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*Information and experience equal knowledge,
please share your knowledge with us!*

**Seminar to define prioritized themes
for policy dialogue between MARD
and donors**

In realization of the steering from MARD leadership and ISG Steering Board at the 12th meeting on March 8th 2006, International Cooperation Department and ISG Secretariat organized the seminar "Defining prioritized themes for policy dialogue between MARD and donors".

Based on nine theme groups (comprise of 26 specific themes) which have been approved by the ISG Steering Board, participants have conducted group discussions and 2 plenary discussions and reached concensus on the following topics:

- Criteria for selection of prioritized themes,
- List of policy themes, and
- Main contents of research themes.

These themes will get prioritized implementation within ISG framework in service of policy making process of MARD and policy dialuage between MARD and donors, which finance the sector.

Seminar outputs

Criteria for selection of prioritized themes

- Urgency/initiative of the research
- Clear and practical contents but have not been researched
- Outreaching different fields/sub-sectors of the agriculture and rural development sector
- In line with policy and development program of MARD
- Facilitating macro-level policy dialogue between MARD and donors

The following prioritized themes have been agreed upon at the seminar (NOT in priority sequence):

- Baseline study and recommendations for improvement of policy and legislation in the agriculture and rural development upto 2010 in the context of industrialization, modernization and international economic integration.
- Policy and approaches to develop economic cooperation in agriculture and rural development.
- Policy and investment approach to develop rural SMEs in an integration context.
- Policy orientation and solution for implementation of the national strategy on poverty reduction in the new period of MARD.

Additionally, the two following themes were also regarded as importance and urgency: (i) project monitoring and evaluation, and (ii) agricultural product quality - the issue of application of international standards to exported agricultural products. These themes, however, have been being implemented in some units and foreign-financed projects under the management of MARD.

For more information, please contact ISG Secretariat.

Source: ISG Sec

Government and donors establish a partnership in support of a medium-term plan to combat animal and human influenza

Hanoi, June 2, 2006 - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the World Bank hosted a Joint Government-Donor Meeting in support of the Vietnam Integrated Operational Program for Avian and Human Influenza for the period 2006-2010 (the Green Book).

At the meeting, high-level representatives from the Government of Vietnam, 23 donor countries, 7 international agencies, and 3 international NGOs discussed challenges in controlling Avian and Human Influenza and commended the Government for its strong and sustained commitment to HPAI control and the degree of transparency in reporting human cases and outbreaks in poultry. The total cost of the Program 2006-2010 was estimated at US\$250 million, of which about US\$30 million ODA per year was required. At the conference, to support activities laid out

in the Green Book, donors pledged over US\$60 million for the period from 2006-2008.

The meeting commended the work of the Government task force established after the International Pledging Conference for Avian and Human Influenza held in Beijing in January 2006, to prepare the detailed operational work program covering the period 2006-2010. The overall objective of the Green Book is to reduce the health risk to humans from avian influenza by controlling the disease at source in domestic poultry, by detecting and responding promptly to human cases, and by preparing for the medical consequences of a human pandemic.

The meeting discussed the issues facing the Animal Health Sector as it moves towards the overall goal to progressively control and eradicate HPAI from poultry in Vietnam. The meeting took stock of the specific short-to medium-term objectives in this sector, which are to: (a) strengthen veterinary services to control HPAI and other potential zoonotic disease threats; (b) control HPAI using a cost-effective phased approach that addresses each sector; and (c) plan poultry sector restructuring so that it enables better control of HPAI while minimizing loss of livelihood and environmental pollution. Over the longer term, the country plans to restructure its poultry industry by improving bio-security and food safety along the market chain from producer to consumer, while protecting the livelihoods of poor farmers and preserving the environment.

The meeting also discussed the issues facing the Human Health Sector with the specific objectives identified as: (a) minimize the incidence and mortality of human avian influenza infections; (b) reduce the risk of an influenza pandemic occurring; and (c) take other steps necessary to reduce the impact of a human influenza pandemic. The principle underlying the health sector's response is to link activities targeting HPAI to a broader agenda to strengthen the capacity of the sector to detect, control, and respond to merging infectious diseases, especially zoonoses.

Source: ISG Sec

General Secretary of the United Nations meeting with Vietnam National Steering Committee on AI control

Hanoi, 24 May 2006 - Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations had a meeting with National Steering Committee on AI control and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development during his visit to Vietnam. At the Meeting Dr. Cao Duc Phat, Chairman of National Steering Committee on AI control and Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development briefed the situation of avian influenza in Vietnam to date and measures have been taken by the Government of Vietnam to confront the threat of the disease and a possible pandemic.

At the meeting Dr. Phat expressed the Government's appreciations to the support of the donor community and UN agencies in particular "In this combat, we are not alone. We have been receiving active and full support from the UN agencies, especially WHO, FAO, UNDP and UNICEF, and from the international community" he said.

"We hope that the United Nations will continue to play an active role in coordinating and enhancing the effectiveness of global interventions in the fight against Avian and Human Influenza, and will continue to support Vietnam in this effort. We strongly believe that through being active and united, the nations can avoid disastrous influenza pandemics. And we will do our best to contribute to that outcome" Dr. Phat stated.

Source: ISG Sec

Consultative Group Meeting to be held in Nha Trang

Foreign Economic Relation Department (FERD) of Ministry of Planning and Investment informs that the Mid-term Meeting of Consultative Group for Vietnam (Mid term CG) will be held in Nha Trang from 9th to 10th June with participation of around 300 international and domestic participants.

As usual, the CG Meeting will be co-chaired by the Director of the World Bank (WB) in Vietnam Klaus Rohland and Minister of Planning and Investment Võ Hồng Phúc.

Main themes for discussion in this forum is the Five-year Socio-economic Development

Plan 2006-2010 of the Government, ministries and ministerial-level agencies as well as the public administration reform progress and avian influenza.

Vietnam Government will provide this CG with up-dated information on Socio-economic Development Plan in the first 6 months of 2006 as well as the plan for the last 6 months. Additionally, presentation on some new legislation for example the Bidding Law, Law on Association, which are of the donor interests will be made.

The seminar will also spend time to discuss the aid effectiveness and procedure harmonization. Some of the themes are implementation of Hanoi Core Statement; orientation on attraction and utilization of official development assistance in five years (2006-2010); effectiveness and operational approach of ODA partnerships and the legal framework to support the implementation of ODA.

Source: VNA

Public Administration Reform Master Plan 2006-2010 approved

On April 27th, 2006 - Prime Minister Phan Văn Khải signed a decision to approve the public administration reform master plan in the period 2006-2010 including 6 main contents.

Main reform contents include institutional reform, organizational structure reform, human resource development, public finance reform, state administration modernization and improved steering and coordination of public administration reform.

Among these themes, the main focus of institutional reform is to renovate the development and upgrade quality of legal documents, develop and complete institutional settings, reform administrative procedures, continue implementation and improve quality of "one-stop" shop policy.

Organizational structure reform will focus on clarifying functions, tasks of administrative agencies, decentralization between the central and local level, defining indicators and organizational structure for administrative agencies, reforming public service providers and public inspectorate.

Human resource development will help renovate staff management, salary and incentive mechanism, staff training and

fostering, improving responsibility and ethic quality of civil servants.

Source: VNA

UNDP and Viet Nam sign 5-year action plan

Ha Noi May 9th, 2006 – The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Viet Nam announced their five-year programme plan today at a signing ceremony in Ha Noi.

According to Dr. Cao Viet Sinh, Vice Minister of Ministry of Planning and Investment, the jointly-prepared plan reflects the desire of UNDP and Viet Nam to ensure its effective and successful implementation will contribute to deepening the reform process in Viet Nam and achieving the targets set out in the 10-year socio-economic strategy and five-year plan, as well as those set out in the Viet Nam Development Goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

UNDP's Country Programme Document (CPD) and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) provide a framework for cooperation between the Government of Viet Nam and UNDP over the next five years and support the country's efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The two documents, which form part of the normal UNDP planning process, take their lead from Viet Nam's five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 and other national development priorities. .

The CPD and CPAP use the same guidelines, format and five-year cycles as other UN Agencies in Viet Nam, like UNICEF and UNFPA. This integration is an integral part of the United Nations' global and country-level reform agenda. In Viet Nam, where UN harmonization efforts have gained momentum, the design and implementation of such plans are expected to reinforce the realization of the "One United Nations" initiative that has been jointly launched by the United Nations and the Government.

The Government of Viet Nam is a world leader in aid effectiveness and United Nations reform, and has encouraged the United Nations agencies in Viet Nam to achieve greater synergies and efficiencies in their programmes and operations.

According to the CPD, UNDP will continue to provide technical assistance and policy advice

in poverty reduction, democratic governance and in cross-cutting themes like HIV/AIDS, gender equality, youth and decentralization, as well as in joint programmes with other members of the UN family in Viet Nam. The CPAP is a much more detailed planning tool identifying targets and key national partners that UNDP will work with in achieving these goals.

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Source: UNDP

Second National Sustainable Development Conference Opens: Making development more inclusive, sustainable and equitable

Ha Noi 4 May 2006 - In an effort to localize Viet Nam's plan for sustainable development, commonly known as Vietnam's Agenda 21, social and political organizations joined academics and representatives from government agencies at the Second National Conference on Sustainable Development.

The two-day event will review progress since the launch of Viet Nam's Agenda 21 in 2004 and look at strategies to better integrate environmental and energy concerns into sectoral and provincial five-year-plans. Approved by the Prime Minister in 2004, Viet Nam's Agenda 21 provides principles and broad directions for sustainable development in Viet Nam. The document includes 19 priority areas to achieve rapid economic growth; reduce poverty; generate employment; ensure social equity; and pay adequate attention to health, education while protecting the environment.

Today's event also serves as the inaugural meeting for the National Council on Sustainable Development (NCSA), a multi-stakeholder body established in late 2005 to oversee the implementation of the Vietnam Agenda 21.

In rolling out Viet Nam's Agenda 21 into provinces and ministries, six provinces and four Ministries are preparing their own sustainable development plans. These road maps will make development plans more inclusive and sustainable within each province and sector.

This national effort is fully supported by an alliance of international development agencies including UNDP, the Swedish International

Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA) and the Royal Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). Since 2001, these agencies have supported a \$3.0 million project to help MPI and other agencies to formulate and implement Agenda 21 in Viet Nam.

"The Government of Vietnam is fully aware of the importance of sustainable development - a vital requirement in every country's process of development," said Minister Phuc. "Viet Nam is determined to develop the country sustainability."

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Source: UNDP

Seminar on ODA project management and implementation

Ho Chi Minh City, 18-19 May, 2006 - MPI and the World Bank with the support of CCBP - conducted an International Seminar on ODA project management and implementation.

The Seminar was focused on the analysis and assessment of management and implementation of ODA projects and programmes in Viet Nam. The Seminar provided a valuable opportunity for GoV Officials to exchange views and experience with colleagues from China, Poland, Malaysia and the United Kingdom.

At this seminar, MARD, represented by Dr. Le van Minh, Director General of the International Cooperation Department presented MARD's experience in ODA project management and implementation. The report mentioned the following issues: (i) Overview on the ODA mobilization and utilization in Agriculture and Rural Development Sector; (ii) Role of MARD in coordination and collaboration for program/project supporting Agriculture and Rural Development; (iii) Application of the Sector wide approaches (SWAs) in MARD; (iv) Models of ODA project management in sector and issues to be addressed; and other issues.

This report can be obtained from ISG website or ISG Secretariat at: isgmard@fpt.vn

Source: ISG Sec

Conditions for civil society and its effectiveness need improvement

Ha Noi, MAY 9th, 2006 – According to the results of the first-ever national study of Viet Nam's civil society, there is a diverse mix of highly-engaged groups and organizations working in Viet Nam, but cooperation between them is still weak and they are having limited impact.

The study, carried out between April 2005 and March of this year, is part of an international Civil Society Index project in more than 50 countries. Created by an international NGO called CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, the same methodology has been used in other countries in the region, including China, East Timor, India, Indonesia and Mongolia.

Civil society is seen by CIVICUS as the "arena outside of the family, the state and the market where people associate to advance common interests." This definition is broad and inclusive, and embraces both individuals and voluntary and non-profit organizations, philanthropic institutions, social and political movements and other forms of social involvement that exist outside or overlaps with the state, business world and family.

According to the study, Viet Nam benefits from a diverse mix of organisations of very different origin, structure, legitimacy, purposes and financing. Civil society is highly engaged in charity, voluntarism, and enjoys a fairly high level of trust from people.

However, the study also shows that cooperation and networking between organisations is weak, compounded by a relatively poor socio-political environment for civil society development, which diminishes the overall impact. Organisations were also found to be weak when it comes to promoting transparency and democracy, both important values to make the organisations stronger and more trusted in society.

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Source: UNDP

Vietnam's Infrastructure Strategy must adapt to emerging challenges: new World Bank study

Hanoi, May 15, 2006 – Vietnam has been remarkably successful in expanding access to infrastructure services over the past twenty years, but much remains to be done to achieve universal coverage. Policies and institutions that have worked in the past will need to be adapted as Vietnam's development advances, says a new World Bank study, "Vietnam's Infrastructure Challenges".

The study consists of six volumes: a report on Infrastructure Strategy provides an overview of the challenges facing Vietnam and deals with issues of common importance across infrastructure sectors; other sectoral reports deal with Water and Sanitation, Power, Transport, Telecommunications, and Urban Development. The study was prepared between 2004 and 2006 by World Bank staff and consultants. It is being discussed in a three-day workshop in Hanoi, as a means of inviting feedback on its contents from the Government and other stakeholders, prior to final publication.

The study finds much to praise in Vietnam's existing infrastructure strategy, noting that total investments in infrastructure have been close to 10% of GDP in recent years, a very high level by international standards. As a result, Vietnam's road network has more than doubled in length since 1990, and its quality has improved substantially. All urban areas and 88% of rural households have access to electricity. Access to improved water supplies grew from 26% of the population to 49% between 1993 and 2002, and during the same time access to hygienic latrines grew from 10% to 25% of the population.

But the study notes that new challenges are emerging that will require a revised infrastructure strategy.

- International donors currently finance almost 40% of infrastructure investment. As Vietnam becomes richer, donor assistance will play a smaller role and alternative sources of finance will need to be found.
- Around one million people are arriving in Vietnam's cities each year from rural areas. To cope with this influx, urban planning and management need to be improved. In particular ad hoc

residential development needs to be better controlled and basic infrastructure provided ahead of development taking place. Decentralizing more responsibility to local governments and adopting more flexible planning methods would help achieve this.

- Providing access to infrastructure generally yields high social returns, but as more and more people have access to basic services, it will become increasingly difficult to find "easy" investments with high returns. Improved planning processes will be needed to identify investment opportunities with high social returns. And governance reforms, addressing enterprise incentives and corruption, are necessary to maximize the returns from the chosen investments.
- As poverty is reduced in Vietnam, the difference between urban and rural poverty rates is diminishing. But at the same time, the gap between the highest income earners and the lowest income earners is increasing. An issue of increasing importance will be how to target any government fiscal support to infrastructure to benefit the poorest citizens.

Source: WB

Vietnam to build flash flood warning system in northern mountains

Flash floods usually occur in high-sloped mountainous areas. Five mountainous northern Vietnamese provinces will be equipped with flash flood warning stations this year, hydro-meteorological experts announced.

In the first phase, 40 warning stations and 50 information transmitting stations will be built along 10 river basins in Ha Giang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Dien Bien, and Lai Chau provinces.

Dr Tran Van On of Hanoi's Water Resources University said the area faced high risk of flash floods due to its natural characters such as high slope [over 30%], less than 10 percent flora coverage, and high rainfall.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment said it had completed investigations and mapping of areas with high possibility of being affected.

A map of directly affected areas would be

made, including information about flash flood characters of each water body in the region, the ministry said.

The ministry's Hydro-meteorological Institute also plans to build 40 warning towers to forecast the occurrence of flash floods in 37 rivers and streams in the area.

The stations will identify flood levels based on the total rainfall in a given period and other hydro-meteorological parameters, and the transmitting stations will issue warnings.

In related news, the Department of Dike Management, Flood, and Storm Control has started an integrated program to forecast and control floods in 33 mountainous provinces across the country.

Source: Disaster Management Working Group

Vietnam and United States sign final WTO agreement

Hồ Chí Minh City, May 31st - at Thống Nhất Palace, Deputy Minister of Trade Lương Văn Tự and US Deputy Trade Representative Karan Bhatia on behalf of Vietnam and US Government signed an official agreement to conclude the bilateral negotiation on Vietnam accession to the WTO.

The signing ceremony was conducted with the attendance of the Deputy Prime Minister Vũ Khoan, Minister of Trade Trương Đình Tuyển and Deputy Trade Representative, Ambassador Susan Schwab; Head of US Negotiation Mission and Trade Representative Assistant Dorothy Dwoskin.

Through 12 negotiation sessions in Washington, Hanoi and Geneva, excluding a series of meetings and exchange visits, at the 12th negotiation session in Washington from 9th to 12th May 2006, the two parties reached a principle agreement on Vietnam accession to the WTO and since then the two sides have continued technical exchange and discussion.

The agreement marked a milestone in relations between the two countries, suitable with the interests of the two parties, will create a dominant premise in equal cooperation of mutual benefits for the two countries and for the success of APEC Summit 2006 in Hanoi as well as the official visit of President George Bush to Vietnam.

Source: VNA

More than 5.000 state-owned enterprises are making loss

According to the report of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, among 16,000 enterprises operating in the field of agriculture, the ratio of profitable enterprises is low, just about 60%, whereas the number of enterprises which are making loss is in a decrease trend in recent three years but still accounts for one third of the total enterprises.

Mr. Đoàn Đình Thiêm, Director of SOEs Management and renovation Board under MARD says although the average loss of enterprises decreases but stands at a high level of nearly VND 800 million to 1 billion. Most of agricultural enterprises are small and medium enterprises. Those with the capital less than VND 10 billion represent 60%. This number of aquacultural enterprises is nearly 100%. Specifically, enterprises with more than VND 200 billion capital are rare, accounting for nearly 1% all over the country, 3% lower than in the agricultural sector.

MARD says the development of agricultural enterprises is at snail speed in comparison with other sectors. Investment and business scale is small. Production outputs and investment effectiveness is not high. This shows the weaknesses in competitiveness of agricultural enterprises as well as risk of doing businesses in the agricultural sector, especially those concerning natural conditions and the market.

As a result, in a seminar on enterprise forum held by MARD on May 17th in Hanoi, MARD proposed policies in order to promote and support development of agricultural enterprises, specifically tax subsidy such as exemption of 100% VAT for auxiliary or processing product enterprises, exemption of 100% income tax for enterprises which produce and do business with plants, animals and livestock, exemption of 100% land leasing fees in the first ten years and 50% in the ten following years.

Source: Vietnam Net

Monitoring and Evaluation Section

M&E Update

Up to the end of May 2006 models of monitoring institutional arrangement and practice have been implemented with VAMESP II support in 12 stakeholders. The participating projects in those stakeholders

have regularly implemented monitoring progress reports using the harmonised monitoring tool (HMT). With support from VAMESP II five stakeholders have successfully carried out pilot evaluations. The results of those evaluations have been discussed at workshops and publicised in the website of M&E: www.mpi.gov.vn/tddg

A Core Team of GoV and donor staff to develop an Aligned Monitoring Format was established. The format aligns GoV and 5 Bank reporting requirements for ODA and other public investments.

Training and piloting of the format and the associated AMT were implemented in 8 projects of ministries of Finance, Public Health, Agriculture and Rural Development, Electricity of Vietnam and Hanoi City. Results of the pilot were presented and discussed a Workshop held at Ministry of Planning and Investment on 4 May 2006.

Another two Core Teams of GoV staff are to be established to finalise the M&E Manual and the National M&E Strategic Plan. The Teams will use findings and recommendations made by international consultants through their assignments in March-April 2006 in order to improve the Manual and the M&E Strategic Plan.

The M&E competency testing was completed with all stakeholders. Results revealed that in monitoring competency, 73% of the responses reached the acceptable level or higher. In evaluation competency the proportion of acceptable level and higher was 82%. The findings and lessons learned were discussed at meetings of Technical Working Group, 20 and 24 Feb. 2006.

In the first quarter of 2006, a Midterm Review Mission worked with VAMESP II in Hanoi and paid field trips to some stakeholders. The Mission highly appreciated VAMESP II efforts and results achieved. Based on that the Mission has officially made recommendations to AusAID and GoV.

The regular quarterly training program started in Quarter I/2006. The next training events are listed below.

A network of M&E champions has been established and expanded as a precondition to develop a proposed M&E Club.

An Evaluation Study Tour to Japan, 24-28 April 2006 for 9 participants was successful. Lessons learned on evaluation systems for

ODA and other public investments were presented to PMC meeting, 17 May 2006.

The Annual Workplan of VAMESP II has been improved to submit to GoV and AusAID for approval in May 2006

Operation Plans of VAMESP II in the Third Quarter of 2005

6/2006

- Start pilot evaluation in MoH, Nghe An and Can Tho
- Start pilot evaluations in MoH, Nghe An and Can Tho
- Complete pilot evaluation in Quang Ngai
- Core Teams to review and improve the M&E Manual and the Strategy
- Implement Basic M&E training in HCMC, 26-28 June
- Support the Network of champions
- Complete Aligned Monitoring Tool (AMT)
- Complete Guidelines to use AMT
- Develop and QA the first version of Portfolio Monitoring Tool (PMT) with an IT company
- Maintain and update the M&E website

7/2006

- Continue support for 50 PMUs to complete progress reports for QII/2006.
- Core Team submit the final version of M&E Manual (English) to AusAID
- Complete pilot evaluation in MoH and Quang Ngai
- Continue pilot evaluation in Nghe An and Can Tho
- Start pilot evaluations in MoF
- Continue support for GSO/MPI to develop National/Sector outcome monitoring indicators linked to SEDP
- Implement Basic M&E training in Hanoi, 18-20 July
- Support the Network of champions
- Propose to establish M&E Club
- Distribute and install AMT in stakeholder PMU and line agencies
- Develop new version of PMT with supporting systems
- Develop concept and requirements of National Monitoring Tool (NMT)
- Maintain and update the M&E website

8/2006

- Hold workshops on findings of pilot evaluation in MoH, Nghe An and Can Tho
- Complete pilot evaluations in MoF
- Support the Network of champions
- Establish M&E Club

- Develop and pilot supporting tools for AMT
 - Provide training and install AMT in stakeholders
 - Develop new version of PMT with supporting systems
 - Develop ToR for NMT
 - Design IT supporting model to Management Information System (MIS)
 - Maintain and update the M&E website
- Source:** VAMESP

List of legal documents related to agriculture and rural development sector issued in May 2006

Government

1. Decree No. 52/2006/ND-CP dated May 19, 2006 by the Government on issuance of enterprise bonds

Prime Minister

2. Directive No. 16/2006/CT-TTg dated May 4, 2006 by the Prime Minister on urgent methods on prevention and control of foot and mouth diseases in animals.
3. Decision No. 106/2006/QD-TTg dated May 15, 2006 by the Prime Minister on approval of the agreement on conflict settlement mechanism under the Framework Agreement on comprehensive economic cooperation between ASEAN and South Korea

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

4. Circular No. 32/2006/TT-BNN of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development dated May 08, 2006 providing guidelines for the implementation of Decree No. 12/2006/ND-CP of the Government dated January 23, 2006 providing detailed regulations on implementation of Law on Commerce regarding international goods trading and agents for selling, buying, semi-processing and transiting goods with foreign countries
5. Decision No. 33/2006/QD-BNN dated May 9, 2006 defining functions, tasks and organizational structure of Corn Research Institution.

6. Decision No. 34/2006/QD-BNN dated May 09, 2006 defining functions, tasks and organizational structure of Plant Protection Institute.
7. Decision No. 35/2006/QD-BNN dated May 09, 2006 defining functions, tasks and organizational structure of Soil Science and Agronomy Institution.
8. Decision No. 36/2006/QD-BNN dated May 15, 2006 promulgating regulations on management of science technology subjects and plan of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
9. Circular No. 37/2006/TT-BNN of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development dated May 16, 2006 providing guidelines on conditions, orders, procedures on granting, withdrawing, regranting veterinary certificate; inspecting sanitation conditions of veterinary units.
10. Decision No. 38/2006/QD-BNN dated May 16, 2006 providing regulations on prevention of foot and mouth disease on animals.
11. Decision No. 39/2006/QD-BNN dated May 19, 2006 on amendment and supplement of some articles in the Decision of the Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on functions, tasks, power and organizational structure of Capital Construction Management Department; Department of Dyke Management, Flood and Storm Control; Central Project Office; and Water Resource Project Management Units under the Ministry.
12. Decision No. 40/2006/QD-BNN dated May 22, 2006 adjusting and supplementing the Decision No. 74/2004/QD-BNN dated December 16, 2004 on promulgation of the list of seedlings being eligible for production and business.
13. Decision No. 41/2006/QD-BNN dated May 25, 2006 on the establishment of Srepok River Basin Council.

Source: ISG Sec