

University of Groningen

Quality management in the Pangasius export supply chain in Vietnam

Khoi, Le Nguyen Doan

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2011

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Khoi, L. N. D. (2011). *Quality management in the Pangasius export supply chain in Vietnam: the case of small-scale Pangasius farming in the Mekong River Delta*. University of Groningen, SOM research school.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.



university of
 groningen

STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

Quality Management in the Pangasius Export Supply Chain in Vietnam

The Case of Small-Scale Pangasius Farming in the Mekong River Delta

Le Nguyen Doan Khoi

1. Smallholders play an important role in the economic development of Vietnam, especially in the Pangasius sector. The development of this sector is a major source of foreign currency and employment (Chapter 1).
2. The inclusion of smallholders in export value chains faces major challenges regarding knowledge dissemination and access to resources (fingerlings, feeds, drugs, finances) (Chapter 5).
3. The implementation of a fish quality assurance system requires clearly defined rules and standards, the establishment of an appropriate fish control system, and the provision of proper training services (Chapter 6).
4. In the Pangasius supply chain, the processing/export firms are generally the most powerful stakeholders, playing a leading role in organizing chain quality management. It is vital for small-scale fish farmers to develop business relations with processing/export firms through flexible contract farming (Chapter 7).
5. To develop a well-organized fish supply chain, it is crucial to encourage small-scale farmers to develop horizontal coordination among farmers (Chapter 8)
6. Small-scale farmers are aware of the importance of proper fish disease prevention and fish disease treatment. However, they need more training and extension services to assist them (Chapter 9).
7. The willingness to invest in advanced farming system is high among the farmers who are aware of the potential improvements (Chapter 10).
8. Vietnamese Research Centers should be involved in research projects analyzing opportunities in the World market for Pangasius producers. Not only technical and environmental challenges, but also organizational challenges, need proper attention.
9. Writing a thesis requires dedication and discipline until writing becomes an addiction.