

INNOVATION OF THEORETICAL THINKING ON INDUSTRIALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AREAS TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN VIETNAM

ĐỔI MỚI TƯ DUY LÝ LUẬN VỀ CÔNG NGHIỆP HÓA VÀ HIỆN ĐẠI HÓA NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ NÔNG THÔN NHẪM THÚC ĐẨY TĂNG TRƯỞNG KINH TẾ BỀN VỮNG Ở VIỆT NAM

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Abstract - The paper analyzes the evolution and development of the theoretical thinking of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas from the post-Doi moi (Renovation) period to the present, with particular emphasis on the new perspectives affirmed at the 13th National Party Congress. Based on theoretical research methods, including the systematic synthesis and analysis of Party documents and resolutions across successive Party Congresses, combined with comparisons to international experience, the study clarifies the shift from small-scale agricultural production to large-scale commodity production associated with multi-value agribusiness development. The systematization of this theoretical foundation contributes to affirming the soundness of the Party's development orientation in the new context.

Key words - Agriculture; industrialization; modernization; rural; theoretical thinking.

1. Introduction

Industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas have been considered a constant and consistent policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam since the Renovation (Doi moi) period to the present. The achievements attained in all fields after nearly 40 years of implementing the Renovation process - particularly the Socio-Economic Development Strategy for 2011-2020 - have affirmed the Party's policy of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas. These achievements have contributed to enhancing Vietnam's position in the international arena and have provided a solid foundation for further development in the coming period.

The process of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas in Vietnam has created a strong driving force for economic growth, "Vietnam's agricultural sector grows at 2.8-3% annually, among the world's highest rates. Favorable ecological conditions, fertile land, abundant water resources, and a young workforce enable effective use of over 10 million hectares of farmland, producing diverse crops, ensuring food security, and generating more than USD 45 billion in exports annually" [1].

After nearly 15 years of implementing Resolution No. 26-NQ/TW of the 10th Party Central Committee on agriculture, farmers, and rural development, under the

Tóm tắt - Bài viết phân tích quá trình vận động và phát triển tư duy lý luận của Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam về công nghiệp hóa, hiện đại hóa nông nghiệp và nông thôn từ sau thời kỳ Đổi mới đến nay, đặc biệt nhấn mạnh những quan điểm mới được khẳng định tại Đại hội đại biểu toàn quốc lần thứ XIII của Đảng. Trên cơ sở phương pháp nghiên cứu lý luận, bao gồm tổng hợp và phân tích có hệ thống các văn kiện, nghị quyết của Đảng qua các kỳ Đại hội, kết hợp so sánh với kinh nghiệm quốc tế, nghiên cứu làm rõ sự chuyển dịch từ sản xuất nông nghiệp nhỏ lẻ sang sản xuất hàng hóa quy mô lớn gắn với phát triển kinh tế nông nghiệp đa giá trị. Việc hệ thống hóa nền tảng lý luận này góp phần khẳng định tính đúng đắn trong định hướng phát triển của Đảng trong bối cảnh mới.

Từ khóa - Nông nghiệp; công nghiệp hóa; hiện đại hóa; nông thôn; tư duy lý luận.

consistent leadership and direction of Party committees and organizations at all levels, together with the active participation and broad consensus of society, Viet Nam's agriculture, farmers, and rural areas have achieved significant and comprehensive progress.

However, the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas, however, require a more comprehensive perspective to serve as a basis for development orientation with renewed thinking, a new vision, and appropriate policies, tasks, and specific solutions. This is in addition to the accomplishments in both theoretical and practical aspects. Such an approach will ensure that agriculture develops rapidly, sustainably, and effectively, firmly safeguarding national food security, protecting the ecological environment, and enhancing climate change adaptation.

Rural areas must develop comprehensively, with synchronous and modern socio-economic infrastructure; a rational economic structure and forms of production organization; a safe, healthy living environment rich in national cultural identity; maintained political security, order, and social safety; and clean and strong grassroots Party organizations and political systems, in line with the goals and vision set forth in Resolution No. 19-NQ/TW of the 13th Party Central Committee.

2. The evolution of the Communist Party's theoretical thinking on the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas since the Doi moi process (renovation) in Vietnam

2.1. At the 5th Plenary Session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the Communist Party of Vietnam stated that: “Industrialization and modernization of agriculture is the process of shifting the agricultural economic structure towards large-scale commodity production, associated with processing the industry and the market; implementing mechanization, electrification, irrigation, applying scientific and technological achievements, first of all biotechnology, introducing modern equipment, techniques and technologies into agricultural production stages to improve productivity, quality, efficiency, and competitiveness of agricultural products in the market” [2, p.1045].

Based on the viewpoint of the Communist Party of Vietnam presented above, the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas in Viet Nam should be regarded as a far-reaching transformation of economic production, moving from reliance mainly on manual labor toward the extensive use of modern techniques and technologies.

2.2. Experience from miraculously developed countries such as South Korea and Taiwan (China) shows that they have successfully transformed from an agricultural-based economy to an industrialized economy. During the period from 1950 to 1980, with support from US ODA and other forms of assistance, the governments of South Korea and Taiwan (China) focused on producing export goods as the main means of economic development. At the same time, they carried out hunger eradication, poverty reduction, and land reform programs to encourage farmers and increase agricultural output, especially in Taiwan (China).

Between 1960 and 1975, South Korea’s GDP structure was significantly reshaped as a result of this policy, with the agricultural sector’s share being reduced from 45% to 25%, while the share of manufacturing expanded from 9% to 27%. By 2020, Korea's service sector accounted for about 57% of GDP, industry accounted for 33%, and agriculture accounted for less than 2%. These trends show that the country increasingly shifted toward industrialization.

Although Viet Nam still applies the import substitution strategy, it should not be implemented at any cost, it is necessary to select products with production efficiency and competitiveness compared with imported products. The orientation for developing industries and product types must be based on economic efficiency, with comparisons of standards, quality, and prices in the international context.

Regional development practices and national experiences provide important empirical foundations, particularly the rapid industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas observed in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan (China) during the twentieth century, as well as in China in more recent years. From these practical references, it is clear that the Communist Party of

Vietnam has made notable advances in its theoretical thinking on the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas. From the recognition that: “Despite some development steps, in general, our country's agriculture has not yet escaped the state of small-scale production, technical facilities remain weak in many aspects, technology is backward, labor productivity, crop and livestock productivity are still low. Agriculture has not yet met the needs of the people, raw materials for industry, goods for export, markets and accumulated resources to promote industrialization” [2, p.477], the Resolution of the 5th Central Committee, Session VII (June 10, 1993) the Party, affirmed the viewpoint: “Putting the development of agriculture and the agricultural economy in the direction of commodity production in the process of industrialization and modernization of the country, considering it a strategic task of primary importance” [2, p.481]. This is the first time the Communist Party of Vietnam has introduced the concept of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural economy and identified it as a strategic task of primary importance. Nevertheless, a clear and explicit definition of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas was not articulated at the conference.

The 7th Central Conference, Session VII, once again emphasized the need to pay attention to the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and the rural economy. This both affirmed the urgency of industrializing and modernizing agriculture and rural areas in our country and indicated that the Party and State agencies must constantly strengthen the direction of agricultural and rural development, ensure food and foodstuffs, meet the increasingly high consumption needs of society and export; increasingly provide raw materials for industrial development and national economic sectors.

At the 8th National Party Congress in 1996, following the resolution of the socio-economic crisis, the initial task of the transitional period focused on establishing foundations for industrialization, which had largely been fulfilled, the Communist Party of Vietnam affirmed: the nation was entering a new national stage, characterized by the advancement of industrialization and modernization. Therefore, it is necessary to reconsider what changes have occurred in the overall process of industrialization, how the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas were previously understood, and in what ways these issues should be approached under current conditions?

After ten years of Renovation, the 8th Party Congress concluded that the country had overcome the socio-economic crisis and that the tasks defined for the initial stage of the transitional period, which focused on creating the foundations for industrialization, had been largely completed, thereby making it possible to move into a new period of promoting national industrialization and modernization. The Congress also identified the strategic direction for the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas in Viet Nam: “In the coming years, capital capacity is still limited, employment demand is urgent, people's lives remain difficult, the socio-

economic situation is not yet stable and solid. We must avoid being subjective and hasty, overly biased toward heavy industry, or pursuing large scale at any cost. We must pay special attention to the industrialization of agriculture and rural areas, make efforts to develop agriculture, forestry and fishery, the agricultural, forestry and fishery processing industries, and the consumer goods industry..." [3, p.22]. This development may be regarded as a significant advance in the theoretical perspective of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas under new conditions. This is because transforming agriculture and the rural economy toward large scale production is a vital task in both the short and long term, along with carrying out the industrialization and modernization of agricultural and rural areas and developing new rural areas.

The Party also affirms that the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas must be linked to the implementation of democratization, creating a new division of labor, solving employment, improving people's lives and building new rural areas. At the 8th Congress, the Party further clarified its orientation for the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas, emphasizing a strategy of comprehensive development across agriculture, forestry, and fisheries through specialized production, the application of modern technologies, the expansion of processing industries connected to raw material zones, the promotion of traditional and emerging rural occupations, and the strengthening of economic and social infrastructure toward the goal of a modern and civilized countryside [3, p.87].

The 9th National Party Congress (2001) occurred when humanity was moving into the twenty-first century, as Vietnam confronted significant opportunities alongside numerous challenges. The 9th Congress outlined the socio economic development guidelines and strategies, stating that they focus on "advancing industrialization and modernization, building an economy that is both independent and self reliant, and striving to transform the country into an industrialized nation.... Economic development, industrialization and modernization are the key tasks. Our country's industrialization and modernization path need and can shorten the time compared to previous countries, with both sequential steps and leaps" [4, p.24-24]. It can be affirmed that, before and after, the Communist Party of Vietnam has always identified the central position of industrialization throughout the transition period. Considering industrialization as the center means that all tasks must focus on serving the task of industrialization. On the contrary, in each step of the industrialization process, it is the driving force to promote and facilitate the implementation of other tasks. The goal of industrialization identified by the Party is still to turn Vietnam into an industrialized country. Regarding the orientation of industrialization development, it has not changed since then, still firmly following the socialist orientation. Although the position, goals, and orientation of industrialization are basically the same, the strategic motto,

implementation methods, and determined steps are not the same. Concerning the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas, the Party reaffirmed that "Strengthen the direction and mobilization of necessary resources to accelerate the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas. Continue to develop and bring agriculture, forestry, and fisheries to a new level by applying scientific and technological advances, especially biotechnology,..." [4, p.26]. Also during the term of the 9th Congress, the Party issued Resolution No. 15/NQ-TW dated March 18, 2002 on Accelerating the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas in the 2001-2010 period with "the general and long-term goal of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas is to build a large-scale, efficient and sustainable commodity agriculture with high productivity, quality and competitiveness on the basis of applying advanced scientific and technological achievements, meeting domestic and export needs; building increasingly rich, beautiful, democratic, fair and civilized rural areas with a reasonable economic structure, suitable production relations, and increasingly modern socio-economic infrastructure" [2, p.1047].

Continuing the strategic viewpoints on industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas of the 9th Congress and previous guiding viewpoints, the Resolution of the 9th Central Committee, 9th tenure (2004) determined the policy of "focusing on building small and medium-sized industrial parks and clusters to serve the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas associated with environmental protection" [5, p.198], promoting the implementation of the economic restructuring of agriculture and rural areas towards creating specialized, intensive, high-productivity and high-quality commodity production areas, applying new scientific and technological advances, especially biotechnology, associated with product processing and consumption.

At the 10th National Party Congress (2006), the Communist Party of Vietnam affirmed the policy: "Further promote the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas, synchronously solving the issues of agriculture, rural areas and farmers. Comprehensively develop agriculture, strongly shift the structure of agriculture and rural economy towards creating increasingly high added value, linked to processing industry and market; implement mechanization, electrification, irrigation, rapidly apply scientific and technological advances and biotechnology and production, improve productivity, quality and competitiveness, suitable to the characteristics of each region and locality" [6, p.29]. It can be said that the early years of the twenty-first century have posed many challenges for Vietnam on the path of opening up and integrating more deeply with the world, especially the conclusion of negotiations to join the World Trade Organization WTO (October 26, 2006), then determining the direction of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas of Vietnam set

by the Party is to rapidly and effectively develop products, industries and fields with advantages, meeting domestic and export needs is urgent.

By clearly recognizing the opportunities and challenges facing the nation, the 11th National Party Congress unanimously adopted the Platform for National Construction during the Transitional Period to Socialism, as supplemented and developed in 2011, and affirmed that “from now until the middle of the twenty-first century, the entire Party and people must make sustained efforts to build the country into a modern industrialized nation in accordance with a socialist orientation” [7, p.25]. The 11th Congress also approved the Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2011 - 2020 with the general goal of: "Strive to make our country basically become a modern industrialized country by 2020;... Vietnam's position in the international arena continues to be raised; creating a solid foundation for further development in the following period" [7, p.31]. Regarding the issue of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas, the Party continues to emphasize: “Comprehensively develop agriculture in a modern, effective and sustainable direction, promoting the advantages of tropical agriculture. On the basis of land accumulation, promoting mechanization, applying modern technology (especially biotechnology); rearranging the structure of crops and livestock; developing household economy, farms, cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives, specialized zones, high-tech agricultural zones, large production complexes” [7, p. 195-196]. The 12th National Party Congress (2016) acknowledged that implementation had not been truly synchronous and comprehensive. It emphasized developing agriculture toward large-scale commodity production, applying advanced technologies, increasing added value, and expanding exports. Besides, there are still many targets and criteria in the goal of striving to make our country basically become a modern industrialized country by 2020 that have not been achieved as expected. These are also profound lessons that the Communist Party of Vietnam has drawn for the next development period. The Congress has "identified the criteria for an industrialized country in a modern direction.... The process of national industrialization and modernization is implemented through three successive stages, including the establishment of prerequisites and conditions, the acceleration of industrialization and modernization, and the enhancement of their overall quality. It was further emphasized that “in the coming five years, the country will continue to advance industrialization and modernization, with priority given to agriculture and rural areas, pursuing rapid and sustainable development, and striving to fundamentally transform Viet Nam into a modern industrialized nation” [8, p.189-190]. At the same time, the 12th Congress outlined the orientation and key tasks for the development of the agricultural and rural economy, stating that it aims at “developing agriculture toward large scale commodity production, applying advanced technologies, enhancing product quality, ensuring food safety and hygiene, increasing added value, and expanding exports”.

Priority is given to the broad application of science and technology in agricultural production and management, particularly biotechnology and information technology. At the same time, the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas are accelerated in order to enhance productivity, quality, efficiency, and overall competitiveness, while firmly safeguarding national food security in both the short and long term and improving farmers' incomes and living conditions. Agricultural sector restructuring is likewise identified as a key focus.

Focusing on investing in key agricultural production areas. There are appropriate policies to accumulate and concentrate land, strongly attract investment resources for agricultural development; gradually form high-tech agricultural - industrial - service complexes [8, p.92-93]. On that basis, favorable conditions are created to enable Vietnamese agricultural products to attain sufficient competitiveness in regional and international markets.

The evolution of the Party's theoretical thinking on the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas is clearly reflected in its Congresses and Resolutions, moving from an emphasis on the comprehensive development of the rural economy and new rural construction as key tasks for maintaining socio-economic stability (1991); to industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas, synchronously solving agricultural, rural and farmer issues (2006). The comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in the direction of industrialization and modernization, closely linked with addressing issues related to farmers and rural areas (2011); the continued promotion of industrialization and modernization, with particular emphasis on the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas in connection with new rural development (2016)...; Affirming the important role of agriculture, rural areas and farmers in the process of industrialization and modernization of the country is an objective requirement. With a large proportion of the population living in rural areas in Vietnam today, the country's wealth and prosperity cannot be achieved without the sustainable development of rural areas and the lives of farmers. Similarly, the process of industrialization and modernization of the country cannot be completed without the modernization of rural areas.

It can thus be affirmed that since the Renovation period, the Communist Party of Vietnam has maintained a consistent approach in defining the role, objectives, and development orientations of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

With a strategic vision, facing the achievements, challenges and development opportunities of agriculture, farmers and rural areas in Vietnam, the 13th National Party Congress proposed major policies, creating a revolutionary change in thinking in agriculture. Creatively and effectively implementing the policies and solutions set forth by the 13th National Party Congress has created a new driving force for the development of agriculture, farmers and rural areas with a generation of farmer members with innovative thinking, self-reliance, and the

aspiration to turn the country into a socialist-oriented developed country. This orientation was further reinforced at the 5th Conference of the 13th Party Central Committee in October 2022 through the adoption of Resolution No. 19-NQ/TW on agriculture, farmers, and rural areas toward 2030, with a vision extending to 2045. The Resolution affirmed that “agriculture, farmers, and rural areas constitute three closely connected and inseparable components, occupying a particularly important role and position in the cause of renewal, national construction, and national defense; serving as a fundamental base and a major driving force for socio-economic development, environmental protection, climate change adaptation, the maintenance of political stability, the assurance of national defense and security, and the preservation and promotion of Vietnamese cultural values and people, while meeting the demands of international integration”. Within this framework, it was emphasized that “farmers are the subject and central actors in the process of agricultural development, the rural economy, and new rural construction,” and that “agriculture represents a national advantage and a key pillar of the economy” [9].

3. Positive developments in theoretical thinking on agriculture and rural development

The above viewpoints of the Party are an important basis for the Government system and localities to soon develop specific, timely, and effective policies to complete the goals of the Strategy for sustainable agricultural and rural development for the period 2021 - 2030, with a vision to 2050 (Decision No. 150/QĐ-TTg dated January 28, 2022 of the Prime Minister). Faced with the great changes in the domestic and international situation, the Party and State have made positive changes in theoretical thinking in agriculture such as:

Firstly, constantly promote linkages to link agriculture with service sectors, processing industries, regional and local linkages, as well as international markets. In the past, when talking about agriculture, we often thought that it was simply an economic production sector with stages, with many locations or joint ventures, linkages between enterprises. At the 13th Congress, facing the new context of the country in general, agriculture and rural areas in particular, the Party clearly identified: "Restructuring the regional economy, innovating linkage institutions between localities in the region and between regions, promoting the role of dynamic economic regions and large cities, paying attention to developing disadvantaged regions, narrowing the development gap between regions" [10, p.122]. This shows that the administrative boundary mindset has been broken, replaced by linkages between sectors, inter-regions, and linkages in organizing production to focus on building national, regional, and international strategies and agricultural processing. The innovation of thinking from agricultural production to agricultural business with the role of "midwife" of agricultural enterprises with new, modern technology and the most compatible mechanisms and policies to support and encourage land concentration, investment in science and technology, improving the quality and value of agricultural products associated with

market demand. This will help small production and business households, if they have cooperatives to link with enterprises, small and medium enterprises with associations can link with large enterprises, if they have links with global chains, can link with multinational enterprises. The 13th Congress affirmed: "Closely link agriculture with industry and services; production with preservation, processing, consumption, brand building, and enhance the value of agricultural products in value chains" [10, p.124].

Secondly, the attention has increasingly been directed toward sustainable agricultural development. Previously, thinking was largely limited to seasonal considerations and short-term relationships among farmers, enterprises, and the state, reflecting a focus on immediate benefits in space and time without adequate attention to long-term outcomes. At present, however, Vietnamese agriculture, rural areas, and farmers have oriented toward “developing agriculture and the rural economy in association with building new rural areas toward ecological agriculture, modern rural areas, and smart farmers”, while also “focusing on the development of large-scale commodity agriculture, applying high technology, and promoting the potential and advantages of each region and locality” [10, p.124]. This orientation is further specified in the objectives of the Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy for the period 2021-2030, with a vision to 2050, which emphasizes “building a commodity-based agricultural sector while developing agriculture in line with local advantages, toward a modern model characterized by high productivity, quality, efficiency, sustainability, and competitiveness among leading groups in the region and globally, while firmly ensuring national food security and making significant contributions to socio-economic stability, disaster and epidemic prevention, environmental protection, climate change response, and the effective implementation of international commitments on greenhouse gas emission reduction. The strategy also aims at improving income levels, quality of life, and the role and status of agricultural producers; creating non-agricultural employment to diversify livelihoods and achieve sustainable poverty reduction in rural areas, while ensuring equitable development opportunities among regions. In addition, it promotes comprehensive and modern rural development in association with the urbanization process, with synchronized infrastructure and social services aligned with urban standards; preserving and promoting national cultural identity; building green, clean, and orderly rural spaces; and ensuring security and social order. Furthermore, it underscores the development of agriculture and the rural economy in connection with new rural construction toward highly effective ecological agriculture, modern rural areas, and civilized farmers”.

Thirdly, developing green agriculture (organic), high-tech agriculture, and circular agriculture. This is one of the important changes in thinking about agricultural, rural, and farmer development. By continuing to promote the National Target Program on building new rural areas,

advanced new rural areas, building a model cultural life with a synchronous agricultural and rural infrastructure system and protecting the ecological environment, we will bring our country's agriculture and rural areas to a new level. To realize the objectives set for 2030 in the Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development for the period 2021-2030, with a vision to 2050, the focus is placed on "developing green and environmentally friendly agriculture, enhancing adaptation to climate change, reducing environmental pollution in rural areas, and striving to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 10% compared with the 2020 level. The forest coverage rate is maintained at approximately 42%, while the area of forest land certified for sustainable forest management exceeds one million hectares". This requires Vietnam's agricultural production and agricultural product exports to be green, humane, and sustainable. Today's domestic and world markets have been moving towards the need for clean food - luxurious clothing and valuable food, so agricultural products must aim to integrate multiple values, not just a matter of nutrition but also pay special attention to culture, to environmental protection.

4. Conclusion

The theoretical perspective of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas has developed through successive stages, as evidenced by the Party's National Congresses and Resolutions. Starting with the goal of stabilizing the socio-economic situation and building new rural areas, the Communist Party of Vietnam has shifted its focus towards industrialization and modernization, emphasizing the enhanced role of agriculture in the national economy. The 13th National Congress established the objective of promoting an ecological agricultural model, modern rural areas, and civilized farmers, together with the application of advanced technologies and large-scale production approaches.

At the 5th Conference of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam in 2022, Resolution No. 19-NQ/TW emphasized that agriculture, farmers, and rural areas are three interconnected elements, playing a pivotal role in socio-economic development, environmental protection, national defense and security, and cultural preservation. Farmers are recognized as the subject, the center of this development process, with agriculture being the backbone of the country's development.

The perspectives of the Communist Party of Vietnam have served as a foundational basis for the government and local authorities in formulating policies aimed at

sustainable agricultural and rural development toward 2030, with a vision extending to 2050. These reforms in the Communist Party of Vietnam's theoretical thinking align with three main directions: strengthening the link between agriculture and industries, services, and local areas, promoting production based on value chains that connect regional, national, and international markets; promoting sustainable development, transitioning from short-term agricultural models to ecological agriculture, focusing on quality, high-tech applications, improving income for the people, protecting the environment, and supporting the objective of lowering greenhouse gas emissions; developing green agriculture and high-tech agriculture through circular and organic farming models, aiming to build modern, safe, and clean rural areas that meet the trends of "clean" consumption and integrate multiple values./.

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