

THE PRIME MINISTER

Decision No. 1445/QĐ-TTg of August 16, 2013, approving the master plan on fisheries development through 2020 with a vision toward 2030

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

Pursuant to the November 26, 2003 Law on Fisheries;

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

DECIDES:

Article 1: To approve the master plan on fisheries development through 2020 with a vision toward 2030, with the following principal contents:

I. VIEWPOINTS OF THE MASTER

1. The fisheries development master plan must conform to the national socio-economic development strategy and the master plan on development of the agricultural sector toward higher added value and sustainable development, continue turning fisheries into a highly competitive, large commodity production sector.
2. The fisheries development master plan is based on the exploitation and effective use of advantages and potentials, continues restructuring the fisheries sector along with the process of modernizing fishing trades. To form large fishing centers associated with major fishing grounds, concentrated material production zones, processing industrial parks and consumption markets.
3. The fisheries development master plan is placed in the relationship of harmonious combination of interests of other economic sectors and regional and local socio-economic development; concurrently ensures adaptation to climate change and protection of the eco- environment and fishery resources together with safeguarding national sovereignty and security and national defense at sea and on islands.
4. The fisheries development master plan is associated with the renovation and development of the relations of production, focuses on forms of cooperation between material production, processing and consumption; increases the role of the community's participation in management and the business line associations and union in fisheries production; concurrently heightens the State's management role and continuously carries out administrative-reform.

5. The fisheries development master plan aims to improve the living standards and raise incomes for fishermen, continue training and retraining human resources to meet the requirements of commodity fisheries production using updated technical knowledge and advanced technologies along with building a new countryside and developing and building rich and civilized fishing villages.

II. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

1. Overall objectives

The fisheries sector will be basically industrialized by 2020 and modernized by 2030 and continue its comprehensive, effective and sustainable development and become a large commodity production sector with a rational structure and forms of organization of production and high productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness, firmly integrate into the international economy, step-by-step increased income and living standards of farmers and fishermen; while protecting the eco-environment and fishery resources and contributing to safeguarding national defense and security at sea and on islands.

2. A number of specific targets to 2020

a/ Total fisheries output will be around 7 million tons, of which fishing output will make up around 35% and aquaculture output will account for around 65%;

b/ Seafood export value will reach around USD 11 billion, with an annual average growth rate of 7-8% (during 2011-2020);

c/ The proportion of exported value-added products will reach 50%;

d/ About 50% of fisheries workers will be trained;

dd/ Workers' average per-capita income will triple the current amount;

e/ Post-harvest losses in marine catch will be reduced from more than 20% at present to below 10%.

3. Orientations to 2030

a/ Total fisheries output will be around 9 million tons, of which fishing output will make up around 30% and aquaculture output will account for around 70%;

b/ Seafood export value will reach around USD 20 billion, with an annual average growth rate of 6-7% (during 2020-2030);

c/ The proportion of export value-added products will reach 60%;

d/ About 80% of fisheries workers will be trained.

III. ORIENTATIONS FOR FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1. Marine fishing

To reorganize marine fishing in conformity with each group of fishing trades, fishing ground and sea area, combine fishing with the protection and development of fishery resources, renovate cooperation forms so as to increase effectiveness and sustainable development.

a/ Fishing output:

To maintain the fishing output at 2.4 million tons by 2020, including 2.2 million tons from marine fishing and 0.2 million tons from inland fishing.

- Marine fishing output structure by sea f areas: 380,000 tons from the Tonkin Gulf; 700,000 tons from the central region; 635,000 tons from the southeastern region; and 485,000 tons from the southwestern region.

Inshore waters: 800,000 tons; offshore waters: 1.4 million tons.

- Output structure by species: 2 million tons of fishes (83.3% of the total output, including 15,000-17,000 tons of ocean tunas); 200,000 tons of squids (8.3%); 50,000 tons of shrimps (2.1%), and 150,000 tons of other marine species (6.3%).

b/ Planning of the structure of fishing trades

To plan the structure of fishing trades according to seven fishing methods (seining, trawling, midwater trawling, polling/trolling, gillnetting, trapping/potting and other methods) toward reducing trades that damage fishery resources and environment; maintaining and developing highly selective and environment friendly trades; combining the development of midwater trawling and offshore longlining with purse seining of squids and polling ocean tunas; sharply reducing seining, trapping/ potting, gillnetting and gradually reducing inshore trawling trades.

c/ Planning of fishing vessels:

Number of fishing vessels: The number of fishing vessels will reduce to 110,000 by 2020 and 95,000 by 2030, with an annual decrease of 1.5%;

The number of fishing vessels operating in inshore waters will reduce from 82% at present to 70% by 2020;

The number of offshore fishing vessels will be between 28,000 and 30,000, of which around 16% will be in the Tonkin Gulf, around 28% in the central region (including sea waters of Hoang Sa (Paracel) and Truong Sa (Spratly))

archipelagoes), around 30% in the southeastern region and around 25 % in the southwestern region.

d/ For inland water fishing:

To use traditional trades for inland water fishing combined with resource protection and development measures to ensure livelihood for people, especially those in the Mekong river delta region and on rivers and big reservoirs in the mountainous areas and Central Highlands.

2. Aquaculture

To develop aquaculture in a sustainable manner, prioritize the development of industrial- scale farming of major aquatic species for export suitable to each region's potential and strengths and market demand; concurrently reorganize production toward raising product value and combining production, processing and consumption.

a/Aquaculture areas:

Around 1.2 million ha will be put under aquaculture by 2020

In which:

- According to eco-regions: 149,740 ha in the Red River delta region; 52,540 ha in the northern midland and mountainous region; 113,390 ha in the northern central and central coastal region; 25,660 ha in the Central Highlands; 53,210 ha in the southeastern region; and 805,460 ha in the Mekong River delta.
- According to farming methods: 1-90,000 ha will be put under industrial-scale aquaculture of major species, including 80,000 ha for giant tiger prawns, 60,000 ha for white-legged shrimps, 10,000 ha for pangasius catfish, and 40,000 ha for mollusks.

b/ Aquaculture output:

To reach 4.5 million tons by 2020, including 637.640 tons from the Red River delta region; 118.640 tons from the northern midland and mountainous region; 553,710 tons from the northern central and central coastal region; 42,400 tons from the Central Highlands; 171,190 tons from the southeastern region; and 2,976,420 tons from the Mekong River delta.

(The output and the output structure of farmed species will be adjusted to meet market demands).

The output of major species by 2020:

Around 340,000 tons of giant tiger prawns with an annual average growth rate of 0.02%.

Around 360,000 tons of white-legged shrimps with an annual average growth rate of 11.22%

Between 1.8 and 2 million tons of pangasius catfish with an annual average growth rate of 4.8%.

Around 150,000 tons of tilapia with an annual average growth rate of 13.9%.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of blue-legged prawns with an annual average growth rate of 15%.

Around 200,000 tons of saltwater fish with an annual average growth rate of 11.1%.

Around 400,000 tons of mollusks with an annual average growth rate of 11.5%.

Around 138,000 tons of seaweed with an annual average growth rate of 21.7%.

Around 3,000 tons of lobsters with an annual average growth rate of 7.18%.

c/ To develop aquaculture according to eco-regions:

- The Red river delta region: To sustainably maintain in the inland provinces freshwater aquaculture of traditional fishes and tilapia with intensive and semi intensive farming method. To develop inshore farming of brackish water species of high economic value (giant tiger prawn, white-legged shrimp, clam, green crab, etc.) with intensive and semi-intensive farming methods in areas with suitable conditions. To grow seaweed and other marine species using organic methods (eco-farming). To develop the farming of saltwater fish, pearl, heliotrope and oyster species in coastal areas of Co To, Bai Tu Long, Cat Ba and Bach Long Vi islands;

- The northern central and central coastal region: To tap the potential water surface of irrigation and hydropower reservoirs to raise traditional freshwater fishes with intensive and semi-intensive farming methods. To develop in estuaries, coastal areas and lagoons brackish water aquaculture (of giant tiger prawn, white shrimp, lobster, mollusks, marine ornamental fishes, specialty marine species, seaweed, etc.) using intensive and semi-intensive farming methods. To develop aquaculture of saltwater fishes and seaweed, etc. in areas around islands and archipelagoes;

- The southeastern region: To tap the potential water surface of irrigation and hydropower reservoirs to raise traditional freshwater fishes (tilapia fish, giant snakehead fish, etc.) using intensive and semi-intensive farming methods and cages. To develop in estuaries and coastal areas brackish water aquaculture (of giant tiger prawn, white-legged shrimp, mollusks, seaweed, etc.) using intensive and semi-intensive farming methods. To maintain organic aquaculture models (eco-farming) in coastal areas and mangrove forests in Ho Chi Minh City and Ba Ria-Vung Tau province. To develop the raising of ornamental fishes toward producing commodities serving tourism and export;
- The Mekong river delta region: To tap the advantages of the system of rivers and alluvia to develop aquaculture of major freshwater species like pangasius catfish, giant freshwater prawn, indigenous fish, etc., using intensive and semi-intensive farming methods. To develop aquaculture of brackish water giant tiger prawn, white-legged shrimp, mollusks (such as clam, blood cockle, barramundi, serranids, etc.) in estuaries and coastal areas using intensive, semi-intensive and advanced extensive farming methods. To maintain organic aquaculture models (eco-farming) in coastal areas and mangrove forests. To develop farming models at sea and around islands.
- The northern midland and mountainous region and the Central Highlands: To develop aquaculture of traditional freshwater specialty and coldwater fishes (salmon, sturgeon, etc.) on reservoirs, small ponds and lakes, rivers and streams along with preserving and developing fishery resources.

3. Fisheries processing and trade:

To reorganize production based on value chain, combining processing and consumption with material production; to prioritize the development of value-added products; to build and develop a number of strong brand names; to improve food quality and safety and environmental protection; concurrently to restore and develop traditional seafood processing craft villages.

a/ Structure of export markets:

To maintain and develop traditional markets while expanding and developing other potential markets.

The structure of major markets will be as follows: the EU accounting for around 21%; Japan, 20 %; the US, around 19%; and China and other markets, around 40%; of the total seafood export value.

b/ The structure of major export product groups:

By 2020, frozen shrimp, pangasius fish and cephalopod mollusks (squid and octopus) will remain an important product group, representing more than 70% of total seafood volume, including:

1,320,000 tons of frozen fish, making up 45.9% of export revenues. Main markets will be the EU, the US, Japan, Middle East countries, Brazil and European countries.

330,000 tons of frozen shrimp, making up 32.3% of export revenues. Major markets will be Japan, the US, and the EU together with expanding Asian markets such as the Republic of Korea and China.

120,000 tons of frozen squids and octopus, representing 6% of export revenues. Major markets will be Japan, the EU and the Republic of Korea.

150,000 tons of other frozen seafood, representing 12.1% of export revenues. Major markets will be the EU, Japan, Asian countries and Australia.

80,000 tons of dried seafood, representing 3.7% of export revenues. Major markets will be the Republic of Korea, China, Russia and Ukraine.

c/ To develop domestic seafood processing:

To expand and organize the domestic market toward establishing seafood product distribution channels from wholesale and retail, from traditional markets to supermarket system with diversified products suitable to Vietnamese consumers' taste. To start tracing the origin and building brand names for domestic seafood products.

By 2020, domestic seafood processing will reach a total of 950,000 tons, including around 310,000 tons of frozen seafood, around 99,000 tons of dried seafood, around 260 million liters of fish sauce, around 4,000 tons of canned food, around 31,000 tons of different sauces, and around 246,000 tons of fish powder.

4. Infrastructure and fisheries logistics service

To combine the formation of a synchronous fisheries infrastructure system and supporting industries and logistic services so as to promote growth and raise efficiency in fishing, aquaculture, processing and consumption.

a/ Large fishing centers:

To form six large fishing centers, of which five are attached to major fishing grounds:

- The Hai Phong Fishing Center associated with the fishing ground in the Tonkin Gulf.
- The Da Nang Fishing Center associated with the fishing ground in the East Sea and Hoang Sa.
- The Khanh Hoa Fishing Center associated with the fishing ground in the southern central region and Truong Sa.
- The Ba Ria-Vung Tau Fishing Center associated with the southeastern fishing ground.
- The Kien Giang Fishing Center associated with the southwestern fishing ground.
- The Can Tho Fisheries Development Center associated with aquaculture zone in the Mekong river delta.

b/ For fishing:

- To upgrade and complete shipbuilding and repair establishments toward:

Arranging new offshore fishing vessel building and repairing establishments in large fishing centers and ship maintenance services on islands.

Investing in building and upgrading ice production establishments, the system of cold storages, fisheries wholesale markets, fishing gear and equipment manufacturing establishments in large fishing centers serving offshore fishing activities. To maintain ice, gear and equipment manufacturing establishments to j serve fishing activities and small fishing vessel maintenance services in coastal provinces.

Building seafood wholesale markets in localities with suitable conditions and border gates under plan. To form on a trial basis shrimp trading centers in Ca Mau, a pangasius catfish trading center in Can Tho and a tuna trading center in Nha Trang.

- To continue building fishing ports and wharves and storm shelters for fishing vessels:

To prioritize investment in grade-I fishing ports cum storm shelters that are able to accommodate fishing vessels from many localities, even foreign ships, for unloading; fisheries and providing other fishing services and acting as a distributor of aquatic produce in the region, in order to form the core of the fishing center.

To establish a system of fishing ports and wharves and storm shelters on important islands in order to support fishermen in effectively tapping offshore fishing grounds: Co To, Cat Ba, Bach Long Vi, Con Co, Ly Son, Phu Quy, Con Dao, Phu Quoc, Tho Chu and Truong Sa archipelago.

c/ For aquaculture:

To establish centralized aquaculture zones of major species with synchronous infrastructure in the Mekong and Red River delta regions and central coastal provinces.

To complete and step by step industrialize and modernize the system of producing commercial aquatic breeds to proactively supply good breeds and timely serve aquaculture development.

To complete the environment and epidemic, surveillance and observatory, test, appraisal and assay systems for managing aquaculture (with a focus on the Mekong and Red river delta regions and consolidated breed production zones)

IV. A NUMBER OF MAJOR SOLUTIONS

1. Markets:

a/ For export markets:

Associations and enterprises shall directly formulate and implement trade promotion programs in conformity with the export market development strategy and national trade promotion programs.

To develop the form of direct export to distribution systems, large trade centers and supermarkets to replace export through intermediaries in order to boost export efficiency. Enterprises will gradually establish a Vietnamese seafood distribution network in international markets, directly sign contracts with food suppliers to distribution centers and supermarkets of big markets.

To establish a number of distribution centers, agents and representative offices of enterprises to promote and introduce Vietnamese seafood products in large markets such as the US, Japan and the EU, aiming to link markets, reduce intermediaries, provide accurate and full information on Vietnamese seafood products to consumers. Concurrently, enterprises will timely provide information on host countries' markets, policies and laws to management and research agencies and enterprises.

To develop brand names for Vietnamese seafood products and prestigious products with geographical indications (national brand names, product brand

names and business brand names), meeting the tastes and gaining the confidence of foreign consumers. To raise the role of associations in the business community, promote cooperation, collaboration and linkage in the product value chain, healthy competition and protect the benefits of enterprises and the business community in international trade disputes.

b/ For domestic markets:

Through the system of wholesale markets and large fishing centers, to develop seafood selling and distribution channels to traditional markets and supermarkets in urban centers, industrial parks and big cities nationwide.

To study and analyze domestic market demand, conduct trade promotion, develop brand names for domestic seafood products, advertise products, connect production with markets, and increase domestic purchasing power.

To build a center for research, analysis and forecast of domestic and export markets; to provide market information to producers, enterprises, consumers and management and research agencies to set orientations for producing materials and processing products according to forecast and market demands.

2. Science and technology and extension:

a/ For fishing:

To survey and assess fishery resources, build standards and regulations, etc., planning and organizing production and management in marine fishing.

To apply scientific and technological advances, invest in equipment and facilities to preserve post-harvest aquatic products, reduce post-harvest losses, etc., in marine fishing.

To build models of applying cutting-edge technologies, models of organizing and managing marine fishing and timely and widely apply effective models to production through fishing extension programs.

To apply digital and remote sensing technologies and use satellites to monitor and manage marine fishing fleets and protect marine resources.

To study and apply advanced fishing methods, gears and equipment and post-harvest preservation technologies, particularly for offshore fishing fleets to raise effectiveness.

To focus on studying and designing fishing vessel models and new materials to replace the wooden hulls of the existing fishing fleets.

b/ For aquaculture:

To complete the research of breed development and the process of producing disease-free aquatic breeds. To upgrade the national breed center so as to study and create new disease-resistant and high-quality breeds. To continue investing in consolidated breed production zones to ensure condition for breed production in accordance with law and control the quality of breeds.

To enhance scientific research, import technologies, particularly biotechnology, produce disease-free breeds and major breeds; to complete marine-farming technology for major species; to study aquatic diseases and implement environmental observation and disease prevention; to study aquaculture drugs and technologies to manufacture feed, bio-products and products to improve the aquaculture environment.

To promote international cooperation in breed research and production, commercial farming of new species, rare specialty marine species of high economic value which are adaptable to climate change and for marine farming development.

To perfect the environmental observation and disease warning system for sustainable aquaculture development, reducing losses for farmers and fishermen and protecting the eco- environment.

c/ For seafood processing:

To continue applying advanced production processes and technologies, invest in modern facilities for developing intensive processing; to upgrade processing establishments to meet national standards and technical regulations and import markets' requirements on food safety and environmental protection.

To promote the application of cutting-edge technologies, prioritize investment in procuring modern processing lines and equipment, cutting edge technologies, renovating patterns and packages and diversify processed products for export, such as processing fast and instant food and seaweed and processing by-products into functional food supplements for consumption and export.

To develop new products suitable to consumers' taste and each import market's demands, especially value-added product, minimize the proportion of preliminarily processed and low value-added products.

To study and develop product preservation technology on offshore fishing vessels, bio- technology to produce additives in seafood processing; fast fermentation technology to produce traditional seafood products.

To study and develop and import technologies to manufacture marine-based pharmaceuticals and functional foods in order to raise the value of aquatic products and economic efficiency in the coming period.

3. Environmental protection and fished, resources:

a/ For fishing:

To survey and assess resources, forecast fishing grounds in major areas: the Tonkin Gulf, central region and Truong Sa, southeastern and southwestern regions.

To implement annual plans on surveys on resources in sea areas. To make digital maps of marine resources as a basis for licensing and controlling fishing capacity.

To complete the zoning of areas where fishing is strictly prohibited or prohibited for definite time; to announce the list of prohibited fishing trades and prohibited aquatic species. To strictly observe regulations on seasonal fishing, to prohibit fishing in breeding seasons and using gears damaging the environment and fishery resources.

To continue implementing fishery resource protection, restoration and development schemes and projects serving sustainable fishing development; to protect and conserve rare aquatic species with scientific and economic value, and preserve biodiversity. To take measures to manage the habitats and populations of aquatic species.

To build models of shifting from inefficient, fishery resource destructive and environment unfriendly inshore fishing trades to other suitable, efficient and environment friendly trades.

b/ For aquaculture:

To promulgate regulations on production conditions, criteria for consolidated aquaculture zones, focusing on regulations on the use of water resources and treatment of waste in aquaculture to restrict environmental pollution.

To review and adjust master plans on existing consolidated aquaculture zones and formulating new ones meeting requirements on environmental protection without overlapping, encroachment or causing adverse impacts on ecologically significant wetlands and nature reserves. To rationally renovate or change species for polluted consolidated aquaculture zones. To rationally and efficiently tap and use water resources in aquaculture, encourage the application of alternate and

integrated farming methods, water-saving technology to limit waste discharge, and ensure bio-safety and environmental protection.

To disseminate and accelerate the application of the Vietnamese Good Agriculture Practice (VietGAP) to protect the eco-environment, restrict epidemics, ensure food safety, and improve product quality toward sustainable development.

c/ For seafood processing:

To encourage enterprises to build wastewater and exhaust gas treatment system using advanced, cleaner production, waste-reducing, material and energy-saving, low-cost and highly efficient technologies.

To continue relocating processing enterprises and households into industrial parks or clusters of seafood processing industrial parks as planned.

4. Organization and management of production:

To restructure the fisheries sector, particularly reorganizing production in marine fishing. To diversify production organization models, promote linkage and joint ventures among material producers, processors, traders, investors and credit institutions, etc., according to the product value chain with the participation of the community and business associations in management and organization.

For offshore fishing, to organize production based on various cooperative economic models, including cooperative groups, cooperatives, models of linkage and joint ventures between fishermen and enterprises and other economic sectors. For inshore fishing, to develop the community-based management models.

For aquaculture of traditional aquatic species, the production organization model is mainly households. For industrial-scale aquaculture of major species, to focus on the development of production organization models of farming, cooperative groups, cooperatives, enterprises and other forms of linkage.

In inland fisheries processing, the production organization model is mainly households, cooperatives and enterprises associated with traditional craft villages.

For export processing, to organize production models that combine processing with material production zones, and production with consumption markets.

To build and implement the private-public partnership (PPP) model in investment, first of all investment in establishing and organizing activities of large fishing centers, creating a momentum for the development of the fisheries sector toward efficient and sustainable industrialization and modernization.

To perfect the specialized fisheries management apparatus from central to local levels, concurrently improve cadres' and civil servants* capacity and strengthen physical facilities for state management agencies.

To continue building standards, regulations, processes and econo-technical norms in fisheries management and guiding the enforcement of the fisheries law.

To organize the management of the fisheries master plan associated with agricultural and other sectoral master plans, especially those on irrigation, land use, tourism, urban centers and industrial parks, to ensure sustainable development and harmony of interests among various fields and sectors in the economy.

To decentralize management and implement administrative reform. To supervise, examine, investigate and handle violations in the fisheries sector.

5. Mechanisms and policies

a/ Investment and credits:

To continue implementing incentive policies for investment in fisheries infrastructure works serving the development of marine economy such as fishing, marine farming and projects on islands and in major fishing grounds (Bach Long Vi, Ly Son, Con Dao, Phu Quoc, Truong Sa, etc.).

To increase investment in building irrigation systems for aquaculture, including key infrastructure for industrial-scale aquaculture zones and consolidated breed production zones.

To increase funds for surveying and studying fishery resources; to study high technologies and breeding technologies for especially precious and rare marine and aquatic species, produce disease-free species; manufacture feeds for aquatic species, process seaweed product process marine-based pharmaceuticals and functional foods, and new aquatic engineering and post-harvest preservation technologic etc.

To adopt incentive policies for attracting foreign investors, private businesses and particular encouraging the public private partnership (PPP) investment model in the fisheries sector.

From now until 2020, to prioritize the arrangement of funds and mobilize foreign investment, ODA and all economic sectors to invest in large fishing centers nationwide, create a momentum and technical and physical facilities to industrialize and modernize the fishing industry.

To continue studying preferential credit policies and mechanisms for production development in a number of specific fields such as preferential credit policies for fishermen, cooperatives and businesses to invest in fishing and processing and fishing logistics services; to grant preferential loans to build and modernize fishing vessels and for post-harvest preservation; to support fishermen to change fishing trades; and implement risk insurance in fisheries production, etc.

b/ Land and water surface use policies for aquaculture:

To continue implementing policies to encourage the consolidation and swapping of land areas, ponds and lagoons for the development of consolidated industrial-scale aquaculture toward large-scale commodity production.

To promote investment in putting into use abandoned and uncultivated water and land surface areas for aquaculture. To have policies to shift low-lying land and low-yield rice cultivation land areas to and use reservoirs' water surface for aquaculture.

To study policies to allocate and lease sea surface to economic sectors for marine farming development toward commodity production. To step up the decentralization of management of inshore sea surface to local authorities in accordance with the Fisheries Law.

c/ Environmental protection and fishery resources:

To adopt policies to attract and encourage all economic sectors to protect and develop fishery resources, conduct pilot tests and technology transfer in fishing, etc.

To adopt policies to encourage and support fishermen in shifting inshore fishing trades to other trades; to upgrade and renovate small vessels; to build large ships and hulls with new materials; to transfer cutting-edge fishing technologies, invest in machineries and facilities for fishing and product preservation.

To adopt support and incentive policies for research and application of clean farming, water- saving, environment-friendly technologies and processes, waste treatment technologies in aquaculture; to support the upgrade and building of waste treatment systems in consolidated aquatic breed production and farming areas; to continue implementing support policies for the application of the Vietnamese Good Agriculture Practice (VietGAP).

To encourage seafood processors to build and apply waste and wastewater treatment and environmental pollution control technologies; to apply environment-friendly technologies serving cleaner production in seafood processing.

d/ Human resource training and development:

To prioritize training of scientists in biotechnology, hi-tech application, oceanic research and cutting-edge saltwater fishing technologies.

To continue investing and upgrading schools and institutes in terms of technical and physical facilities, build capacity for teachers and researchers, renovate to increase the quality of syllabuses and training curriculums; to encourage organizations and individuals to establish non-public research and training agencies and provide private fisheries technical services in order to attract managers, scientists and technologists who will focus on research and training human resources for the fisheries sector.

To adopt preferential policies for fishermen's children and pupils, students and young officers of the fisheries sector to receive tertiary and post graduation training at domestic universities and in foreign countries with advanced fisheries science and technology; to train captains and chief mechanics and crewmen's skills for fishermen,

6. International cooperation

To boost and expand international fishing cooperation, first of all to ASEAN members and countries in the East Sea. To accelerate the negotiations and signing of bilateral and multilateral fishing cooperation agreements with countries and international organizations in the region and the world.

To encourage enterprises, universities and scientific research institutes to cooperate and venture with foreign scientific research organizations and individuals and investors in investing in fisheries development, especially in the production of especially precious and rare marine and aquatic breeds, disease-free breeds, industrial feed production, bio-products, veterinary drugs, value-added and instant product-processing technology, marine-based pharmaceutical- and functional food-manufacturing technology, saltwater fishing technologies, post-harvest preservation technologies, fishing vessel designing, studying new hull materials, etc.

To promote cooperation with traditional markets and develop potential markets to develop seafood export and remove difficulties, hindrances and trade disputes.

To encourage foreign investors to develop fisheries in Vietnam and Vietnamese to invest in fisheries development abroad. To strengthen the organization of fisheries investment promotion activities in foreign markets,

continue implementing policies to attract FDI and ODA capital so as to accelerate the industrialization of the fisheries sector.

V. ORGANIZATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall:

a/ Assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with ministries, sectors and localities in, formulating specific programs and plans for the implementation of the master plan on fisheries development through 2020 with a vision toward 2030. To examine, supervise and assess the implementation of the master plan nationwide to timely propose solutions to increase the feasibility and efficiency of the master plan.

b/ Guide localities to review local fisheries development master plans, reorganize production to ensure the conformity with the objectives and orientations of the master plan and the agricultural restructuring scheme, concurrently have specific and feasible solutions in the management and implementation of the master plan in each locality.

c/ Coordinate with related agencies in formulating and promulgating or submit to competent authorities for promulgation an implementation guidance legal documents, mechanisms and policies to perform state management tasks and promote fisheries production development.

2. Related ministries and sectors:

The Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Ministry of Finance shall, based on the tasks identified in the master plan and approved investment programs and projects, arrange and balance investment capital for ministries, sectors and localities; assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment and related agencies in, formulating financial mechanisms and policies to promote and support production development and attract domestic and foreign capital sources to implement the master plan.

Related ministries and sectors shall, according to their assigned functions and tasks, participate in and facilitate fisheries development.

3. Provincial-level People's Committees shall:

Review and supplement local master plans, restructure and reorganize production toward bringing into play local advantages and potential; guide districts, towns and provincial cities to formulate detailed master plans and specific

programs and plans and organize the implementation of the master plan within the localities.

Guide related agencies to formulate and implement specific investment programs and projects; guide the formulation and review of efficient business production models for expansion.

Examine and supervise the implementation in the localities, ensuring that the master plan will be carried out in accordance the set targets, orientations and under strict management; concurrently timely report on adjustments and supplements in line with reality.

Article 2. Implementation provisions

This Decision takes effect on the date of its signing.

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

For the Prime Minister

Deputy Prime Minister

HOANG TRUNG HAI

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