aquatic product processing establishments and build 20 new aquatic

product processing factories with the application of international standards. To organize skill fostering training for workers, import separate freezing technology (IQF) with appropriate capacity for each raw material region, to apply Surimi processing technology for production of high-quality aquatic products from coarse fishes of low economic value. To apply the GMP, SSOP and HACCP quality control system to marine products processing establishments, apply the live aquatic products preserving and transporting technology (like hibernation).

- To import processing technologies, diversify goods items so as to raise the value of frozen products, to produce goods items with added value (IQF equipment, cubical ice producing equipment) to equip with computerized processing system in order to raise the extent of automation for higher productivity and lower production costs.

**d/ Fishery engineering and logistical services:**

- To organize logistical services on sea so as to contribute to raising the efficiency of offshore fishing. To study the building of steel-hulled ships with the capacity of 600 cv or more, to continue studying the experimental building of ships with hulls made of composite or composite-coated wood to replace wood in building small- and medium-sized fishing ships in order to evaluate the quality and durability of such hulls.

- To manufacture hydraulic motion equipment in order to mechanize some fishery jobs, to import advance equipment for production of high-quality yarn nets in subsequent years, to manufacture freezing equipment for aquatic products processing industry, equipment and facilities used for aquatic product preservation and transportation.

- To manufacture and make labor safety and rescue equipment and devices, meeting the demand for supplies in service of exploitation, aquaculture and aquatic products preservation.

**2. To create more resources for aquatic economic development:**

- To well implement the land policies under the provisions of the Land Law, to assign the right to use water surface in built-up stretches, coastal sand dunes, islands, lagoons, gulfs, reservoirs, big rivers, which are still left unused, to organizations, family households and individuals for use in the development of aquaculture. Based on the household economy, to continue developing the form of farm economy in reservoir, coastal sand banks and lagoons to combine production with processing and consumption of products, that suit each region, each locality throughout the country.

- To enhance cooperation, joint venture, partnership, to set up professional associations among production

households, farm owners, economic sectors in order to expand the scale, increase the capability of capital investment and labor attraction for production of aquatic goods of high economic value, to combine production and the construction of aquatic products processing establishments with the exchange for expansion of domestic and foreign markets for consumption of products.

- To organize training for development of aquatic human resources for localities, production regions, subjects being people engaged in aquatic production nationwide. To develop forms of training, open job-training classes, practice the technological transfer under the fishery promotion programs, distant technical instructions provision through mass media, organize study tours to raise the skill, professional, managerial and marketing levels for people involved in exploitation, culture, processing and consumption of aquatic products.

### **3. To expand the markets for aquatic product consumption:**

- To intensify the work of market information, raising the marketing capacity; to link markets to products, foreign markets to domestic markets; link trade cooperation, external relations to the export of aquatic goods; to link the goods quality, designs and diversification, food hygiene and safety to the importing customers' liking (particularly the US, EU, eastern Europe, Japan, China, Hongkong, Taiwan... markets) so as to stabilize and expand the export markets for consumption of products.

- The research work must also be briefed on the market information.

- To create conditions for foreign representations to contact Vietnamese enterprises and domestic aquatic product enterprises; Vietnamese diplomatic representations and trade counselors in foreign countries shall grasp information, introduce and raise the position of Vietnamese aquatic products to foreign friends.

- To raise the efficiency of State management according to division of responsibility among the Trade Ministry, the Ministry of Aquatic Resources and the provincial People's Committees for standardizing the aquatic products. To encourage and create conditions for aquatic enterprises to participate in domestic and international trade fairs, market their traditional goods items, goods lines, high-quality goods items which they like. To foster the professional capability of the contingent of personnel engaged in aquatic product export and import business.

Planning and Investment Department, the Aquatic Economics and Planning Institute to coordinate with the provincial Aquatic Resources Services, the Agriculture and Rural Development Services (which manage aquatic resources) in working with the provincial Land Administration Services and provincial/municipal Planning and Investment Services to revise the potential of assorted water surface still being left unused, the low-lying paddy fields with low productivity, sand dunes, inefficient salt-making land so as to readjust the planning, elaborate projects for aquatic production development along the direction of economic restructuring suitable to each locality, each ecological region in order to fully tap the existing potentials for development of aquaculture, work out rational investment plans.

2. The provinces and centrally-run cities should work out plannings (according to Directive No.32/1998/CT-TTg of September 23, 1998 of the Prime Minister, Circular No.05/1999/TT-BKH of November 11, 1999 of the Ministry of Planning and Investment guiding the management of planning projects and Documents No.1050/TS-KHDT and No. 1534/TS-KHDT of the Ministry of Aquatic Resources guiding the management of planning projects) and plans on investment in the development of coastal and offshore fishing, transform coastal fishing ships, build new offshore fishing ships, organize production on sea, product consumption, logistical services; renovate, upgrade or build processing establishments.

3. The Science and Technology Department and the Fishery Department shall coordinate with institutes, research centers, universities inside and outside the branch, together with the Central Fishery Promotion Center and the provincial Fishery and Agriculture Promotion Centers, in organizing the training and fostering of professional and managerial skills; conducting research, drawing production experiences from the fields of breed production, culture and exploitation of aquatic products, production of feeds and veterinary drugs for aquatic animals, disease prevention and treatment for aquatic animals; transferring technologies for all economic sectors involved in development of aquaculture.

Above are contents of the Aquatic Resources Ministry's guidance for the implementation of Resolution No.09/2000/NQ-CP of June 15, 2000 of the Government. Any problems arising in the course of implementation should be reported in time by localities, units under the Ministry and entrepreneurs interested in aquatic resources to the Ministry of Aquatic Resources for study, amendment and supplement.

## **III. ORGANIZATION OF IMPLEMENTATION**

1. The Ministry of Aquatic Resources assigns the

*For the Minister of Aquatic Resources  
Vice Minister*

**NGUYEN VIET THANG**