

Ref. No. 06/2006/QD-BTS

Hanoi, 10th April, 2006

DECISION

***On the Issuance of the Regulation on
Safe Shrimp Culturing zone and Shrimp Farm Management***

THE MINISTER

- Pursuant to the Decree number 43/2003/ND-CP on May 02, 2003 by the Government on the Functions, Responsibilities, Authorities and Organizational Structure of the Ministry of Fisheries;
- Pursuant to the Decision number 224/1999/QD-TTg on December 8, 1999 by the Prime Minister approving the Aquaculture Development Program for the Period 1999-2010;
- At the request of the General Director of Aquaculture Department,

HEREBY DECIDES

Article 1: Issuance in compliance of this decision is the Regulation on Safe Shrimp Culturing Zone and Shrimp Farm Management.

Article 2: This decision will take effect in 15 days counted from the day when it is announced on the Official Journal.

Article 3: The Leaders of the Departments, Directorates, Inspection, Ministerial Office, Directors of Provincial Departments of Fisheries, Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development of the provinces with fishery sector, Chairman of the Vietnamese Fisheries Association, other leaders of the institutions under the Ministry of Fisheries are responsible for implementation of this decision.

Receivers:

- As mentioned in Article 3;
- Government office;
- Leaders of the Ministry of Fisheries
- The Directorate of legal document examination, Ministry of Law (for checking);
- People Councils, People Committees of the provinces and cities under the Central;
- Official Journal;
- Archives in Clerical unit, Department of Aquaculture

ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER

DEPUTY MINISTER

(Signed)

Nguyen Viet Thang

**REGULATION ON
SAFE SHRIMP CULTURING ZONE AND SHRIMP FARM
MANAGEMENT**

**(Issued in compliance with the Decision No 06/2006/QĐ-BTS on 10/04/2006
by the Minister of Fisheries)**

**CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1. Objective of the Regulation

This regulation regulate safe shrimp culturing zone and shrimp farm management for sustainable shrimp farming development.

Article 2. Application of the regulation

Vietnamese organizations/individuals or foreign organizations/individuals conducting shrimp culturing activities in the territory of Viet Nam and relevant administration bodies nationwide.

Article 3. Explanation of Terms

As used in the Regulation, the terms and phrases shall be defined as follows:

1. *Shrimp intensive culture* is a shrimp farming method with appropriate infrastructure, equipment and farming techniques and procedures with an expected productivity of over 3 tons/ha/crop.

2. *Shrimp semi-intensive culture* is a shrimp farming method with appropriate infrastructure, equipment and farming techniques and procedures with an expected productivity from 1.5 to 3 tons/ha/crop.

3. *Shrimp improved-extensive culture* is a shrimp farming method with appropriate infrastructure, equipment and farming techniques and procedures with an expected productivity of under 1.5/tons/ha/crop.

4. *Shrimp extensive culture* is a shrimp farming method totally based on natural post-larvae and feed available in shrimp ponds.

5. *Shrimp farm* is a farm/facility where shrimp farming activities are conducted, in which the shrimp ponds adopt the same farming method, share the same water supply sources and effluent canals, and are owned by one organization/individual.

6. ***Shrimp culturing zone*** is a zone used for aquaculture consisting of at least 2 shrimp farms sharing the same water supply sources and effluent canals regardless administrative division and farming method.

7. ***Code of Conduct for Responsible Aquaculture (CoC)*** is practices applied to shrimp farming. These are developed in accordance with Article 9 - Aquaculture Development - in Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of FAO (Annex 1) for the target of disease control, environment protection, sanitation and food safety assurance for farmed fishery commodities, community equity and comprehensive efficiency of shrimp industry.

8. ***Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP)*** are practices applied to shrimp farming in accordance with Article 9 of CoC for the target of disease control, environment protection, sanitation and food safety assurance for cultured fishery commodities, community equity and comprehensive efficiency of shrimp industry.

9. ***Safe shrimp farm*** is a farm/facility applying GAP or CoC and certified by an authorized bodies as a GAP or CoC farm/facility with a correspond certificate (so-called Safe Shrimp Farm Certificate)

10. ***Safe shrimp culturing zone*** is a zone consisting of 100% of the shrimp farms applying GAP or CoC, and at least 80% of those have the Safe Shrimp Farm Certificate and certified by an authorized bodies as a GAP or CoC are with a correspond certificate (so-called Safe Shrimp Culturing zone Certificate)

11. ***Safe shrimp culturing zone and shrimp farm management*** are activities of guidance, development and maintenance of as well as monitoring and certificating safe shrimp culturing zones and shrimp farms.

12. ***Shrimp pond*** is a water surface area used for growing out shrimp with banks to separate it from the surrounding areas.

13. ***Aquaculture land*** includes land with inland water surface including ponds, lakes, lagoons, rivers, channels; coastal and riverine alluvial land, coastal sandy beaches; land used for farming economy purposes, non-agricultural land with water surface allocated and leased for aquaculture purposes.

CHAPTER II

SAFE SHRIMP CULTURING ZONE AND FARM MANAGEMENT

Article 4. Safe Shrimp Culturing Zone Planning Management

1. Safe shrimp culturing zone development could only be carried out in planned aquaculture zones reserving for shrimp culture with the approval of authorized bodies.

2. Detailed safe shrimp culturing plan should consist of qualified water supply and drainage canals, to ensure the elimination of cross-infection among the ponds within the zone and among the zone and the other zones as well as other natural, socio-economic conditions for safe shrimp farming.

Article 5. Environmental Management in Safe Shrimp Culturing Zones

In safe shrimp culturing zones, environmental management for intensive culture and semi-intensive modes of culture is regulated by the Regulation on "Environmental management in concentrated shrimp culturing zones" (issued in compliance with the Decision No 04/2002/QĐ-BTS on 24/01/2002 by the Minister of Fisheries); environmental management for improved-extensive and extensive shrimp culturing zones follows the regulations under Environment Protection Law in 2005 and the guiding documents.

Article 6. Organization and Functions of the Management Board of a Shrimp Culturing Zone

1. In order to assure the safe of shrimp culturing activities, the local where there are at least 02 farms desiring to register safe shrimp culturing zone is obligated to establish Management Board of the Shrimp culturing zone (Management Board in short).

2. A Management Board acts as the representative for member shrimp farm and is in charge of regulating the GAP or CoC application in the shrimp culturing zone in line with the regulations of GAP and CoC of the Ministry of Fisheries (which will be issued and revised according to the technology development, market demands and production capacity) and other relevant regulations (Annex 2).

3. A Management Board's organization and functions will be defined in the Regulation on Organization and Functions of Management Board in the shrimp culturing zone.

Article 7. Safe Shrimp Farm Management

1. Farm owner should fulfill the business registration for shrimp farming following Article 12 Decree No 59/2005/ NĐ-CP on 04/05/2005 by the Government on production and trade conditions of some fisheries businesses.

2. Farm owner should ensure that his/her farm meets the veterinary conditions regulated under Item 2, Article 7 of the Decree No 33/2005/ND-CP on 15/03/2005 providing detailed guidance for the implementation of several articles of Veterinary Ordinance.

3. Farm owner registering safe shrimp farm should apply GAP or CoC following the regulations of the Ministry of Fisheries and other regulations involved (Annex 2). If there is any confliction between a regulation of GAP/CoC and of previous sector standards or sector technical requirements, the regulation of GAP/CoC will be applied.

4. Farm owner who participates into the establishment of a Management Board should be regulated by the Management Board about content and methodology of GAP/CoC in the shrimp culturing zone.

Article 8. Rights of the Shrimp Culturing Zone Management Board, Farm Owner and of the Safe Shrimp Culturing Zone Management Board and the Safe Shrimp Farm Owner

1. Rights of the shrimp culturing zone Management Board, the farm owner:

a) Cease shrimp culturing activities up to continuous 250 days without informing the Business Registration Body where the Management Board or farm owner registered his/her aquaculture business.

b) Register with the authorized state body to apply GAP or CoC and be trained and guided in GAP/CoC implementation.

c) Enjoy other rights regulated by laws.

2. Rights of the safe shrimp culturing zone Management Board and the safe shrimp farm owner:

a) As in points a) c) item 1 of this Article.

b) Request the National Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary Directorate (NAFIQAVED) or Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary bodies at provincial level (called Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary Body) to add their zone or farm into the List of safe shrimp culturing zones and facilities

c) Advertise their safe shrimp culturing zone and/or farm on the mass media.

Article 9. Establishment of a People Fund for Shrimp Culturing Risk Support

It is encouraged that the locals where there are shrimp culturing zones establish a "People Fund for Shrimp Culturing Risk Support" in order to provide mutual support in disease control, natural disaster recovery and other risk prevention in shrimp culture. The establishment should be voluntary-based with open discussions among local organizations and individuals.

CHAPTER III
SAFE SHRIMP CULTURING ZONE AND SHRIMP FARM
CERTIFICATION

Article 10. Food Safety Certification for Cultured Shrimp

The shrimp in the ponds of safe shrimp farms or of those without Certificate on Safe shrimp farms but meet the sanitation and food safety requirements verified by necessary tests will receive a Certificate on food safety for cultured shrimp.

Article 11. Examination, Issuance or Withdrawal of a Certificate on Safe Shrimp Culturing Zone, Safe Shrimp Farm; Certificate on Food Safety for Cultured Shrimp

Contents and procedures of examination, issuance or withdrawal of a certificate on safe shrimp culturing zone, safe shrimp farm; certification of food safety for cultured shrimp will be regulated by relevant the Ministry of Fisheries's regulations.

Article 12. Authorities for Examination, Issuance or Withdrawal of Certificate on Safe Shrimp Culturing Zone, Safe Shrimp Farm; Certificate on Food Safety for Cultured Shrimp

1. The NAFIQAVED (including Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary branches) is authorized for examination, issuance or withdrawal of Certificate on safe shrimp culturing zone and shrimp farm for intensive culture or semi-intensive shrimp culturing zones and farms.

2. The Provincial Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary Body is authorized for examination, issuance or withdrawal of Certificate on safe shrimp culturing zone and shrimp farm for improved-extensive or extensive modes of culture; examination and certification of food safety for cultured shrimp for farms and shrimp culturing zones that have been checked and certificated on food safety by NAFIQAVED.

3. Based on the competence of Provincial Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary Body, NAFIQAVED can authorize it to check and certificate the safe shrimp culturing zones and farms of intensive and semi-intensive culture.

Article 13. Safe Shrimp Culturing Zone Certification

If 100% of the farms applying GAP or CoC, and at least 80% of those have the safe shrimp farm certification in the zone, it will be checked by, then receive a Safe Shrimp Culturing Zone Certificate from an authorized body.

Article 14. Safe Shrimp Farm Certification

A farm applying GAP/CoC and satisfying all regulations of the Ministry of Fisheries on GAP/CoC will be checked by, then receive a Safe Shrimp Farm Certificate from an authorized body.

Article 15. Fees and Charges for Examination and Certification of Safe Shrimp Culturing Zone and Shrimp Farm and Fees and Charges for Examination and Certification of Food Safety for Cultured Shrimp

1. The Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary bodies have the right to collect fees and charges for examination and certification of safe shrimp culturing zones and shrimp farms and fees and charges for examination and certification of food safety for cultured shrimp.

2. The procedure of payment, collection, management and use of the fees and charges regulated in item 1 of this Article follows the legal regulations on fees and charges.

CHAPTER IV

RESPONSIBILITIES OF ADMINISTRATION BODIES

Article 16. Responsibilities of the NAFIQAVED:

1. Three (03) months before the first day of GAP/CoC implementation following Article 22 in this Regulation, develop and submit to the Minister of Fisheries:

- a) Technical standards of Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) and Code of Conducts for Responsible Aquaculture (CoC) applying in shrimp culture.
- b) Regulations on procedure, examination and certification of safe shrimp culturing zones, shrimp farms.
- c) Sample regulation on organization and functions of Management Board of safe shrimp culturing zones.

2. Development and dissemination of guidelines and implementation methods at different levels in issuance and withdrawal of the Certificate on safe shrimp culturing zone, shrimp farm and in checking, monitoring activities nationwide.

3. Development and announcement of an annual list of shrimp intensive and semi-intensive culturing zones and shrimp farms (high risks of disease outbreaks, food safety and environment), and of shrimp improved extensive and extensive culturing zones and shrimp farms (low risks on disease outbreaks, food safety and environment); and monthly list of GAP/CoC implementation zones and shrimp farms and of GAP or CoC certificated safe shrimp culturing zones and shrimp farms.

Article 17. Responsibilities of DOFI, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Related to Fisheries Management

1. Develop and implement the plan for local safe shrimp culturing zones and shrimp farms; manage the safe shrimp culturing zones and shrimp farms in accordance with functions of Department.

2. Collaborate with Provincial Department of Planning and Investment to guide shrimp farmers in production, trade and business registration.

3. Develop Regulation of organization and functions of Management Board of safe shrimp culturing zone based on the sample regulations of the Ministry of Fisheries, and submit to Provincial People's Committee for issuance.

4. Direct functional units to collaborate with local authorities in dissemination of regulations and supervision of the implementation.

5. Co-operate with local authorities of the newly converted shrimp culturing zones, of the rotational shrimp culturing zones, shrimp-rice culturing zones, shrimp –mangrove zones to establish a community organization (cooperative, collective, vocational association, club, v.v..) for mutual support in shrimp culturing activities.

6. Collaborate with local authorities at different levels to facilitate the zones, facilities to develop safe shrimp culturing zone and shrimp farms.

7. Facilitate the Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary Bodies in examination, issuance or withdrawal Certificate; certification of safe shrimp culturing zone and shrimp farms and food safety for cultured shrimp in the province or city.

Article 18. Responsibilities of Provincial Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary Bodies

1. Disseminate the legal documents on sustainable aquaculture development.

2. Provide training on techniques, methodologies of examination and assessment for the provincial staff following the guidance of NAFIQAVED in techniques and methodologies of examination and assessment of safe shrimp culturing zones and shrimp farms.

3. Examine, assess, issue, extent and withdraw certificates on safe shrimp culturing zone and shrimp farms; check the food safety certification for cultured shrimp under the regulation in Article 12 of the regulation; report to DOFI and Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in charge of fisheries management and NAFIQAVED.

4. Following the guidance of NAFIQAVED, co-operate with Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary branches to make and announce a list of intensive and semi-intensive shrimp aquaculture based zones/farms, and a list of shrimp improved extensive and extensive culturing based zones/farms.

CHAPTER V
REWARD, SANCTION AND ACCUSATION

Article 19. Reward

Organizations and individuals who make a significant contribution to the enforcement of the Regulation shall be rewarded in accordance with legislation.

Article 20. Sanction

Any organization/individual against the regulation made under this Law shall be liable upon conviction to either a punishment following the government's law.

Article 21. Complaints and denunciation

1. Organizations and individuals shall have a right to make complaints; individuals shall have the right to prosecute the violations committed to fisheries legislation to the competent agencies, organizations and individuals as regulated by legislation.

2. The competent organizations and individuals upon the reception of complaints and denunciation shall be responsible for taking timely actions as regulated by legislation.

CHAPTER VI
EXECUTIVE PROVISIONS

Article 22 Entry into force of Registration and Issuance of Certificate on Safe Shrimp Culturing Zone, Shrimp Farm

1. GAP Application Time

- a) From 01/07/2007: shrimp farms taking part into stated-funded or foreign funded shrimp farming projects; great shrimp farming projects which need an investment license (following Decision No 16/2005/ND-CP issued on 07/02/2005 on construction investment project management); intensive shrimp culturing farms constructed after these regulation take effect.
- b) From 01/01/2008: intensive shrimp culturing farms which are not in point a) of this Article.
- c) From 01/07/2008: Shrimp farms not in point a) and b) of this Article.

2. CoC Application Time

- a) From 01/01/2008: shrimp farms regulated in point a) item 1 of this Article.

b) From 01/07/2009: shrimp farm not regulated in point a) item 1 of this Article.

3. It is encouraged that the shrimp culturing zones/shrimp farms apply GAP/CoC before the time mentioned at items 1, 2 of this Article.

Article 23. Amendment of the Regulation

If there is anything inappropriate and needing to be amended during the implementation, organizations and individuals could feedback timely to the Ministry of Fisheries for consideration and making any responding decision.

**SIGN ON BEHALF OF THE
MINISTER**

DEPUTY MINISTER

(Signed)

NGUYEN VIET THANG

ANNEX 1

Article 9 - Aquaculture Development

(Cited from the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, FAO, Rome, 1995, 41p), translated version of Fisheries Science-Technology and Economics Information Center, Ministry of Fisheries: “Quy Chuan ung xu cho nghe ca co trach nhien”, Hanoi, 2001 (with 1000 copies)

9.1. Responsible development of aquaculture, including culture-based fisheries, in zones under national jurisdiction

- 9.1.1. States should establish, maintain and develop an appropriate legal and administrative framework which facilitates the development of responsible aquaculture.
- 9.1.2. States should promote responsible development and management of aquaculture, including an advance evaluation of the effects of aquaculture development on genetic diversity and ecosystem integrity, based on the best available scientific information.
- 9.1.3. States should produce and regularly update aquaculture development strategies and plans, as required, to ensure that aquaculture development is ecologically sustainable and to allow the rational use of resources shared by aquaculture and other activities.
- 9.1.4. States should ensure that the livelihoods of local communities, and their access to fishing grounds, are not negatively affected by aquaculture developments.
- 9.1.5. States should establish effective procedures specific to aquaculture to undertake appropriate environmental assessment and monitoring with the aim of minimizing adverse ecological changes and related economic and social consequences resulting from water extraction, land use, discharge of effluents, use of drugs and chemicals, and other aquaculture activities.

9.2. Responsible development of aquaculture including culture-based fisheries within transboundary aquatic ecosystems

- 9.2.1. States should protect transboundary aquatic ecosystems by supporting responsible aquaculture practices within their national jurisdiction and by cooperation in the promotion of sustainable aquaculture practices.
- 9.2.2. States should, with due respect to their neighbouring States, and in accordance with international law, ensure responsible choice of species, siting and management of aquaculture activities which could affect transboundary aquatic ecosystems.
- 9.2.3. States should consult with their neighbouring States, as appropriate, before introducing non-indigenous species into transboundary aquatic ecosystems.

9.2.4. States should establish appropriate mechanisms, such as databases and information networks to collect, share and disseminate data related to their aquaculture activities to facilitate cooperation on planning for aquaculture development at the national, subregional, regional and global level.

9.2.5. States should cooperate in the development of appropriate mechanisms, when required, to monitor the impacts of inputs used in aquaculture.

9.3. Use of aquatic genetic resources for the purposes of aquaculture including culture-based fisheries

9.3.1. States should conserve genetic diversity and maintain integrity of aquatic communities and ecosystems by appropriate management. In particular, efforts should be undertaken to minimize the harmful effects of introducing non-native species or genetically altered stocks used for aquaculture including culture-based fisheries into waters, especially where there is a significant potential for the spread of such non-native species or genetically altered stocks into waters under the jurisdiction of other States as well as waters under the jurisdiction of the State of origin. States should, whenever possible, promote steps to minimize adverse genetic, disease and other effects of escaped farmed fish on wild stocks.

9.3.2. States should cooperate in the elaboration, adoption and implementation of international codes of practice and procedures for introductions and transfers of aquatic organisms.

9.3.3. States should, in order to minimize risks of disease transfer and other adverse effects on wild and cultured stocks, encourage adoption of appropriate practices in the genetic improvement of broodstocks, the introduction of non-native species, and in the production, sale and transport of eggs, larvae or fry, broodstock or other live materials. States should facilitate the preparation and implementation of appropriate national codes of practice and procedures to this effect.

9.3.4. States should promote the use of appropriate procedures for the selection of broodstock and the production of eggs, larvae and fry.

9.3.5. States should, where appropriate, promote research and, when feasible, the development of culture techniques for endangered species to protect, rehabilitate and enhance their stocks, taking into account the critical need to conserve genetic diversity of endangered species.

9.4. Responsible aquaculture at the production level

9.4.1. States should promote responsible aquaculture practices in support of rural communities, producer organizations and fish farmers.

9.4.2. States should promote active participation of fishfarmers and their communities in the development of responsible aquaculture management practices.

- 9.4.3. States should promote efforts which improve selection and use of appropriate feeds, feed additives and fertilizers, including manures.
- 9.4.4. States should promote effective farm and fish health management practices favouring hygienic measures and vaccines. Safe, effective and minimal use of therapeutants, hormones and drugs, antibiotics and other disease control chemicals should be ensured.
- 9.4.5. States should regulate the use of chemical inputs in aquaculture which are hazardous to human health and the environment.
- 9.4.6. States should require that the disposal of wastes such as offal, sludge, dead or diseased fish, excess veterinary drugs and other hazardous chemical inputs does not constitute a hazard to human health and the environment.
- 9.4.7. States should ensure the food safety of aquaculture products and promote efforts which maintain product quality and improve their value through particular care before and during harvesting and on-site processing and in storage and transport of the products.

ANNEX 2

SOME LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND FORMS RELATING TO THE REGULATION IMPLEMENTATION

Fisheries Law 2003.

Collective Law 2003.

Environment Protection Law 2005.

Sanitation and Food Safety Ordinance 2003.

Veterinary Ordinance 2004.

Fees and charges Ordinance 2001.

Decree number 59/2005/NĐ-CP on May 04, 2004 by the Government about production and trade conditions of some fisheries businesses.

Decree number 33/2005/NĐ-CP on March 15, 2005 by the Government about detailed regulations on implementation of some articles of Veterinary Ordinance.

Decree number 128/2005/NĐ-CP on November 10, 2005 by the Government about regulation on administrative punishment in fisheries sector.

Decree number 177/2004/NĐ-CP on November 12, 2004 by the Government about detailed regulations on implementation of some articles of Collective Law 2003.

Decree number 34/2005/NĐ-CP on March 17, 2005 by the Government about regulation on administrative punishment in water resource use.

Decree number 128/2005/NĐ-CP on November 10, 2005 by the Government about management of construction investment projects.

Decision number 178/1999/QĐ-TTg on August 30, 1999 by the Prime Minister on issuance of the Regulation on labeling for domestically consumed and imported, exported goods.

Circular number 63/2002/TT-BTC on July 24, 2002 of Ministry of Finance about Guidance on implementation of regulation on fees and charges.

Circular number 03/2000/TT-BTS on September 22, 2000 of Ministry of Fisheries about Guidance on implementation of Regulation on labeling for domestically consumed and imported, exported goods (issued in compliance with Decision number 178/1999/QĐ-TTg on August 30, 1999 by the Prime Minister).

Circular number 02/2006/TT-BTS on March 20, 2000 of Ministry of Fisheries about Guidance on implementation of Decree number 59/2005/NĐ-CP on May 04, 2004 by the Government about production and trade conditions of some fisheries businesses.

Indication number 03/2005/CT-BTS on March 7, 2005 by the Minister of Fisheries on enhancing the checking of harmful chemical and antibiotic residues in aquaculture activities.

Decision number 07/2005/QĐ-BTS on February 2005 of the Minister of Fisheries on issuance of the List of chemicals and antibiotics banned or restricted in fishery production and trade.

Decision number 26/2005/QĐ-BTS on August 18, 2005 by the Minister of Fisheries on the Supplementary List of Fluoroquinolones antibiotics banned or restricted in fishery production and trade.

Decision number 29/2005/QĐ-BTS on November 1, 2005 by the Minister of Fisheries on enhancing the checking of exported fishery commodities to US and Canada.

Regulation on environment management in concentrated aquaculture zones (issued in compliance with Decision number 04/2002/QĐ-BTS on January 24, 2002 by the Minister of Fisheries).

Regulation on experimental production of aquatic animal seeds, feeds, drugs, chemicals and probiotics used in aquaculture (Issued in compliance with Decision number 18/2002/QĐ-BTS on June 03, 2002 by the Minister of Fisheries).

Regulation on fishery veterinary drug management (issued in compliance with Decision number 03/2002/QĐ-BTS on January 23, 2002 by the Minister of Fisheries).

Regulation on Management of toxic substance residue on fishery commodities (Issued in compliance with Decision number 15/2002/QĐ-BTS on May 17, 2002 by the Minister of Fisheries).

Sector Standard 28 TCN 101: 1998 – Technical procedure for intensive *P. monodon* culture – semi-intensive *Peaneid*.

Sector Standard 28 TCN 171: 2001 – Technical procedure for intensive *P. monodon* culture

Sector Standard 28 TCN 102: 2004: Pellet feeds for *P. monodon*.

Sector Standard 28 TCN 187: 2004: Pellet feeds for *Macrobrachium Rosenbergii*.

Decision number 24/2004/QĐ-BTS on October 18, 2004 by the Minister of Fisheries on amendment the Sector standards (including the sector standard 28 TCN 102:2004: Pellet feeds for *P. monodon* and 28 TCN 187:2004: Pellet feeds for *Macrobrachium Rosenbergii*).

Sector standard 28 TCN 190:2004 – Shrimp farms – Sanitation and Food safety conditions

Sector standard 28 TCN 191:2004 – Shrimp culturing zones – Sanitation and Food safety conditions.

Other relevant regulations.