

Reports No. 903/TTr-BTS of April 26, 2005 and No. 2814/TTr-BTS of November 29, 2005, and proceeding from evaluation opinions of the Ministry of Planning and Investment in Official Letter No. 5319/BKH-TD&GSDT of August 9, 2005,

DECIDES:

Article 1.- To approve the master plan on development of the fisheries sector till 2010 and orientations toward 2020, with the following principal contents:

I. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINT

1. To develop the fisheries sector into a big commodity production industry with high productivity, quality and competitiveness and a diversified product structure, being capable of satisfying greater and greater domestic consumption demands, boosting export, continuing to earn a high export value and making up a considerable GDP ratio among agriculture, forestry, fishery sectors in the coming years.

2. To develop the fisheries sector in a fast and sustainable manner and on the basis of well tapping and utilizing all land, water surface and labor potentials, stepping up the industrialization and modernization; quickly applying scientific and technological advances to production; further restructuring production and business lines, adopting a rational structure of fishing and aquaculture, and combining production with product processing, sale and eco-environmental protection.

DECISION No. 10/2006/QĐ-TTg OF JANUARY 11, 2006, APPROVING THE MASTER PLAN ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR TILL 2010 AND ORIENTATIONS TOWARD 2020

THE PRIME MINISTER

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

At the proposal of the Ministry of Fisheries in

II. ORIENTATIONS TOWARD 2020

1. To further bring into play advantageous potentials on the basis of industrialization and

modernization, develop concentrated production zones in association with the development of the processing industry and fishing services, and form major fishing centers in a number of coastal key areas and the southern delta region.

2. To diversify processed aquatic products and concurrently develop the production of some key products bearing the typical characteristics of Vietnamese aquatic products and having high value and competitiveness on the export market and make fisheries to continually be a sector with high export value.

3. To rationally develop offshore fishing, stabilize inshore fishing, strongly develop aquaculture, diversify forms of rearing and the structure of reared species, especially those to be cultured at sea, in order to tap great potentials and create jobs for coastal rural laborers, thus helping them to earn stable incomes, importantly contributing to the protection of aquatic resources and coastal ecological environment in a sustainable manner, and supplying most of raw materials for export production.

III. OBJECTIVES TILL 2010

1. General objectives

To build fisheries into a big commodity production industry with high competitiveness and large export value, capable of making development investment on its own and considerable contributions to the socio-economic development of the country, especially coastal regions and islands.

2. Specific objectives

a/ Some growth targets for the 2006-2010 period:

- The output shall increase at an average rate

of 3.8%/year;

- The aquatic product export value shall grow at an average rate of 10.63%/year;

- The fishing labor force shall grow at an average rate of 3%/year.

b/ The total aquatic product output shall reach 3.5-4 million tons by 2010, of which:

- The output of cultured products shall be 2 million tons;

- The output of fished marine products shall be 1.5-1.8 million tons;

- The output of products exploited in inland waters shall be 0.2 million tons.

c/ The export value shall reach USD 4 billion by 2010.

d/ The fishing labor force shall grow to 4.7 million laborers by 2010.

IV. MAIN TASKS

1. Exploitation of marine products

a/ The annual output of fished marine products shall be kept at 1.5-1.8 million tons by 2010 (including 0.27 million tons in Tonkin Gulf, 0.37 million tons in Central Vietnam's seas, 0.71 million tons in Eastern South Vietnam's seas, 0.2 million tons in Western South Vietnam's seas, and 0.25 million tons in the middle of the East Sea, including oceanic pelagic fishes and fishes exploited in international seas in cooperation with foreign countries).

b/ The number of fishing ships and boats shall be kept at 50,000 by 2010, of which:

- Ships of an engine power exceeding 75 CV: 6,000;

- Ships of an engine power of 46-75 CV: 14,000;

- Ships of an engine power of 21-45 CV: 20,000;

- Ships of an engine power not exceeding 20 CV: 10,000.

c/ The fishing labor force shall be stabilized at 0.5 million.

2. Aquaculture

a/ The output of cultured aquatic products shall reach 2 million tons by 2010, of which: fresh water products, 0.98 million tons; salt and brackish water products, 1.02 million tons (0.2 million tons of cultured marine products).

b/ The total area under aquaculture shall be 1.1-1.4 million hectares, of which the area under fresh water aquaculture shall be 0.5-0.6 million hectares, and the area under salt and brackish water aquaculture shall be 0.6-0.8 million hectares.

3. Processing and export of aquatic products

a/ To comprehensively upgrade infrastructure, renew technologies, facilities and equipment of the existing aquatic product processing establishments, and develop more establishments so as to raise the frozen product output to 3,500 - 4,000 tons/days by 2010.

b/ By 2010, all aquatic product processing establishments applying industrial processing methods shall attain branch standards on safety, hygiene and veterinary conditions of aquatic products; enterprises shall strive to apply a quality control system up to international standards when conditions permit.

c/ To diversify processed aquatic products and raise the export ratio of products with added value and fresh products. By 2010, to increase the output of processed aquatic products for export to 891,000 tons with an export value of USD 4 billion.

4. Development in economic-ecological regions

a/ In Red River delta: To concentrate on developing in fresh, salt and brackish water surface

areas, especially those in low-lying fields, lagoons and bays, culture of some main aquatic species such as: tilapia, shrimps of various species, grouper, cobia, perch, blue mussel, pearl oyster, etc; to quickly and rationally restructure occupations so as to efficiently exploit major fishing fields and common fishing zones under the Agreement on Fishing Cooperation in Tonkin Gulf; to upgrade existing processing factories; and to form coastal fishing service logistic centers.

b/ In northern Central Vietnam and the central coast: To concentrate investment in development of salt and brackish water aquaculture, with special attention paid to bringing into play these regions' advantage in marine culture of some main aquatic species such as: shrimps of various species, blood ark-shell, abalone, pearl oyster, grouper, cobia, snapper, etc., to form concentrated breeding zones; to intensify investment in development of offshore fishing; to upgrade existing processing factories and build new ones; and to form coastal fishing service logistic centers.

c/ In eastern South Vietnam: To develop freshwater aquaculture in reservoirs and marine aquaculture of some main aquatic species such as grouper, cobia, tilapia, shrimps of various species, etc; to invest in rational development of the offshore fishing fleet; to upgrade existing processing factories; and to form coastal fishing service logistic centers.

d/ In Mekong River delta: To develop aquaculture in all kinds of water surface, especially culture of shrimps, sutchi catfish, bocourti catfish, blood ark-shell, clam and some species of sea fishes; to consolidate and upgrade the existing offshore fishing fleet; to upgrade existing processing factories and build new ones; and to form fishing service logistic centers in coastal areas and inland.

e/ In northern mountainous and midland regions and the Central Highlands: To develop freshwater aquaculture, especially culture of fishes in reservoirs, and VAC (garden-pond-sty) models to rear some main aquatic species such as: tilapia, blue-legged prawn, carp, Chinese carp, etc., in service of local consumption demands.

V. SOME MAJOR SOLUTIONS

1. Policies on mobilization of capital sources and encouragement of all economic sectors to participate in production development.

- The State shall adopt a policy to encourage all economic sectors to invest capital and technologies in development of production and trading in all domains of the fisheries sector; a policy on provision of preferential loans to difficulty-hit areas such as coastal shoals, islands, northern mountainous and midland areas and the Central Highlands; to give preferences to enterprises investing in construction of fishing infrastructure or providing fishing services on islands, with a view to attracting investment capital sources for tapping local potentials, developing production, trading and fishing services.

- Apart from providing loans to enterprises according to regulations, commercial banks are encouraged to directly invest in appropriate forms in building infrastructure for fishing development under planning.

- To continue stepping up the building and perfection of production relations in the fisheries sector in the direction of development of a multi-sector economy, by encouraging the development of farm economy, cooperatives, cooperation groups for fishing, culture, processing and provision of logistic services in order to rally capital sources, create large volumes of goods and services, and

enhance competitiveness; to consolidate some state-run enterprises to assume the leading role in provision of services and transfer of new technologies; to develop private economic entities in all domains of the fisheries sector; and to encourage the establishment of foreign-invested enterprises to attract capital, high technologies and expand consumption markets.

2. Concentrating investment on building and perfection of fishing infrastructure

- To concentrate investment capital on building and formation of big fishing centers in some coastal and delta regions in South Vietnam where geographical conditions are favorable and locals are mainly fishermen; at the same time, to develop major fishing points of appropriate sizes in coastal, delta, mountainous and midland areas and the Central Highlands.

- To continue investing in building of infrastructure, especially perfection of irrigation systems in service of aquaculture, and form concentrated production zones which advanced technologies can be applied to turn out large and stable commodity quantities, and protect the ecological environment.

3. Furthering the production restructuring and reorganization

- Regarding exploitation of marine products: To further restructure in a swift manner inshore fishing jobs so as to stabilize the fishing output, protect aquatic resources, switch from inshore fishing to offshore fishing, aquaculture, service provision or tourist service jobs. To strictly manage the building of, and grant of fishing permits to, small-sized inshore fishing ships in order to reduce their number, and concurrently maintain the number of large-sized offshore fishing ships. To develop various organizational models of collective

economy in fishing activities, and organize fleets engaged in different fishing jobs to efficiently operate and help one another in production and sale of products.

- Regarding aquaculture: To strongly develop aquaculture in all kinds of water surface, with special importance attached to rearing marine species in coastal sea areas under community-based management, and set up collective economy organizations of various forms which can create new jobs for fishermen and protect aquatic resources. To form concentrated industrial aquaculture zones which can turn out large commodity product quantities by applying advanced technologies and increasing productivity, and ensure food safety and hygiene, protect the environment and supply most raw materials for export production.

- Regarding services and processing: To form big fishing centers in association with building hi-tech processing industry zones in order to attract large raw aquatic material quantities, turn out high-quality products, raise values of assorted products, and step by step build brands for Vietnamese aquatic products.

4. Regarding trading and market development

- To expand the domestic market by diversifying quality products with reasonable prices and tastes, and at the same time to attach importance to expand outlet markets for aquatic products in northern mountainous and midland regions and the Central Highlands.

- Regarding development of export markets: To bring into play the advantages of a country lying by the sea and the comparative edge of each type of product to develop specialty products. To intensify trade promotion and training of qualified trade personnel, and enhance the capability of

information and market forecast, etc., in order to firmly maintain existing markets and develop new markets, with special attention paid to China, Africa, Arabian countries, Latin America, etc.

- Localities, enterprises and the Vietnam Aquatic Product Processing and Export Association shall actively organize marketing in all markets at home and overseas alike, and quickly develop and propagate brands; and concurrently take drastic measures to firmly maintain and raise brand reputation.

5. Regarding sciences, technologies, fisheries extension and international cooperation

- To further boost scientific and technological research and, at the same time, to select and transfer into the country foreign advanced technologies in order to create a breakthrough in the development process for faster and more efficient development. These technologies must be suitable with our country's fishing conditions in the following domains: breed production, sea aquaculture, offshore fishing, processing technologies capable of creating high added value, post-harvest preservation of unprocessed aquatic products; research into marine resources, etc.

- To intensify the training of scientific personnel, especially leading scientists, so as to build up a contingent of highly qualified scientific personnel capable of absorbing scientific advances and undertaking international exchange and cooperation in scientific research in the process of integration.

- To continue building models of fisheries extension and propagating good production models; to well realize the policies to encourage scientists, regardless of whether they are in the sector or not, to apply research achievements to practical production, thus contributing to raising

productivity, quality and efficiency.

- To get access to financial and technical assistances of international and regional organizations through specific programs and projects in compliance with the fisheries sector's development objectives, well implement fishing cooperation agreements, and actively undertake international economic integration. Localities shall take initiative in seeking partners to attract foreign investment capital and technologies in order to create resources for development. To actively seek and undertake cooperation with foreign countries on fishing labor export and cooperation in all domains.

6. Developing human resources

- To concentrate on the training of human resources for all domains of the fisheries sector, and building up of a contingent of highly qualified personnel. To intensify short-term training courses suitable to the intellectual level and custom of fishermen so that all fishermen will be trained to raise their professional skills and capable of meeting requirements of industrialization and modernization and demands of the labor export market.

- To supplement and consolidate the contingent of managerial staff through training and retraining, ensuring that they are qualified to manage the sector in the development process.

VI. ORGANIZATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

1. The Fisheries Ministry shall have responsibilities:

- To direct the elaboration and submission to competent authorities of plannings on fisheries development in economic-ecological regions; to assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry

and localities in, elaborating plannings on development of irrigation systems in service of aquaculture, then submit them to competent authorities for approval.

- To formulate and organize the implementation of key investment programs and projects.

- To direct and guide localities in implementing the fisheries development planning throughout the country.

2. The Planning and Investment Ministry, the Finance Ministry and concerned ministries and branches

- The Planning and Investment Ministry and the Finance Ministry shall base themselves on the planning, investment programs and projects already approved by competent authorities to allocate investment capital and guarantee financial policies for implementation of the planning.

- Concerned ministries and branches shall, within the ambit of their functions and tasks, have to participate in, and create conditions for, promotion of fisheries development.

3. Provincial/municipal People's Committees shall have responsibilities:

- To review and supplement their fisheries development plannings; to guide districts, provincial towns and cities in working out their specific plannings; to organize the implementation of the planning within their respective localities.

- To formulate specific investment programs and projects and organize the implementation thereof; to direct the building and review of efficient production and business models for wide application.

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

Article 3.- Ministers, heads of ministerial-level

agencies, heads of government-attached agencies
and presidents of provincial/municipal People's
Committees shall have to implement this Decision.

For the Prime Minister
Deputy Prime Minister
NGUYEN TAN DUNG