

2.20 VIET NAM

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Overall Executive Summary

Outstanding Issues

During the last two years (2007-2008), Viet Nam continued to strengthen and improve its plant health system. The Plant Protection Department (PPD) is the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) responsible for carrying out the functions specified in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and for overseeing the agricultural plant safeguarding system. The mission statement of PPD for this new period is *“to become a highly effective, efficient and professional NPPO with the capacities and competencies to protect the nation’s plant health status and biodiversity and promote market access for plant and plant products in compliance with international agreements and standards”*.

Plant Protection

The plant health functional responsibilities in Viet Nam are delegated to 2 layers: central and provincial levels. PPD has a substantial network at the provincial level with Plant Protection Sub Departments (PPSDs) in 63 cities and provinces, managing and implementing plant health

The National IPM Programme has IPM trainers in all 63 provinces of Viet Nam, IPM FFSs have been conducted in more than 95 percent of the communes growing rice nationwide involving over 10 percent of farm households. IPM has been expanded to vegetables, cotton, maize, sweet potato, tea and citrus. FFS have been followed-up with various forms of community activities including establishment of IPM clubs and farmer groups, application of System of Rice Intensification at field level. The National IPM Programme actively supports the National Safe Vegetable Programme by developing IPM aligned to principles of GAP, thereby contributing to improving food safety.

During 2007-2009, brown plant hoppers and associated stunt virus diseases have been successfully controlled with improved cropping patterns. Viet Nam has also strengthened technical cooperation with neighbouring countries in surveillance and control of rice migratory pests for effective management of these pests at regional level. Sugarcane grassy shoot disease has recently emerged and become a serious problem in sugarcane plantations. In 2008 alone, more than 5 000 ha of sugarcane were infested with this disease. Viet Nam is seeking international support to address

Viet Nam has ratified and implemented all conventions related to pesticides and pesticide regulations/decisions have been amended in compliance with the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Up until March of 2009, 877 a.i. with 2 537 trade names have been registered for use, 16 a.i. including 29 trade names restricted and another 29 a.i. have been banned for use.

Plant Quarantine

Pest record/identification

During the period from 2007-2008, 104 cases of quarantine pest interception were reported,

- Bacterial wilt of maize (*Pantoea stewartii* (Smith) Mergaert et al) intercepted on maize imported into Viet Nam from Thailand.
- Potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea operculella* (Zeller 1873) intercepted on potato imported from China.
- Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium* Everts) intercepted on coconut oil-cake of Indonesia, wheat bran of Srilanka.

New regulations/decisions:

- Decree No. 02/2007/ND-CP of the government on plant quarantine dated 5 January **2007**.
- Decision No. 34/2007/QD-BNN of 23 April **2007** publishing the list of regulated articles subject to pest risk analysis before importing into Viet Nam.
- Decision No. 48/2007/QD-BNN of 29 May **2007**, Regulation on Procedure for the issuance of the phytosanitary import permit for articles subject to pest risk analysis before importing into Viet Nam.
- Decision No. 89/QD-BNN of 29 October **2007** of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development promulgating regulations on state management on fumigation practice for regulated articles.
- New Law on Plant Protection is being drafted and will be submitted to the National Assembly by the end of 2010 for endorsement.

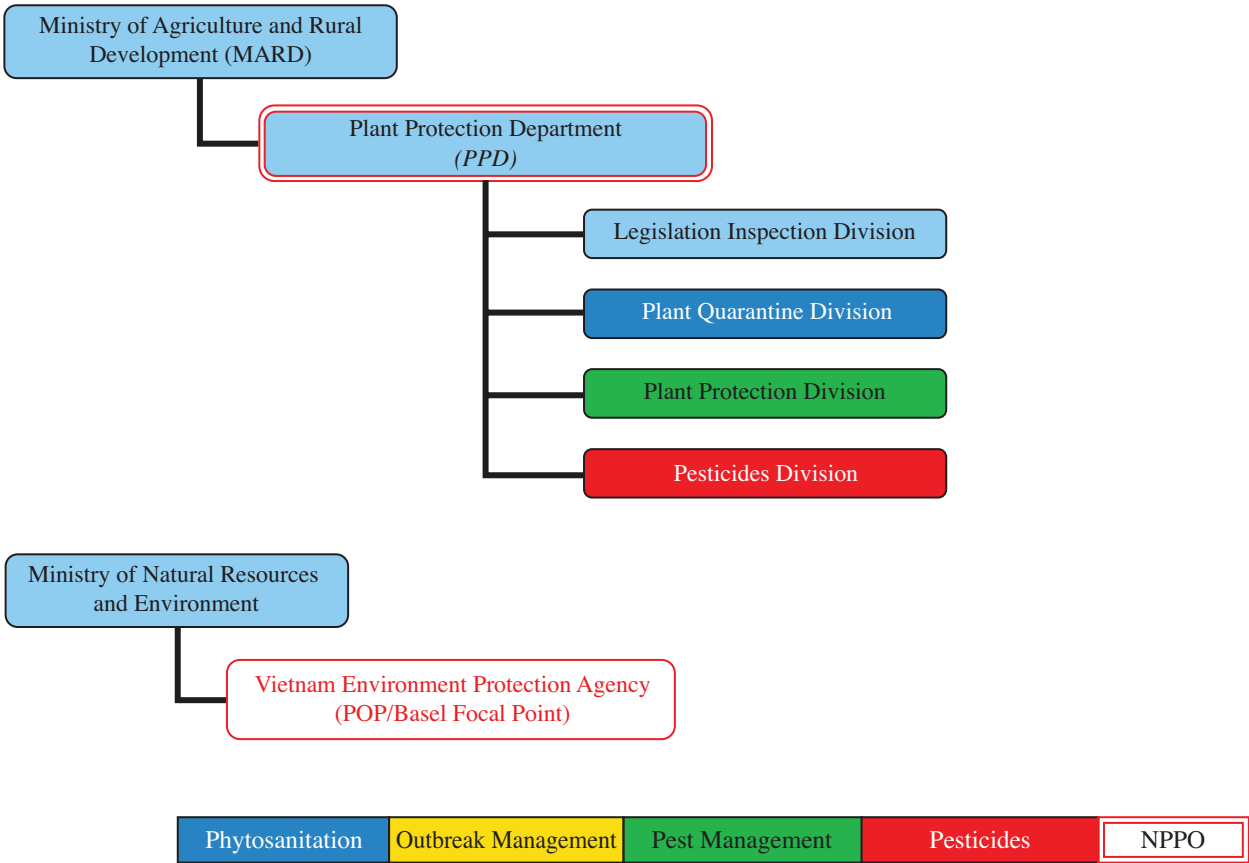
Projects/programme cooperation:

- Improvement of Plant Quarantine treatment against Fruit Fly on fresh fruits (JICA), finished
- Dragon fruit has been approved and entered into U.S. market since October 2008.
- Two irradiation treatment facilities established in ABC Company and Son Son Company.
- One vapor heat treatment facility is being built.
- Viet Nam Methyl bromide phase out plan: ongoing with World Bank funding.
- NZAID phytosanitary capacity building in the Mekong region: going to terminate, (NPD development still ongoing).
- BPH and Grassy stunt viruses were successfully control in past two years by using IPM Community approach for BPH control/management with assistance from FAO/TCP Project.
- Coconut beetle was also under controlled by introduction of new parasites from Samoa under FAO/TCP Project.
- Many quarantine pests found in two years (104 times).
- Successful Technical Market Access to U.S., Japan.
- Established equipment of vapor heat treatment and irradiation for fresh fruits exported.
- National Capacity building in Phytosanitary was put in high priority in agriculture sector.

Viet Nam is the process of drafting a Bill on Plant Protection. The draft bill will be submitted to the National Assembly (Parliament) by the end of 2010. Once enacted, the new law will have a substantial impact on the plant protection in Viet Nam. As a result, the following plant protection profile of **not yet updated**.

Plant Protection Organization Chart

The information presented below is not updated and is the same as the information presented earlier in the previous edition of the plant protection profiles from Asia-Pacific countries, which was published in 2007.



Important Contact Addresses

Responsible Ministry

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

Mr Le Van Minh, Director General

International Cooperation Department

2 Ngoc Ha Street – Ba Dinh

Hanoi, Viet Nam

Tel: (+84) 4 8437520 / 7582005

Fax: (+84) 4 7330752

E-mail: icd.mard@fpt.vn

Website: <http://210.245.60.189/en/>

National Plant Protection Organization

Plant Protection Department

Mr Dam Quoc Tru, Deputy Director General

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

149, Ho Dac Di Street

Dong Da District

Hanoi, Viet Nam

Tel: (+84) 4 8518198

Fax: (+84) 4 8574719 / 5330043

E-mail: trudq@fpt.vn

Website: <http://www.ppd.gov.vn>

Address for nominations

Plant Protection Department

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Fax: (+84) 4 8574719 / 5330043

E-mail: trudq@fpt.vn

Website: <http://www.ppd.gov.vn>

Operational Offices:

Plant Protection

Plant Protection Department (PPD)

Mr Khuong Quang Viet, Head of Plant Protection Division

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Hanoi, Viet Nam

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Fax: (+84) 4 5330043

E-mail: bvtv@fpt.vn

Website: <http://www.ppd.gov.vn>

Plant Quarantine

Plant Protection Department

Dr Hoang Trung, Head of Plant Quarantine Division

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Website: <http://www.ppd.gov.vn>

Surveillance, Pest Outbreaks and Invasive Species Management

Plant Protection Department

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Fax: (+84) 4 8574719 / 5330043

E-mail: trudq@fpt.vn

Website: <http://www.ppd.gov.vn>

Pesticide Registration

Plant Protection Department

Mr Dao Trong Anh, Head of Pesticide Division

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

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Hanoi, Viet Nam

Tel: (+84) 4 5331562 / 8518194, Fax: (+84) 4 5330043

E-mail: p.qlt@fpt.vn

Website: <http://www.ppd.gov.vn>

Official International Contact Points**National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) Contact Point (for IPPC/APPPC)**

Plant Protection Department

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Fax: (+84) 4 8574719 / 5330043

E-mail: trudq@fpt.vn

Website: <http://www.ppd.gov.vn>

WTO SPS Contact Point

International Cooperation Department

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Rotterdam Convention (PIC) DNA Pesticides (P)

Plant Protection Department

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E-mail: trudq@fpt.vn

Website: <http://www.ppd.gov.vn>

Stockholm Convention (POP) National Focal Point (P)

Viet Nam Environment Protection Agency

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Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

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Hanoi, Viet Nam

Tel: (+84) 4 942 3899

Fax: (+84) 4 822 3189

E-mail: pops.vn@nea.gov.vn

Basel Convention Competent Authority (CA) and Focal Point

Viet Nam Environmental Protection Agency (VEPA)

Dr Tran Hong Ha, Director General

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)

67 Nguyen Du Street, Hanoi, Viet Nam

Tel: (+84) 4 822 4420

Fax: (+84) 4 822 3189

E-mails: baselvn@nea.gov.vn or nmcuong@nea.gov.vn

Montreal Protocol Focal Point

Viet Nam National Ozone Unit

Mr Luong Duc Khoa

Project Coordinator

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E-mail: ozoneoffice@fpt.vn

Website: <http://www.noccop.org.vn/>

Selected Country Statistics

Agricultural Population	63.15 million	Agricultural Land	9.0 million ha
GDP \$45.2 billion	Agric. GDP: 21.8%	GNI per capita: \$620	Undernourishment: 17%
Main crops grown:			

GDP = Gross Domestic Product; GNI = Gross National Income; Hunger = Population below minimum energy requirement

II. PLANT QUARANTINE

The information presented below is not updated and is the same as the information presented earlier in the previous edition of the plant protection profiles from Asia-Pacific countries, which was published in 2007.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules

- 2001 Ordinance on the Plant Protection and Quarantine, Order No. 11/2001/L of 8 August 2001
- 2002 Regulation on Plant Protection, the Regulation on Plant Quarantine and the Regulation on Management of Plant Protection chemical, Decree No. 58/2002/ND-CP of 3 June 2002
- 2004 Decision 16/2004/BNN-BVTV of 20 July 2004 of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development providing Procedures for Plant Quarantine Inspection and Recording of Regulated Articles.
List of Regulated Articles of the S.R.Vietnam, Decision No. 73/2005/QD-BNN of 14 November 2005 (MARD).
- 2005 List of Plant Quarantine Pests of the S.R.Vietnam, Decision No. 72/2005/QD-BNN of 14 November 2005 (MARD).

Web sources for further information: <https://www.ppd.gov.vn>; <https://www.ippc.int>

(regarding plant quarantine)	Yes	No
Does phytosanitary legislation cover domestic quarantine?	x	
Does phytosanitary legislation cover import quarantine?	x	
Does phytosanitary legislation cover export quarantine?	x	
Does phytosanitary legislation cover living modified organisms?		x
Is plant quarantine a separate organization from animal quarantine?	x	
Other policy initiatives (under review/progress)		
Web source for further information:		

Organization of Plant Quarantine Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Pest Risk Analysis	MARD/PPD
National standards development	MARD/PPD
International notifications	MARD
Import permits	MARD/PPD
Import inspections	MARD/PPD
Emergency action	MARD/PPD
Phytosanitary certificates	MARD/PPD
Treatment of commodities	Fumigation companies under PPD's authorization.

Infrastructure	Year: 2005
Number of plant quarantine officers authorized to inspect/certify	413
Total qualified personnel for plant pest risk analysis	14
Quarantine offices	
entry points (sea/air/land/mail = total)	67
post-entry plant quarantine containment facilities	2
other offices	12
Quarantine service diagnosis laboratories	12

In-country recognized pest diagnostics capabilities (incl. universities, etc.)	
Number of laboratories for insect/mite (arthropod) samples	15
Number of laboratories for bacteria samples	10
Number of laboratories for virus samples	2
Number of laboratories for fungus samples	15
Number of laboratories for mycoplasma samples	12
Number of laboratories for nematode samples	15
Number of laboratories for plant/weed samples	13
Number of laboratories for other pests (snail, slug, rodents, etc.)	5

Pest Free Areas According to ISPM 10	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)	
Overall management	MARD/PPD	
– surveillance	MARD/PPD	
– management	MARD/PPD	
– certification	MARD/PPD	
List of target pest species and crops ISPM 4	Number of sites in [year]	
List of target pest species and crops ISPM 10	Number of sites in [year]	

Key Situation Indicators

International Trade		Year: 2005
Main Import Plant Commodities	Main countries/areas of origin	Quantity (tons)
Malt	French, Australia, Denmark, Belgium, England, Germany	158 614
	USA, Australia, China, Russia, India	719 117
Maize	USA, China, Japan, India	55 000
Main Export Plant Commodities	Main destination countries	
Coffee	USA, Belgium, England, Germany, French, Italy, Poland, Japan, Korea, Spain.	974 759
Rice	Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia Nigeria, Algeri, Congo...	4 059 738
Pepper	India, Pakistan, EU...	111 913

Cooperation Projects			
Title (Purpose/Target)	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
Phytosanitary Capacity Building Project for the Mekong Region	NZAID		2002-2005
Improvement of Plant Quarantine treatment against Fruit Fly on	JICA		2005-2007
Intergrating effective phosphine fumigation practices into grain storage system in China, Viet Nam and Australia	ACIAR		2001-2004

Title of government follow-up programmes	Amount	Years (start-end)
National Programme for surveying and detecting early quarantine pests	\$10 000 per year	2005
National pests survey programme for plants and plant products in Viet Nam	\$100 000	2005-2007

Key Operation Indicators

Institutional Functions	Year: 2005
Number of import permits issued	400
Number of import inspections carried out	1 259
Number of emergency phytosanitary treatments taken on imports	1 259
Number notifications of non-compliance	
Number of conventional phytosanitary certificates issued	100 643
Number of electronic phytosanitary certificates issued	

Number of quarantine pests intercepted		Year:
Top three commodity	Top three pest/commodity	# of interceptions

Lists of Regulated Pests	Year of last update	Insects	Pathogens	Plants
Number of quarantine pests	2005	25	21	11
Number of regulated non-quarantine pests				
Number of regulated import articles				
Web source for further information:				

Pest Risk Analysis	Insects	Pathogens	Plants
No. of PRA completed and documented (according to ISPM)			5
Web source for further information: https://www.ppd.gov.vn			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were several legal documents, phytosanitary standards/procedures reviewed and established in accordance with International Regulations. Maintaining cooperation with other countries in managing pests, training, exchanging information, supporting technical equipment, etc.
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resources shortage, including lack of leading and experienced experts in applying international phytosanitary standards, carrying out PRA, qualified staff for inspecting, testing and verify the equivalence of phytosanitary measures, etc. Database to serve phytosanitary operations is not adequate Legal document system is inadequate and inconsistent Infrastructure and equipment is still poor.

Implementation of ISPM	Relevance			Implementation				Planned/Actual Year of full implementation
	low	medium	high	none	partial	most	full	
International Measures								
ISPM 01 Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade		x				x		2001
ISPM 02 Guidelines for pest risk analysis			x		x			2001
ISPM 03 Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents			x	x				2008
ISPM 04 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas		x			x			2006
ISPM 05 Glossary of phytosanitary terms			x		x			2007
ISPM 06 Guidelines for surveillance			x				x	2007
ISPM 07 Export certification system			x		x			2007
ISPM 08 Determination of pest status in an area			x				x	2006
ISPM 09 Guidelines for pest eradication programmes			x	x				2008
ISPM 10 Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites			x		x			2007
ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests			x		x			2007
ISPM 12 Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates		x			x			2007
ISPM 13 Guidelines for the notification of noncompliance and emergency action		x		x				2008
ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management		x		x				2009
ISPM 15 Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade		x			x			2008
ISPM 16 Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application		x		x				2009
ISPM 17 Pest reporting		x		x				2008
ISPM 18 Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure		x		x				2010
ISPM 19 Guidelines on lists of regulated pests			x	x				2009
ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system			x	x				2008
ISPM 21 Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests			x	x				2010
ISPM 22 Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence		x		x				2010
ISPM 23 Guidelines for inspection		x		x				2008
ISPM 24 Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures		x			x			2009
ISPM 25 Consignments in transit		x		x				2010
ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)		x		x				2010
ISPM 27 Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests			x	x				2008
ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests								
ISPM 29 Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence								
ISPM 30 Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)								
ISPM 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments								
Comments/Constraints Up to now, there are 27 ISPMs published by IPPC and several specifications are also developed accordingly. These are key documents for member countries to implement their standard harmonization. The implementation of ISPM in many countries is facing difficulties. Particularly, developing countries like Viet Nam. In general, requirements and regulation of ISPMs are normally higher than national standards. After comparative assessment between ISPMs and phytosanitary legal documents, the main gaps indicated that the awareness of stakeholders in respect to ISPMs is limited and there is not yet legal framework for some ISPMs so that the implementation of ISPMs could not apply at present condition of Viet Nam. Furthermore, human resources, technical capacity and technical information are big gaps in question, particularly existing capacity of PPD does not meet adequately requirements of these standards such as ISPM No. 4, 10, 11 and others.								

III. SURVEILLANCE, PEST OUTBREAKS AND INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

The information presented below is not updated and is the same as the information presented earlier in the previous edition of the plant protection profiles from Asia-Pacific countries, which was published in 2007.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules for Surveillance, Pest Reporting and Emergency

- 2001 Ordinance on the Plant Protection and Quarantine, Order No. 11/2001/L of 8 August 2001
 2002 Regulation on Plant Protection under Decree No. 58/2002/ND-CP of 3 June 2002
 2005 Decision No. 82/2005/QD-BNN of 10 November 2005 (MARD) Pest surveying Procedure for crops.

Web source for further information: –

(regarding invasive/migratory species management)	Yes	No
National strategy to control serious field pest outbreaks?	x	
National strategy to control migratory or periodically occurring pests?	x	
National strategy to eradicate serious newly invaded exotic pests?	x	
Other policies: (e.g. subsidies, etc.)		
Web source for further information: https://www.ppd.gov.vn		

Organization of Outbreak Management Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
<i>Field/Storage Pest Outbreaks</i>	(e.g. BPH, bollworm, etc.)
Response strategy/plans	MARD/PPD
Surveillance	MARD/PPD
Control	MARD/PPD
<i>Migratory Pest Outbreaks</i>	(e.g. locusts, birds, armyworm)
Response strategy/plans	MARD/PPD
Surveillance	MARD/PPD
Control	MARD/PPD
<i>New Exotic Pest Eradication</i>	(e.g. coconut beetle)
Response strategy/plans	MARD/PPD
Surveillance	MARD/PPD/Plant Protection Sub-Departments
Control/eradication	MARD/PPD/Plant Protection Sub-Departments
Reporting to bilateral or international organizations	MARD/PPD

Infrastructure	Year: 2005
Number of designated staff for surveillance of field pests of national importance	1 200
Number of designated staff for surveillance of migratory and periodically occurring pests	800
Number of designated staff for surveillance of invasive species	100
Number of designated staff for control of field pests of national importance	2 000
Number of designated staff for control of migratory and periodically occurring pests	2 500
Number of designated staff for eradication of invasive species	100

Key Situation and Operation Indicators

(Outbreaks and invasions in the past 2 years)

New exotic species found established in country	Insects	Pathogens	Weeds
Total number for year: [most recent]			
Total number for year: 2004-2005	3		
Total number on record			

Eradication or internal quarantine actions taken against economically important species			
Name of species	Mexican Bean Weevil <i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i>		
Year of first discovery	2005		
Passway	Commercial Bean		
Location of first discovery	Markets		
Area affected [ha]	Small		
Area treated [ha]	Small		
Control method	Fumigation		
Expenditures			

Pest outbreak actions	Outbreak 1	Outbreak 2	Outbreak 3
Name of species	Brown planthopper <i>Nilaparvata lugens</i>		
Year of outbreak	2005		
Area affected [ha]	209.039 ha		
Estimated damage \$			
Area treated by government [ha]	33 494		
Expenditures by government [\$]	Insecticide		
Control method			
More information			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying Geographical Information System (GIS) for pests surveillance and warning. There are several farmers and officers trained by IPM Programme.
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund for surveillance is limited. Knowledge of farmers needs to be improved. Lack of technical equipment.

IV. PEST MANAGEMENT

The information presented below is not updated and is the same as the information presented earlier in the previous edition of the plant protection profiles from Asia-Pacific countries, which was published in 2007.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules for Pest Management

- 2001 Ordinance on the Plant Protection and Quarantine, Order No. 11/2001/L of 8 August 2001
 2002 Regulation on Plant Protection, the Regulation on Plant Quarantine and the Regulation on Management of Plant Protection Drugs, Decree No. 58/2002/ND-CP of 3 June 2002

Web source for further information: <https://www.ppd.gov.vn>; <https://www.ippc.int>

(regarding pest management)	Yes	No
Do you have policies encouraging organic or low-pesticide use production	x	
Is IPM specifically mentioned in laws or policy documents?	x	
Do you have official Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) or any other relevant food safety (ecofood, etc.) standards for pest management?	x	
Is pest management extension separate from general extension?	x	
Other policies: (subsidies, production inputs, etc.)		
Web source for further information: https://www.ppd.gov.vn		

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Policy development	MARD/PPD
Pest management research	MARD/PPD + National Inst. of Plant Protection (NIPP), Viet Nam Academy of Agriculture Sciences, Southern Fruit Research Institute (SOFRI)
Control recommendations	MARD/PPD + Institutes, Academy
Pest management extension	MARD/PPD
IPM training	MARD/PPD
GAP training	MARD/PPD

Infrastructure	Year: 2006
Number of technical officers for pest management	500
Number of central, regional, provincial or state offices	4 regions + 64 provinces
Number of district and village level field offices	1 000
Number of field/extension agents for pest management advice	64
Number of field/extension agents trained in IPM-FFS facilitation	90
Number of government biocontrol production/distribution facilities	2
Number of government biopesticide production/distribution facilities	2
Number of general extension staff involved in pest management	128
Number of designated plant protection technical officers for extension	128

Key Situation and Operation Indicators

Pest Management	Yes	No
Does the country have a National IPM Programme? <i>If yes, give Name and Address of IPM Programme:</i> National IPM Coordinator, PPD, Tel: 84 4 533 0778 E-mail: ipmppd@fpt.vn	x	
Does the country have specific IPM extension programmes? <i>If yes, in which crops?: Rice, cotton, vegetable, green tea, citrus, maize, sweet potato</i>	x	
Does the country have specific IPM research programmes? <i>If yes, in which crops?: Rice, cotton, vegetable</i>	x	
Does the country have specific GAP extension programmes? <i>If yes, in which crops?: Dragon fruit</i>	x	
Does the country have specific GAP research programmes? <i>If yes, in which crops?: vegetable</i>	x	

Market shares (estimated value, volume or area under control)	Year:
Size of chemical pest control market	
Size of biopesticides market	
Size of biological control agents market	

Major pest control requiring crops (requiring most pesticide applications)	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Affected crop	Rice		
Name(s) of pest(s)	Brown planthopper <i>Nilaparvata lugens</i>		
Estimated crop loss			
Affected area			
Number of pesticide applications or amount of pesticide used			
Government action taken	Yes		

Cooperation Projects			
Purpose/Target	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
IPM on rice	Denmark		2000-2006
IPM on Vegetable	FAO		1996-2007
IPM on cotton	FAO-EU		1996-2004
IPM on tea	CIDSE (Norway)		1996 to now
Purpose/Target of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)

Pest Management Extension	Year: 2005
Number of farmers trained in IPM during the year	94 700
Number of IPM-FFS conducted during the year	176 (<i>vegetable</i>) 40 (<i>cotton</i>)
Number of farmers trained in GAP standards during the year	
Area under IPM/low pesticide management [ha]	> 29 provinces (DANIDA)
Area under organic/pesticide-free management [ha]	
Crops in which IPM or other ecology friendly programmes are successfully implemented: <i>Rice, cotton,</i>	
Crops grown organic/pesticide-free:	

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPM Training: 2 620 Trainers (Training of Trainers); 5 918 farmer trainers (training of farmer trainers); 31 185 FFS; 944 119 trained farmers (FFS). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Farmer analysis skills and critical thinking improved. – Farmers have become more independent in decision-making. – Positive impact on human health and environment. Farmer trainers play important role in developing district and commune agricultural development plans. – IPM field studies have had significant impact on provincial decision-maker in determining policy regarding recommendations on pesticide management, seed rates and nitrogen application. • Impact of IPM: insecticides (-60%); all pesticides (-30%); seed rate (-16%); nitrogen (-15%); yield (+8%); input cost (-8%); income (16%).
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult to control pests in the field. • There is no method for controlling effectively BPH and stunt disease in practical conditions of

V. PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

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List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules

- 2002 Regulation on Management of Pesticide, issued together with the Government's Decree No. 58/2002/ND-CP of 3 June 2002
Regulations on Procedures for Registration, Production, Formulating, Re-Packaging, Export, Import, Trading, Storage, Transport, Usage, Disposal, Labeling, Seminars and Advertisement of Pesticides, issued 18 December 2002 together with Decision No. 145/2002/QD-BNN issuance.
- 2003 Regulations on Control of Pesticide Quality and Residue and Field Trial of Pesticides for Registration in Viet Nam; Issued in conjunction with Decision No. 50/2003/QD-BNN dated 25 March 2003 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
Regulation on the Issue Professional Certificate for Production, Formulation, Re-Packaging and Business of Pesticide, issued in conjunction with Decision No. 91/2002/QD-BNN on 11 October 2002 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- 2005 List of Pesticide allowed to use, restriction and prohibition of usage in Viet Nam, issued with Decision No. 22/2005/QD-BNN of 22 April 2005 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Web source for further information: –

(regarding pesticide management)	Yes	No
Do you have national pesticide reduction targets? <i>If yes, what is the target: _____</i>		x
Have you ratified the Rotterdam (PIC) Convention?		x
Have you ratified the Stockholm (POP) Convention?	x	
Have you ratified the Basel Convention? (hazardous wastes)	x	
Have you ratified the Montreal Protocol? (MeBr phasing-out)		
Have you reported the observance of the Code of Conduct to FAO according to Art. 12 of the Code?		x
Have you adopted Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)?	x	
<i>Pesticide Registration</i>		
Do you require pesticides to conform to relevant FAO or WHO specifications?	x	
Do you allow the "me-too" registration and sale of generic pesticides?	x	
Do you require data on product equivalence for generic registration?	x	
Do you conduct country-specific risk assessments for...		
occupational risks?		x
consumer risks?		x
environmental risks?		x
Have you adopted the Global Harmonized System (GHS) for pesticides hazards evaluation and labelling?	x	
Do you accept evaluation results from other countries?		x
Do you accept field studies conducted in other countries?		x
Do you require environmental fate studies?	x	

<i>Incentives/Disincentives</i>		
Do you have a special tax on pesticides to cover externality costs?		x
Do you subsidize or provide low-cost pesticides?		x
Do you subsidize or provide low-cost biopesticides?	x	

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Legislation	MARD/PPD
Registration	MARD/PPD
Licensing of shops	MARD/ State PPD
Licensing of field applicators	MARD/PPD
Enforcement/inspections	MARD/PPD/Inspection Division
Testing of pesticide efficacy	MARD/PPD/Pesticides Div/Pesticides Control Center North
Development of pesticide use recommendations	MARD/PPD
Safe use training/extension	MARD/PPD
Food residue monitoring	MARD/PPD
Environmental monitoring	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Health monitoring	Ministry of Health
<i>Other Stakeholders:</i>	
Pesticide Industry Association	
Civil Society Organizations	Vietnam Plant Protection Assoc. (VPPA)

Infrastructure	Year: 2005
Number of registration officers	6
Number of enforcement officers	2
Number of department quality control laboratories	2
Number of quality control laboratory personnel	24
Number of department residue analysis laboratories	2
Number of residue laboratory personnel	24

Key Situation Indicators

Pesticide Trade:	Tons	\$ '000 Value
Imports	35 000	231 875
Domestic Use/Sales		
Pesticide Use Profile: 2005	Tons (a.i./formulation to be specified)	\$ '000 Value
Agriculture	35 000	
Chem. Insecticides	33%	
Chem. Fungicides	32%	
Chem. Herbicides	29%	
Chem. Others: e.g. molluscicide, acaricide	1%	
e.g. Avamectrin, Bt, Neem		
Other purposes	328	
TOTAL	35 328	> 231 875