

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.63332/joph.v5i1.562>

The Communist Party of Vietnam Leads the Work of Ensuring Food Security in the Period 1986 – 2024

Mai Quoc Dung¹, Nguyen Thi Phuong^{2,3}

Abstract

Food security is understood as the assurance of each country's food supply for its people to limit and repel food shortages, famine, and dependence on imported food sources. As a long-standing agricultural country, thanks to the natural conditions of geographical location and favorable climate, Vietnam has developed agriculture very early. However, before 1986, Vietnam implemented a policy of collectivization. Farmers' land was gathered to organize collective farming in the form of cooperatives. Farmers' agricultural machinery was requisitioned to establish corporations to serve agricultural production, but productivity remained stagnant, leading to a shortage of food. From 1981 to 1985, Vietnam had to import over 1 million tons of food. By 1986, Vietnam had carried out comprehensive renovation, leading to major changes in food security. The period 1986-2024 showed that Vietnam was not only capable of ensuring domestic food needs but also had a significant food export capacity. However, there were still some limitations in ensuring food security in Vietnam. The article focuses on analyzing the process of the Communist Party of Vietnam leading the work of ensuring food security in the period 1986-2024. From the successes and limitations, the author proposes a number of solutions to ensure food security in the coming time.

Keywords: Communist Party of Vietnam, Leadership, Ensuring Food Security, 1986-2024, Vietnam.

Introduction

Research on Food Security in General

Food plays an important role in the development of the economy because food is not only a basic human need in enhancing health and happiness but also has the meaning of balancing the natural ecosystem, especially in the circular economy, when minimizing environmental hazards and improving natural resources from food production are increasingly concerned. Since its first appearance in the World Bank Report in 1986 titled “Poverty and Hunger, Issues and Options for Food Security in Developing Countries”¹, this concept has been gradually perfected by world organizations such as UNDP, FAO, and included in the development goals of countries.

Food security is an issue of concern to many countries. The term food security appeared in 1992 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): “Food security is the right of everyone to access safe, nutritious, and adequate food at all times and places to maintain a healthy and active life”. Food security is understood as the assurance of each country on the

¹ Ho Chi Minh City University of Industry and Trade, Vietnam, Email: dungmq@huit.edu.vn

² University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

³ Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Author contact, Email: haphuong3377@gmail.com



4 The Communist Party of Vietnam

food supply for people to limit and repel food shortages, famine, and dependence on imported food sources. According to FAO, food security is a state in which everyone has the right to access safe, nutritious, and adequate food at all times and places to maintain a healthy and active life ². The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) also approaches food security at the following levels: (i) Personal and family food security; (ii) Regional (local); (iii) National; (iv) Regional and global ³. Food security is not only about food supply but also about access and distribution because, in reality, there are times when there is enough food, but famine can still occur.

Author Tran Hong Hanh (2009), in the article “Overview of food security,” has synthesized the concepts of food security according to world organizations. This author also provides a perspective on the relationship between food security and poverty, relating to the current situation in some agricultural countries ⁴.

The article “Policy principles for food security” by Elizabeth Petersen (2017) analyzed and proposed 10 policy principles to ensure food security effectively. The 10 policy principles proposed by this author are based on a synthesis of studies on the causes of food insecurity. Each principle simultaneously affects the availability, accessibility, and nutritional security of food. Notably, principle number 10 proposed by the author is: “Each policy objective/goal should have only one policy instrument”. This is to limit conflicts between policies and reduce information and management costs. However, the study has not yet clearly analyzed the author's reasons for choosing these principles ⁵.

Food Security Research For Vietnam

Author Le Anh Thuc's research (2012) “Vietnam's food security in the context of international economic integration”. This research assesses the current state of food security in Vietnam from 1998 to 2012 and provides a general assessment of factors affecting Vietnam's food security in the context of globalization. The research has pointed out a number of the State's orientations on ensuring food security but has not yet analyzed the policy in depth ⁶.

Food security is one of the components of national economic security. The issue of ensuring food security is emerging as essential when the supply and access to food are greatly affected by climate change, market fluctuations; the process of industrialization and urbanization in developing countries... To ensure food security, it is necessary to ensure the livelihood and income of food growers, preserve cultivated land; At the same time, ensuring access to food and balanced nutrition and food safety for the people ⁷.

The study by author Tran Huu Dong (2016): “Food security in South Africa and Algeria: Comparative study and policy suggestions for Vietnam” studied the current state of food security in Algeria - a poor country with underdeveloped agriculture and gave some policy suggestions for Vietnam ⁸.

The group of authors Elizabeth Petersen, Vu Hoang Yen, David Vanzetti (2017) has a joint study titled “Evaluation of Vietnam's food security policies” to evaluate Vietnam's food security policies based on the 10 principles proposed by author Elizabeth Petersen in the article “Policy principles for food security” (2017). This analysis points out the aspects that do not comply with the above 10 principles in Vietnam's food security policy system ⁹.

The study “Stakeholder perceptions on the development and effectiveness of food security policies in Vietnam” by the group of authors Tran Cong Thang, Vu Huy Phuc, and Elizabeth

Petersen (2017) assessed the awareness of policy subjects and stakeholders about Vietnam's food security policies to assess the effectiveness of the policy for its target group. It also provided an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of food security policies according to the above principles ¹⁰.

The Communist Party of Vietnam and the State of Vietnam have proposed major policies, creating a revolutionary shift in thinking in agricultural development, ensuring and enhancing national food security. Thanks to that, Vietnam has transformed from a country that regularly imports food every year (in 1988, our country had to import more than 450,000 tons of rice) to one of the leading rice-exporting countries in the world ¹¹.

Developing agriculture, farmers, and rural areas is an important content in ensuring food security. The Communist Party of Vietnam and the State of Vietnam have issued many policies and guidelines showing consistency and deep concern for this issue. Therefore, putting the resolution into practice is a prerequisite, deciding the success of ensuring national food security and responsibility to the international community ¹². In addition, there are periodic reports from world organizations such as the WB, UNDP, FAO, etc., summarizing the situation related to agriculture and food security in the world and Vietnam.

Research Method

First, the method of collecting the situation and data

Secondary data is collected from existing documents on the food security situation in Vietnam, agricultural policies, and food security policies. Reviewing published data on food security policies in Vietnam.

Another source of secondary data is from the authors' studies on food security and food security policies. The author uses data from the research results of other authors, especially the results of investigations and surveys.

The data sources selected by the author for analysis are official data sources, highly academic, have research value, and have scientific content. Do not use unclear sources, limit the use of non-specialized press sources for informational purposes only.

Second, specific research methods

The topic uses specific methods such as: using dialectical materialism to perceive the problem, synthesis - analysis, comparison, historical logic method to evaluate Vietnam's food security policy.

The synthesis and analysis method is also used to collect existing studies to learn about the experiences of countries around the world in building and implementing food security policies. Thereby, combined with the logical analysis method, the author points out positive experiences and negative experiences that other countries should avoid when applying to Vietnam. The document research method is used by the author to learn about the history of research in the same field, without wasting time repeating previous studies.

The author uses descriptive statistics to synthesize the policies that the Communist Party of Vietnam has put forward in the period 1986-2024.

Consider selecting appropriate criteria for evaluating Vietnam's food security policy, the author

used the method of researching documents to find the best solution for evaluating this policy. In order to make appropriate recommendations for Vietnam to improve the policy, the author used the method of analysis, logic, and dialectical materialism to affirm the need for changes in the organization of implementation and inspection, and monitoring of the policy to suit the new situation.

Results and Discussion

Policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam on ensuring food security

Period 1986 - 1993: Entering the Renovation process, the 6th Party Congress in 1986 recognized that the centralized management mechanism was no longer suitable. In April 1988, Resolution 10/1988/NQ-TW “on innovation in agricultural management”¹³ or also known as “Contract 10” shifted the focus of agriculture and rural development from cooperatives to farmer households. The Resolution proposed innovative thinking with breakthrough tasks and solutions to overcome some mistakes in the previous organization of agricultural production and management, aiming to: Meet the requirements of liberating productive forces; linking the arrangement and reorganization of production with socialist transformation, strengthening the material and technical foundations and applying advanced techniques to agricultural production. Bringing into play all potentials of economic sectors, regions, and industries; transforming our country's agriculture, which is still heavily self-sufficient in many regions, into specialized commodity production combined with comprehensive business in accordance with the natural characteristics and socio-economic conditions of each region, gradually bringing agriculture to large-scale socialist production; building and protecting the ecological environment; constantly expanding the rural market for industrial development, linking agriculture with industry and traffic and transportation into a unified economic structure. Correctly resolving relationships of interests, especially ensuring the legitimate interests of producers, first of all for rice growers; constantly improving people's lives, contributing to the accumulation of wealth for the cause of building socialism. This policy has contributed to creating a strong driving force for private production. Farmers' interests are closely linked to their production efforts, so food output has increased rapidly. A series of price reforms and market opening created conditions for agricultural development, food production increased dramatically. “In 1987 and 1988, Vietnam had to import more than 460,000 tons of food to meet domestic demand, but in 1989, Vietnam became a rice exporter for the first time with 1.37 million tons”¹⁴.

Period 1993 -- 2008: During this period, the Land Law was enacted in 1993 and officially took effect in 1994, giving farmers the right to use, convert, transfer, lease, inherit, and mortgage land use rights. This law created conditions for the development of a multi-sector commodity economy. Food production was not only sufficient to meet domestic demand but also had surplus for export, which was an important basis for reallocating the structure of crops and livestock and implementing specialization according to the advantages of each locality.

The policies introduced focused on encouraging the expansion of agricultural production. The abolition of cooperatives created gaps, requiring other models to provide agricultural support services, leading to the establishment of a national agricultural extension system and farmers' credit institutions. Trade barriers have also been gradually removed, and farmers no longer have to pay their quotas to the state.

The special attention of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State of Vietnam to ensuring

food security has achieved good results. “Grain production increased by an average of 3.7% per year in the years 2001 - 2008, about 3 times higher than the population growth rate in the same period”¹⁵. Rice production has met domestic demand and exported an average of about 4 - 5 million tons of rice per year. Food production from vegetables, fruits, livestock products, and aquatic products has also increased significantly.

The food circulation system has undergone many innovations, creating favorable conditions for all people to access food. The domestic market has gradually shifted to a market mechanism, under the management of the State. The malnutrition situation of the people has improved. The rate of malnourished children under 5 years old has decreased from 25% in 2005 to 20% in 2008, reaching the target of the plan for 2010. Despite the above achievements, our country's food security is still limited and weak: food production is not really sustainable; the organization of agricultural production is slow to be renewed; infrastructure and services serving production are still weak; management of production, business, import, and export are still inadequate; income of producers is still low.

Period 2009 - 2024: State policies have focused more on improving productivity, quality, and value of agricultural production in general and food production in particular. This period saw the issuance of two important resolutions on agriculture and food production. Resolution No. 26-NQ/TW dated August 5, 2008 of the Party Central Committee on agriculture, farmers, and rural areas¹⁶. The resolution aims to orient the building of modern agriculture, strengthen rural infrastructure, and improve farmers' lives. Then, on August 5, 2009, the Politburo issued Conclusion No. 53-KL/TW “On the Project on “National Food Security by 2020”¹⁷, concretizing Conclusion No. 53-KL/TW. The Government issued Resolution No. 63/2009/NQ-CP “ensuring national food security”, in which it paid attention to the ability to provide adequate food, especially rice. This was the first policy document for this goal. Resolution No. 63/NQ-CP set the general goal: By 2020, with a vision to 2030, it is necessary to ensure adequate food supply with output higher than the population growth rate; end food shortages, improve meal quality; ensure that rice farmers have an average profit of over 30% compared to production costs. Specific objectives:

First, ensuring food supply: Continue to promote intensive rice production, especially in the Mekong Delta and the Red River Delta, creating a solid supply source to ensure national food security in the short and long term. By 2020, protect the rice land fund of 3.8 million hectares to have an output of 41 - 43 million tons of rice to meet the total domestic consumption demand and export about 4 million tons of rice/year; increase the corn growing area to 1.3 million hectares, output of 7.5 million tons; the fruit growing area to 1.2 million hectares, output of 12 million tons; vegetables of all kinds to 1.2 million hectares, output of 20 million tons; the output of all kinds of crops to increase by over 30%; livestock production to achieve an output of 8 million tons of fresh meat of all kinds, 1 million tons of fresh milk, 14 billion poultry eggs; the output of aquatic exploitation to 2.4 million tons, the output of aquaculture to 4 million tons.

Second, ensuring nutritional needs: By 2020, improve nutritional status towards nutritional balance and increase the average annual calorie consumption to 2,600 - 2,700 Kcal/person and reduce the rate of malnutrition in children under 5 years old to below 5%. Improve the structure and quality of food consumption, achieving the average consumption per person by 2020: rice reduced to 100kg; meat of all kinds 45kg, fish of all kinds 30kg, fruits of all kinds 50kg, vegetables of all kinds 120kg, increase the consumption of eggs and milk by 2 times compared

to present. All agricultural products and food consumed in the market meet food safety and hygiene standards. Third, Ensure people's access to food: End food shortages by 2012. After 2012, ensure 100% of people everywhere, at all times have enough food; Ensure income for food producers by 2020 is 2.5 times higher than at present”¹⁸.

Although the implementation of the National Food Security Project by 2020 has achieved important and outstanding achievements, the issue of food security in our country still has some limitations and weaknesses. At times and in some places, production has not followed the planning, leading to local surpluses of food and foodstuffs, affecting producers. The income of rice farmers is still low, and the lives of some people are still difficult. The organization of production, processing, trade, and ensuring food quality and safety still has many shortcomings. On that basis, the Politburo issued Conclusion No. 81-KL/TW dated July 29, 2020 on “Ensuring national food security by 2030”¹⁹. To continue implementing Conclusion No. 81-KL/TW, the Government issued Resolution No. 34/NQ-CP “on ensuring national food security by 2030”. Vietnam's goal of ensuring national food security by 2030: Ensuring enough food for domestic consumption in all situations and partly for export; increasing people's income to ensure access to quality food, food safety; gradually improving the stature, physical strength, and intelligence of Vietnamese people. Specifically:

First, ensuring food supply: Flexibly using rice land fund, improving the efficiency of rice land use, stabilizing 3.5 million hectares of rice land, producing at least 35 million tons of rice annually, serving as the core to ensure national food security, meeting the needs of consumption, processing, storage, and export. Developing various vegetables and beans with an area of 1.2 - 1.3 million hectares and an output of 23 - 24 million tons; fruit trees with an area of 1.3 - 1.4 million hectares and an output of 16 - 17 million tons; meat output of all kinds 6.0 - 6.5 million tons, fresh milk 2.6 million tons, poultry eggs 23 billion eggs; aquatic product output 9 - 10 million tons...

Second, ensuring people's access to food: Rice farmers in large-scale concentrated rice production areas have an average profit of over 35% compared to production costs. Rural people's income is 2 times higher than in 2020. Synchronously developing infrastructure, circulation, and distribution systems to increase people's access to food...

Third, ensuring nutritional needs and food safety: Ensuring nutritional needs with a balanced diet, reducing the proportion of rice used, increasing the use of meat, milk, eggs, fish, vegetables, and fruits of all kinds, contributing to improving the quality of life for people, especially school-age children. Increasing calorie consumption to over 2,500 Kcal/person/day; reduce the rate of malnutrition in children under 5 years old, including stunting, to below 19% and underweight, to below 10.5%; the rate of obesity in children under 5 years old in rural areas to below 5% and in urban areas to below 10%”²⁰.

To achieve the above objectives, the Resolution sets out the following tasks and solutions: Promote the development and restructuring of food production, linked to the market; invest in developing infrastructure for food production; strengthen research, application, and transfer of science and technology in food production, preservation, and processing. In addition, it is necessary to train and improve the quality of human resources, innovate forms of food production organization, and innovate policies and mechanisms to ensure national food security. At the same time, develop a circulation system, increase access to food for people anytime, anywhere, develop an information and communication system on national food security, and promote

international cooperation in the field of food security.

Results of Implementing the Policy

With a population of nearly 100 million people, ranking 15th in the world and 3rd in Southeast Asia ²¹, Vietnam has identified ensuring food security as its top priority. Since the beginning of the renovation, Vietnam has issued and implemented many reasonable policies and made continuous efforts in the fight against hunger and ensuring food security for the people.

From a place of chronic food shortages, in 1988, we had to import more than 450,000 tons of rice, we have gradually risen to meet domestic demand, have reserves and exports, contributing significantly to stabilizing people's lives and improving the balance of imports and exports. Goods on the market, especially consumer goods, are abundant, diverse, and circulate relatively smoothly, in which the source of domestically produced goods, although not yet reaching the plan, has increased compared to before and has made clear progress in design and quality. "Export turnover increased from 439 million rubles and 384 million USD in 1986 to 1,019 million rubles and 1,170 million USD in 1990" ²². A number of concentrated commodity production areas for food, short-term and long-term industrial crop cultivation, fishing, and aquaculture have emerged; people's lives have become more stable compared to 5 years ago and have improved in some aspects. From the end of 1988 onwards, the food problem in terms of general balance across the country has been better resolved. Clothing needs have been met fairly well. Housing for a part of the population in both urban and rural areas has been improved. With a new development perspective, after 10 years of implementing the 1991-2000 Socio-Economic Stabilization and Development Strategy and 15 years of renovation, the process of agricultural, farmer, and rural development has achieved many brilliant successes. Food output in paddy increased rapidly, each year higher than the previous year, from 22.0 million tons in 1991 to 35.6 million tons in 2000, an average increase of over 1.36 million tons per year. "The growth rate of food output was higher than the population growth rate, so the average food per capita increased gradually over the years, from 327.5 kg in 1990 to 458.2 kg in 2000. Total aquatic product output increased from 890.6 thousand tons in 1990 to 2,148.8 thousand tons in 2000, an average annual growth rate of 8.4%. Aquatic product exports increased sharply, becoming one of the key industries to increase export turnover, bringing a significant amount of foreign currency to the country. The total forest area in 2000 reached 10.9 million hectares, an increase of 1.8 million hectares compared to 1990, increasing forest cover from 27.7% in 1990 to 33.2% in 2000; the value of forestry production from 1991 to 2000 increased by an average of 1.2% per year" ²³.

In 10 years (2001 - 2010), the average growth in agricultural production value reached nearly 5.5%/year. The structure of agriculture and rural economy has shifted positively. National food security is well ensured; average food per capita increased from 445kg in 2000 to over 500kg in 2010 ²⁴. Vietnam ensures enough domestic food demand and exports an average of over 4 million tons of rice/year. Aquaculture has developed very rapidly, with a high proportion in the internal structure, and strong export growth. Production forest planting has been promoted with a new planting program of 5 million hectares; the coverage rate in 2010 reached over 38.7%. Agricultural exports continued to expand, with some products accounting for a large market share on the world export map, such as seafood, rice, rubber, coffee, pepper, cashew nuts, wooden products, etc. The export turnover value in 2010 reached a record of 19.15 billion USD. The rural economy and farmers' lives have improved significantly, and the people's essential needs have been fully met. The focus on investment in building rural infrastructure, investing in and

developing new varieties with high productivity and quality, developing industrial clusters, craft villages, small-scale industries, etc. has had a positive impact on production, job creation, and hunger eradication and poverty reduction. As a result, the number of hungry people has gradually decreased, from 46.9% (32.16 million people) in the period of 1990-1992 to 9% (8.01 million people) in the period of 2010-2012. The GDP growth rate of the entire agricultural sector in the period 2011 - 2020 reached 2.93%/year. "The total export turnover in the period 2011 - 2020 reached 341.7 billion USD, an average of 34.17 billion USD/year, growing 5.38%/year, reaching 41.2 billion USD in 2020 alone. Agriculture continues to affirm its role as the "pillar" of the economy, firmly ensuring national food security, creating livelihoods, jobs, and stable income for rural people" ²⁵.

Vietnam has firmly ensured national food security in all situations, contributing significantly to economic - political - social stability and national development, especially when there are fluctuations in the world economic crisis and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic; participating in the world's food supply. "Food production has continuously developed; rice output increased from 39.17 million tons to 43.45 million tons, average food increased from 497 kg/person/year to over 525 kg/person/year, putting Vietnam in the group of leading countries in food production; output of fresh meat of all kinds increased 1.3 times, milk of all kinds increased 3.36 times, eggs increased 2.13 times; aquatic product output increased 1.7 times. Malnutrition has decreased to 10.8% in 2019; people's lives have improved significantly, especially the income of rural people increased 3.65 times. The infrastructure system for production, circulation, and storage of food has been upgraded and modernized; distribution channels have been constantly expanded and improved, improving production capacity, circulation, and people's access to food" ²⁶.

Thus, in the period of 1986 - 2024, the Communist Party of Vietnam always affirmed that agriculture has a strategic position in the cause of industrialization, modernization, construction, and defense of the Fatherland. Therefore, Vietnam has achieved many great achievements. Agricultural production has always maintained a relatively high growth rate. The development of agriculture has created a qualitative leap forward, which is of great significance to the Vietnamese economy. Vietnam has transformed from a country that regularly had to import food every year (in 1988, Vietnam had to import more than 450,000 tons of rice) into one of the leading rice-exporting countries in the world. In the field of agricultural production, the output of agricultural products has increased, of which the most notable is the constant increase in food output. The rural economy has initially shifted towards increasing the proportion of industry - services - occupations; forms of production organization continue to be innovated. The stable development of the agricultural sector contributes to ensuring national food security. Many new factors in agriculture and rural areas have emerged, the focus on investment in building rural infrastructure, investing in developing new varieties with high productivity and quality, developing industrial clusters, craft villages, small-scale industries, etc. has had a positive impact on production, job creation, hunger eradication, and poverty reduction.

However, besides the achievements, the construction and development of agriculture and rural areas still have weaknesses and shortcomings, such as: The growth rate of agriculture is on a downward trend, the competitiveness of agricultural products is low; the restructuring of the agricultural economy and the innovation of production methods and approaches are still slow, small-scale production is still common; the material and spiritual life of people in rural areas is still low, the poverty rate is still high; the gap between the rich and the poor between urban and rural areas, between regions is increasingly large; the social security system still has many

shortcomings. Many rural workers are unemployed, the natural environment in rural areas is increasingly polluted, the cultural and social environment in some areas is degraded, containing many complex factors.

Proposing Some Solutions in the Coming Time

First, promote development, restructure production, and ensure national food security; meet the needs of food and food for people in terms of quantity, quality, and export.

Regarding cultivation, restructure the cultivation industry towards building concentrated production areas, applying high technology, advanced and safe technical processes associated with preservation, processing, consumption of products according to the value chain, traceability, meeting market demand and adapting to climate change. Diversify food production through applying sustainable agricultural systems, reducing dependence on rice. Plan land for food production in accordance with demand and consumption capacity, increase productivity while improving the quality of food sources; still maintain a certain area of rice land to ensure national food security. Strengthen the organization and implementation of rice land use planning; Review and clearly define the control targets for the area of rice fields that need to be protected. Convert low-yield food crop areas due to salinity, drought, floods, etc. to non-food crops or aquaculture

²⁷.

Regarding livestock, develop the livestock industry according to industrial and semi-industrial methods, develop farms associated with traditional livestock farming, apply high technology, advanced production processes, biosafety, and environmental protection; encourage closed production organization, linking stages in the value chain to cut costs, increase efficiency and added value. Monitor and control diseases effectively, strengthen veterinary services; strictly manage production, business, use of animal feed and veterinary drugs.

Regarding fisheries, reduce the intensity of coastal fisheries exploitation, reasonably increase offshore fisheries exploitation; manage fisheries exploitation according to quotas in each sea area, combine exploitation with protection of aquatic resources; Develop a chain-based production linkage model at sea, associated with protecting national sovereignty and national defense and security in the seas and islands of the Fatherland. Diversify farming objects and methods, apply high technology, advanced technical processes, associated with granting area codes, tracing origins; effectively manage production and trading of farming inputs ²⁸.

Second, continue to upgrade and modernize agricultural and rural infrastructure to serve food production and people's lives

For concentrated food production areas, complete the irrigation system combined with the reconstruction of fields and intra-field traffic, creating favorable conditions for the application of science, technology, mechanization, and improving production efficiency. Develop multi-purpose irrigation, prioritize investment in irrigation systems to serve concentrated aquaculture and water-saving irrigation for key upland crops. Build a synchronous and modern disaster prevention and control infrastructure to ensure minimizing natural disaster risks and proactively respond to all situations.

Promote the application of synchronous mechanization, giving priority to concentrated, large-scale production areas, organizing production according to the national key product value chain. Support farming households to invest in applying mechanization in production in accordance with the conditions of each region and each type of crop and livestock. Increase investment in

modernizing fisheries infrastructure; prioritize investment and put into operation large fisheries centers; complete investment according to the planning of fishing port systems, storm shelters for fishing vessels; implement investment in fisheries logistics service centers ²⁹.

Mobilize social resources, promote investment activities in the form of public-private partnerships to develop increasingly modern agricultural infrastructure, meeting the requirements of large-scale commodity production and international integration. Attach importance to the form of PPP (Public - Private Partnership) investment cooperation in building essential infrastructure in rural areas. Encourage and attract private investment associated with improving the efficiency of management and use of public investment.

Increase public investment in food and foodstuff production: Focus on building models of high-tech agricultural zones, investing in science and technology, training human resources to research and apply biotechnology, improve production techniques, research to accelerate progress, create breakthroughs in productivity and quality of crop and livestock varieties. Invest in building infrastructure for post-harvest preservation and processing. Encourage and support existing local processing facilities and factories to invest in upgrading technology to increase product value and quality, creating favorable output for people. Build a food reserve system to combat food speculation. Focus on attracting investment in developing logistics infrastructure. Form service industrial clusters, providing technical services for production.

Third, improve the level of research, application, and transfer of science and technology to improve productivity and quality of food.

Promote the application and transfer of scientific and technological achievements, technical advances, focusing on biotechnology, information technology, etc. Research solutions to improve the level of technological readiness and innovation capacity of agriculture to create “breakthroughs” in labor productivity, quality, and competitiveness of agricultural products. By 2030, the proportion of products applying high-tech production processes will account for 40 - 45% of the total production value of the whole industry. Gradually form a smart agriculture with advanced management, in which the foundation is the application of high technology to change traditional food production methods to modern ones. Integrating achievements of information technology, automation technology, biotechnology, application in production, contributing to the formation of smart, precise agricultural production, efficient use of resources, labor, and ensuring hygiene, food safety, adapting to climate change, international integration.

Research on selecting and creating plant and animal varieties, intensive farming processes to increase productivity, quality, and disease resistance for key crops and animals. Using new rice varieties with high productivity, high quality, pest resistance, and the ability to adapt to climate change and rising sea levels. Building a national rice research program until 2045 to serve the restructuring of the rice industry; researching and developing solutions to improve post-harvest technology and sustainable rice production, using resources economically, adapting to climate change, and resisting diseases. Focus on developing environmentally friendly rice varieties, providing high-quality products and regional specialty rice varieties. Apply high technology to production, deep processing, rice preservation, reducing post-harvest losses ³⁰.

Improving the capacity of the scientific and technological research system to ensure adequate factors in terms of facilities, equipment, and human resources to access and transfer scientific and technological advances of the world; improving the capacity of the management system,

research, production of plant and animal varieties to create new breakthroughs in productivity, quality, and added value of the industry. Applying sustainable intensive farming measures, implementing environmental regulations in the use of materials and treatment of agricultural waste; applying water-saving irrigation technology. Researching and developing advanced technological processes and equipment in cultivation, exploitation, processing, and preservation of products. Researching and applying solutions to adapt to climate change for the Central Coast region and the Mekong Delta.

Review and develop national technical standards and regulations to build technical barriers in accordance with international commitments that Vietnam has signed, in order to create favorable conditions for businesses trading and exporting food and foodstuffs. Strengthen the registration of trademarks, origin of goods, and intellectual property protection, making science and technology truly play a key role and become a driving force for development. At the same time, support businesses in researching, innovating, applying technology, prioritizing the field of small-scale household waste treatment technology, post-harvest technology, preservation, and processing of agricultural products to ensure product quality and limit loss, damage, and poor quality; search for and purchase source technology, technology suitable for the production conditions of a number of priority and key industries and fields to master, improve, and create new technology. Attract businesses to invest in the field of high-tech food and foodstuff production and trading to create chain production links. Promote the development of the processing industry to increase added value and competitiveness of agricultural products; encourage the development of the deep processing industry, refined processing industry; high-tech processing industry; develop supporting industry.

Conclusion

In recent years, Vietnam's food security policy has made an important contribution to rapidly increasing food supply, expanding people's access to food... Thanks to that, food security in Vietnam has been basically guaranteed. However, the food security policy still has many shortcomings: quality, hygiene, and food safety are not high; efficiency in food crops is still low... thereby negatively affecting both producers and consumers... The new context requires Vietnam to continue implementing the food security policy. With the experience of the past decades, with the efforts of a constructive and honest Government, of the people and for the people, it is certain that the food security policy will be increasingly improved, and its implementation will be more effective and efficient.

References

1. World Bank, 1986. Poverty and hunger: issues and options for food security in developing countries. A World Bank policy study Washington DC: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/166331467990005748> (cited February 12, 2024).
2. Nguyen Thi Be Ba, 2017. Household Food Security in the Mekong Delta. Can Tho University Journal of Science. 51, 53-63. <https://doi.org/10.22144/ctu.jvn.2017.094>
3. OHCHR. 2010. "The Right to Adequate Food". FAO: Fact Sheet No. 34: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet34en.pdf> (cited May 11, 2024).
4. Tran Hong Hanh, (2009). Overview of food security. Journal of Ethnology, No. 1 & 2, 2009. Pages 18-30
5. Elizabeth Petersen, 2017. Policy principles for food security. Australian Centre for

- https://www.aciar.gov.au/sites/default/files/legacy/vietnam_food_security_policy_web.pdf
((cited November 12, 2023).
6. Le Anh Thuc, 2012. Vietnam's Food Security in the Context of International Economic Integration. Master's thesis in Foreign Economics. Vietnam National University, Hanoi.
7. Pham Thi Hong Diep, Nguyen Thi Nhung, 2024. Food security in Vietnam: Current situation and issues. State Management Journal: <https://www.quanlynhanuoc.vn/2024/04/18/an-ninh-luong-thuc-o-viet-nam-thuc-trang-va-nhung-van-de-dat-ra/> (cited May 12, 2024)
8. Tran Huu Dong, 2016. Food security of South Africa and Algeria: Comparative study and policy implications for Vietnam. Master's thesis in international economics. Academy of Social Sciences (Vietnam).
9. Elizabeth Petersen, Vu Hoang Yen, David Vanzetti, 2017. Evaluation of Vietnam's food security policies. Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research: https://www.aciar.gov.au/sites/default/files/legacy/vietnam_food_security_policy_web.pdf, 74-92 (cited November 12, 2023).
10. Tran Cong Thang, Vu Huy Phuc, Elizabeth Petersen, 2017. Stakeholder perceptions on the development and effectiveness of food security policies in Vietnam. Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research: https://www.aciar.gov.au/sites/default/files/legacy/vietnam_food_security_policy_web.pdf, 94-109 (cited November 12, 2023).
11. Nguyen Duy Quyet, 2024. Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on agricultural development and the Party's application to the issue of ensuring food security in Vietnam today. Communist Review: <https://www.tapchiconsan.org.vn/web/guest/kinh-te/-/2018/991302/tu-tuong-ho-chi-minh-ve-phat-trien-nong-nghiep-va-su-van-dung-cua-dang-doi-voi-van-de-bao-dam-an-ninh-luong-thuc-o-viet-nam-hien-nay.aspx> (cited October 29, 2024)).
12. Mai Quoc Dung, 2024. The Party's policy on agricultural development and ensuring food security (2008-2023). Journal of Party History: <https://tapchilichsudang.vn/chu-truong-cua-dang-ve-phat-trien-nong-nghiep-bao-dam-an-ninh-luong-thuc-2008-2023.html> (cited October 1, 2024).
13. Politburo, 1988. Resolution No. 10-NQ/TW on Innovation in Agricultural Economic Management. Issued on April 5, 1988 (Vietnam).
14. Vu Diep Anh, 2021. Some main features of Vietnam's rice exports. Industry and Trade Magazine: <https://tapchicongthuong.vn/mot-so-net-chinh-trong-xuat-khau-gao-cua-viet-nam-82542.htm> (cited October 10, 2024).
15. Duong Mong Huyen, 2010. Food security - Issues raised for socio-economic development and ensuring national security. Communist Review: <https://tapchiconsan.org.vn/nguyen-cu/-/2018/1819/an-ninh-luong-thuc---nhung-van-de-dat-ra-doi-voi-phat-trien-kinh-te---xa-hoi-va-bao-dam-an-ninh-quoc-gia.aspx> (cited June 20, 2024).
16. Central Executive Committee, 2008. Resolution No. 26-NQ/TW on agriculture, farmers and rural areas. Issued on August 5, 2008 (Vietnam)
17. Politburo, 2009. Conclusion No. 53-KL/TW on the Project "National Food Security to 2020". Issued on August 5, 2009 (Vietnam)
18. Government, 2009. Resolution No. 63/NQ-CP On ensuring national food security. Issued on December 23, 2009
19. Politburo, 2020. Conclusion No. 81-KL/TW on ensuring national food security by 2030. Issued on July 29, 2020 (Vietnam)

20. Government, 2021. Resolution No. 34/NQ-CP On ensuring national food security by 2030. Issued on March 25, 2021 (Vietnam)
21. Minh Ngoc, 2023. Opportunities and challenges with a population of 100 million people. Government Newspaper: (<https://media.chinhphu.vn/co-hoi-va-thach-thuc-doi-voi-quy-mo-dan-so-100-trieu-dan-10223071612013075.htm>) (cited November 20, 2023).
22. Central Executive Committee. 1991. Political report of the 6th Central Executive Committee presented at the 7th National Congress of the Party. Communist Party of Vietnam e-newspaper: <https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-vii/bao-cau-chinh-tri-cua-ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-khoa-vi-trinh-tai-dai-hoi-dai-bieu-toan-quoc-1800> (cited October 12, 2023).
23. Nguyen Duong Hung, 2024. Achievements in agricultural, farmer and rural development over nearly 40 years of implementing the renovation process. Communist Review: https://www.tapchiconsan.org.vn/media-story/-/asset_publisher/V8hhp4dK3lGf/content/nhung-thanh-tuu-trong-phat-trien-nong-nghiep-nong-dan-nong-thon-qua-gan-40-nam-thuc-hien-cong-cuoc-doi-moi (cited November 21, 2024).
24. N. Duong, 2024. Innovation and development of rural socio-economy: Creating a sustainable foundation for the future. Communist Party of Vietnam e-newspaper: <https://dangcongsan.vn/ghu-tron-niem-tin/tin-tuc/doi-moi-va-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-nong-thon-tao-nen-tang-ben-vung-cho-tuong-lai-685140.html> (cited December 5, 2024).
25. T.Truc, D.Khanh, 2022. Effective crop conversion. Hau Giang Newspaper: <https://baohaugiang.com.vn/nong-nghiep-nong-thon/chuyen-doi-cay-trong-hieu-qua-114619.html> (cited October 12, 2024).
26. BT, 2020. Ensuring food security in the new context. Communist Party of Vietnam e-newspaper: <https://dangcongsan.vn/tien-toi-dai-hoi-dang-bo-cac-cap-va-dai-hoi-xiii-cua-dang/phong-trao-thi-dua-chao-mung-dai-hoi-dang-bo-cac-cap-tien-toi-dai-hoi-xiii-cua-dang/dam-bao-an-ninh-luong-thuc-trong-boi-can-h-moi-553352.html> (cited October 12, 2024).
27. Thuy Khanh, 2024. Strategic breakthrough to modernize the fisheries industry. TSVN: <https://thuysanvietnam.com.vn/dot-pha-chien-luoc-nham-hien-dai-hoa-nganh-thuy-san/> (cited October 13, 2024)
28. Le Linh, 2020. Developing high-tech agriculture. Communist Party of Vietnam e-newspaper: <https://dangcongsan.vn/khoa-hoc-va-cong-nghe-voi-su-nghiep-cong-nghiep-hoa-hien-dai-hoa-dat-nuoc/diem-nhan-khoa-hoc-va-cong-nghe/phat-trien-nong-nghiep-ung-dung-cong-nghe-cao-563993.html> (cited October 13, 2024).