

## Vietnam vows to revive domestic poultry operations to boost the livestock industry

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Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is evaluating the government policies to address the challenges and requirements to revive domestic poultry and livestock industry.

MARD held a conference in Hanoi discussing "Assessment of the current situation and proposed solutions to poultry production in the new situation" chaired by Deputy Minister Phung Duc Tien.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture Phung Duc Tien identified the challenges faced by poultry farming enterprises and assured localities and businesses that support policies for poultry farmers would be implemented accordingly.

Vietnam is one of the countries with the largest total poultry herd in the world, and the second largest poultry herd in the world. In the period from 2018 to 2022, the poultry herd increased rapidly from 435.9 million heads to 557.3 million heads. The average growth rate is 6.3%/year.

Deputy Director of the Department of Livestock Production Tong Xuan Chinh said that "In the first quarter of 2023, poultry production across the country developed stably. Poultry flock is estimated at 551.4 million heads, up 2.4%; poultry meat production was estimated at 563.2 thousand tons, up 4.2%; Eggs are estimated at 4.7 billion eggs, up 4.5% over the same period in 2022".

As part of the Strategy for Livestock Development, with a vision to 2030, Vietnam aims to maintain the total flock of chickens from 500 to 550 million heads, of which 60% are raised by the public method by 2021-2030. Deputy Minister Phung Duc Tien urged on improving the competitiveness of the poultry industry, developing breeding of indigenous breeds, high-value specialties, and ensuring safety. biology, disease, food safety and sustainable development.

Representatives of businesses and poultry farmers urged the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to consider proposing preferential credit policies, reducing corporate income tax in the field of livestock production, continuing to see consider reducing import tax on animal feed ingredients and having specific policies to support domestic enterprises and domestic breeders to be able to compete fairly with FDI enterprises.

Furthermore, the Ministry recommended localities and businesses focus on slaughtering, processing, deep processing, enhancing poultry product value, meeting international standards for export, and strengthening digital transformation in poultry and the livestock industry as a whole. Based on that, a database will be in place to assess and forecast the livestock market, allowing producers to develop production to suit the evolving situation.