

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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**ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND
FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN DONG THAP PROVINCE**

ABSTRACT OF DOCTORAL THESIS

MAJOR: POLITICAL ECONOMY

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**The thesis can be found at the National Library
and the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics**

INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the topic

Ecological agriculture is an inevitable development trend of modern agriculture, ensuring harmony between economic, social and environmental goals. In the context of the transition to green, circular agriculture, high-tech application and digital transformation, the requirement to improve the efficiency of production organization and develop the agricultural value chain is becoming more and more urgent. That requires promoting forms of economic linkage, especially linkages between enterprises and farmer households in order to overcome small-scale production, improve competitiveness and ensure sustainable development.

Practical shows that economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households play an important role in the development of ecological agriculture through the association of production with processing, consumption, application of science and technology and product traceability. However, from the perspective of political economy, the problems of the mechanism of formation, mobilization and development of this link in the conditions of ecological agricultural development have not been fully studied.

Dong Thap is a locality with a lot of potential and experience in ecological agricultural development. After the merger of Dong Thap province with Tien Giang province, Dong Thap province has a larger development space with many concentrated production areas, creating favorable conditions for the expansion of forms of economic linkages. However, the link between enterprises and farmer households still has limitations such as not high sustainability, disparity in the capacity of subjects, ineffective mechanisms for benefit sharing and risk resolution, while the regulatory role of the State has not been systematically studied and clarified.

In terms of academics, the research contributes to clarifying the nature, content and mechanism of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture from the perspective of the relationship between production forces and production relations; at the same time, it provides a scientific basis for perfecting mechanisms and policies to reconcile interests among subjects, promote the development of ecological agriculture in a modern and sustainable direction.

Starting from the above-mentioned theoretical and practical requirements, the PhD student chose the topic ***"Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province"*** as a doctoral thesis majoring in Political Economy. This is a research topic of urgent theoretical and practical significance. need to be studied systematically and in-depth today.

2. Research objectives and tasks

2.1. Purpose of the study

The thesis clarifies the theoretical and practical basis of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture at the provincial level from the perspective of Political Economy. From there, assess the current situation of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020 - 2025 and propose main solutions to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in accordance with the development requirements of production forces in the development of ecological agriculture to 2025 2030, with a vision to 2045.

2.2. Research tasks

Firstly, an overview of domestic and foreign research works related to economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households, ecological agriculture and issues within the scope of research of the thesis; thereby identifying research gaps and issues that need to be further clarified from the perspective of Political Economy.

Secondly, to selectively systematize, supplement, clarify and complete the theoretical framework on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture at the provincial level on the basis of the development requirements of production forces, the adaptation of production relations and the mechanism for regulating interest relations between owners body.

Thirdly, based on the theoretical framework, the thesis analyzes the current situation of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020 - 2025; assess the achievements, limitations and causes of limitations from the perspective of the conformity between production relations and the development level of the productive forces.

Fourthly, forecasting the context and new requirements for economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development; thereby proposing mainly appropriate views and solutions to promote economic linkages between businesses and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province to 2030, with a vision to 2045.

3. Objects and scope of the study

3.1. Research objects

From the perspective of political economy science, the research object of the thesis is the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the provincial area.

3.2. Scope of the study

Content: The thesis studies economic linkages between two main subjects, namely enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province. The thesis approaches the problem from the perspective of Political Economy, in which considering that economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households are not only simple production and business cooperation, but a form of mobilization of production relations in the new development conditions of the productive forces. At the same time, the thesis studies the role of the State in creating an institutional environment, policies and regulatory mechanisms in order to harmonize the interests of subjects, promote the development of forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in accordance with the requirements of developing production forces and developing sustainable ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province.

Regarding space: The thesis studies the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province (including Tien Giang province and Dong Thap province before and after the arrangement of provincial administrative units).

Time: The thesis focuses on analyzing and evaluating the current situation of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020 - 2025, thereby proposing views and a system of solutions to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province to 2030, with a vision to 2045.

4. Theoretical basis and research methods

4.1. Theoretical basis

The thesis is based on the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought; the guidelines and policies of the Party and State of Vietnam. At the same time, inherit and selectively absorb research results from scientific works related to the thesis. In addition, the thesis is also based on modern economic theories such as: theory of sustainable agricultural development, value chain theory, transaction cost theory, contract theory and sharing economy theory.

4.2. Research methods

The thesis uses dialectical materialist methodology and research methods of political economy science, scientific abstraction methods combined with logical, historical, inductive methods combined with interpretation in chapters to clarify the theme of the thesis is the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of bio-agriculture Thai. At the same time, the thesis combines the use of other methods to explain research problems, specifically such as: analysis and synthesis methods; methods of investigation and survey; methods of collecting secondary and primary data; methods of context analysis, forecasting the development trend of research problems.

5. New contributions of the thesis

5.1. New theoretical contributions

Firstly, the thesis develops and develops an analytical framework on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture at the provincial level from the perspective of Political Economy, on the basis of clarifying the relationship between the development of production forces, the adaptation of production relations and the mechanism for regulating the relationship of interests between the subjects participating in the association.

Secondly, the thesis clarifies the content of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture through three basic aspects: (i) the requirements of the development of production forces for economic linkages; (ii) the transformation of production relations in terms of ownership relations, management organizational relations and benefit distribution relations; (iii) resolving conflicts of interest and the role of the State in ensuring the conformity between production relations and the development level of the productive forces. This is an approach that has not been analyzed systematically and in-depth by previous studies.

Thirdly, the thesis develops a system of criteria for evaluating economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the direction of reflecting the political and economic nature of economic linkages, including: the ability to improve the level of production forces; the degree of suitability of economic linkages with the level of development of the productive forces; the ability to reconcile and resolve conflicts of interest between subjects; efficiency and sustainability of economic linkages.

5.2. New Practical Contributions

Firstly, the thesis identifies and analyzes the specific factors of Dong Thap province that affect the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture, especially factors related to the linked subjects, the institutional environment in the conditions of ecological agricultural development and the implementation of the local government model level.

Secondly, the thesis analyzes and clarifies the current situation of economic linkages

between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020 - 2025 from the perspective of the mobilization of production relations and the relevance of production relations with the development level of production forces. thereby pointing out the achievements, limitations and causes of limitations in the process of economic linkage.

Thirdly, on the basis of forecasting the new development context of ecological agriculture, the thesis proposes a system of views and solutions in the direction of perfecting production relations, harmonizing interests between subjects and promoting the State's regulatory role in promoting economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in agricultural development ecology in Dong Thap province to 2030, with a vision to 2045.

6. Theoretical and practical significance of the thesis

6.1. Theoretical

- To form a theoretical framework on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province in the new context.

- To form a system of contents and criteria for evaluating economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the provinces in the conditions of international integration, the Fourth Industrial Revolution and climate change.

6.2. Regarding practice

- The research results contribute to Dong Thap province to carry out the planning, supplement and complete policies to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture. At the same time, implementing synchronous programs and plans, creating a favorable environment to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture, towards becoming a dynamic, pioneering and model province in the development of ecological agriculture in the Mekong Delta and the whole country.

- The thesis is a reference for research and teaching of related topics.

7. Structure of the thesis

In addition to the introduction, conclusion, list of the author's published works related to the thesis, the list of references and the attached appendices, the structure of the thesis consists of 4 chapters and 10 sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

RELATED TO ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

1.1. OVERVIEW OF TYPICAL RESEARCH WORKS RELATED TO ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

1.1.1. Research works related to agroecological development

Foreign research works have clarified the trends and effects of ecological agriculture development in the form of conservation agriculture, organic farming, analysis of benefits and factors affecting the development of ecological agriculture, thereby orienting

institutions, ecological agriculture development policy, typically authors such as: Amir Kassam and Theodor Friedrich (2012), Simona Roxana Patarlageanu, Mihai Dinu, Amelia Diaconu and Mihaela Diana Oancea Negescu (2022), Ristina Siti Sundari - Korkmaz Beitürk (2023), Bowman, M. S., and D. Zilberman (2013), Food and Agriculture Organization (2018), Yan Liao, Xiuju Wei (2023), Amir Kassam, Theodor Friedrich, Francis Shaxson, Herbert Bartz, Ivo Meyer, Josef Kienzle and Jules Pretty (2014), Neda Tiraieyari, Azimi Hamzah & Bahaman Abu Samah (2014), Yi Cheng (2023). Research works of domestic authors such as: Nguyen Dang Nghia, Nguyen Thi Hong Minh, Pham Phuong Thao (2016), Vu Trong Lam - Pham Van Khoi (2018), Dao The Anh (2021), Lam Thi Phuong (2024), Vu Thanh Nguyen (2017), Nguyen Thi Mien (2018), Pham Thi Tram (2020), Nguyen Thi Thanh Tam - Tran Thanh Tung (2021), Dao Thanh Truong and Philip Degenhardt (2021), Nguyen Thi Phuong Hoa (2026), clarify solutions to develop ecological agriculture, solve social problems, protect the environment, and adapt to climate change.

1.1.2. Research works related to economic linkages in agroecological development

The research works of Lubos Smutka (2009), Nipon Poapongsakorn, Phunjasit Chokesomritpol and Kamphol Pantakua (2019), Zhongxiao Suna, Laura Scherera, Arnold Tukker, Paul Behrens (2020), Benjamin Davis, Thomas Reardon, Kostas Stamoulis and Paul Winters (2002), Tilahun Sisay (2018), Palee, W., Sirisunyaluck, R., Chalermphol, J. and Limnirankul, B. (2024), Andrew W. Shepherd (2007), El eonore Schnebelin (2022), Wanglin Ma, Dil Bahadur Rahut, Tetsushi Sonobe, Binlei Gong (2024) clarify the roles, principles, and methods of promoting economic linkages, ensuring synchronization and stability in ecological agricultural development, and adapting to climate change. Domestic research works also clarify the characteristics, requirements, factors determining the form of association and propose solutions to promote economic linkages in ecological agricultural development, such as the research of Phung Giang Hai (2015), Ho Thanh Thuy (2017), etc Tran Thanh Dung, Le Thanh Son, Pham Van Trong Tinh (2022), Lam Thi Phuong (2023), Vu Duc Hanh (2015), Nguyen Vinh Thanh - Nguyen Quang Hong (2017), Dang Huyen Trang (2018), Tu Minh Thien (2016), Luong Trong Thanh, Thinh Van Khoa, Nguyen Thi Lan Huong (2017), Nguyen Dinh Quyet (2022), Le Minh Hoan (2022).

1.1.3. Research works related to economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

Studies by Johann Kirsten and Kurt Sartorius (2002); Vicente de Paulo Correia and Maria Fay Rola-Rubzen (2022); Danny Marks, Ian G. Baird & Norachit Jirasatthum (2024); Alexandra Rottger (2004); TM Khoza, GM Senyolo, VM Mmbengwa and P Soundy (2019); Poapongsakorn, N., P. Chokesomritpol, and K. Pantakua (2019); Esteforce e Biénabe, Jean-François Le Coq, Laurent Liagre, Célia Coronel (2004); Gerdien Meijerink (2010); Voraphaan Raungpaka, Phannaphatr Savetpanuvong (2017) have clarified the effects, benefits, influencing factors and solutions to ensure the interests of businesses and farmers in the association of ecological agricultural development. Studies by Dam Quang Thang, Pham Thi My Dung (2019), Vu Thi Hang Nga - Tra Huu Cuong (2020), Nguyen Thanh Phuong (2020), Phung Le Dung (2021) have analyzed the characteristics and benefits of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development, based on the division of labor, production specialization is increasingly reasonable. At the same time, the studies of Ho Que Hau, Vu Ngoc Quyen (2018), Nguyen Thi Thuy (2019), Nguyen Thi Van

(2014), Do Hoai Nam (2017), Le Phuong (2020) also point out the influencing factors, forms of association and propose policies to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the provinces in the country. associated with ensuring human safety and health, implementing biodiversity, conserving natural resources, and protecting the environment.

1.2. OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH RESULTS OF WORKS RELATED TO ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ISSUES THAT NEED TO BE FURTHER STUDIED

1.2.1. Overview of the research results achieved of published works related to economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

Firstly, clarifying the nature, characteristics, roles and benefits of ecological agriculture; analysis of economic, social and environmental efficiency of ecological production models; affirming the role of economic linkages in improving productivity, product quality and income of agricultural producers.

Secondly, study the links between subjects in the process of production, processing and consumption of agricultural products, clarify the leading role of enterprises, the organizational role of cooperatives and the participation of farmer households in the value chain; analyze contractual mechanisms, traceability, quality standards and market organization to improve the efficiency of economic linkages.

Thirdly, focus on researching the role of the State in building the legal environment, support mechanisms and policies to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households.

Fourthly, to study economic linkages in relation to environmental protection, efficient use of natural resources, and adaptation to climate change.

Fifthly, study the relationship of interests, the role of subjects, and the impact of the market mechanism on agricultural production linkages.

In general, the research works have provided many important scientific arguments on the development of ecological agriculture, economic linkages, and economic links between enterprises and farmer households in agriculture. However, there is still a lack of comprehensive research approaches from the perspective of political economy to clarify the nature, content and mechanism of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture at the provincial level. especially in Dong Thap province, ensuring the conformity between production relations and the development level of the production force.

1.2.2. Overview of research results that are continuing to be clarified and new and in-depth issues that need to be further researched and developed

Although there have been many research works related to economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture, the overview shows that there are still a number of issues that need to be further studied and clarified.

Firstly, the studies lack a systematic approach from the perspective of political economy to clarify the nature and role of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture at the provincial level. Therefore, it is necessary to study and supplement new theses on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture to suit practical conditions.

Secondly, there has not been much research to analyze the relationship between the

development requirements of production forces in ecological agriculture and the mobilization and transformation of production relations through forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households. In particular, the contents of the transformation of ownership relations, management organizational relations and benefit distribution relations need to be fully and in-depth researched.

Thirdly, studies on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households mainly focus on evaluating economic efficiency or production organization efficiency, and there is a lack of a system of evaluation criteria reflecting the political and economic nature of the linkage. Therefore, it is necessary to more fully assess the ability to improve the level of production forces, the level of suitability between production relations and the development level of production forces, the ability to reconcile interest relations and ensure the sustainability of linkages.

Fourthly, there has not been a comprehensive and in-depth study of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province on the basis of analyzing the impact of local specific conditions. in the context of digital transformation, green growth, adaptation to climate change and the implementation of a two-tier local government model.

The above research gaps are the basis for the thesis to continue to research, supplement and develop both theoretically and practically for economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province.

Chapter 2

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL BASIS OF ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN DEVELOPMENT ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN PROVINCIAL AREAS

2.1. DEFINITION, CHARACTERISTICS AND ROLES OF ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1.1. The concept of economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development

Inheriting the concepts and concepts of researchers, associated with the approach of the topic, the author offers the following concepts:

Ecological agriculture development is the development of agriculture based on the combined use of a system of farming methods, synchronization of processes to effectively use resources in tandem with reducing pollution and adverse impacts on the environment, and at the same time improving the value of agricultural products. ensuring human health, conserving natural resources, and protecting the environment.

Economic linkage is a close cooperative relationship between economic entities in order to achieve high added value, based on the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit, with mutual agreements agreed upon under contracts and the provisions of law, ensuring the harmonious interests of entities participating in modern economic development. sustainable.

Economic linkage in ecological agriculture development is a close cooperative relationship between economic entities based on the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit according to general agreements agreed upon in contracts and provisions of law, ensuring the harmonious interests of entities participating in ecological

agricultural development.

Economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture is a close cooperative relationship between enterprises and farmer households in order to achieve high added value, with methods, models and levels of association based on voluntary principles. mutually beneficial according to the general agreements agreed in the contract and the provisions of law, ensuring the harmonious interests between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture.

2.1.2. Characteristics of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in provincial-level areas

Within the scope of research, the author has summarized the characteristics of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture at the provincial level, as follows: *First, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households are based on the principle of voluntariness, legally binding, linking economic interests with ecological goals; Second, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture along the ecological agriculture value chain with different methods, models and levels; Thirdly, in the linkage of ecological agricultural development between enterprises and farmer households, enterprises play the role of the nucleus of organization and leadership; Fourth, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture are associated with the provincial planning space, with the regulation and support of the State.*

2.1.3. The role of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province

Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture at the provincial level play a very important role: (i) Raising awareness and capacity of enterprises and farmer households in linking the development of ecological agriculture; (ii) It is the foundation for forming an ecological agricultural value chain, ensuring stable output, raising incomes for farmer households; (iii) well promote resources, ensure the harmony of interests of enterprises and farmer households; (iv) Promoting science and technology transfer, product standardization, protection of natural resources and ecological environment; (v) Creating a driving force for restructuring agriculture in a green direction, strengthening the State's role in regulating and supporting enterprises and farmer households.

2.2. CONTENTS, EVALUATION CRITERIA AND FACTORS AFFECTING ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN THE PROVINCE

2.2.1. Contents of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agriculture development in provincial-level areas

Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture are the process of adjusting and perfecting production relations to suit the development level of the production forces, which is expressed through the requirements for the development of production forces. the mobilization and transformation of production relations, ensuring the interests of enterprises and farmer households with the regulatory role of the State.

2.2.1.1. Requirements for development of production forces for economic linkages between enterprises and peasant households in ecological agricultural development

2.2.1.2. The mobilization and transformation of production relations through

forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

2.2.1.3. Ensuring the interests of enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture through the quality of economic linkages and the State's regulatory role

2.2.2. Criteria for assessment of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in provincial-level areas

Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in provincial areas are evaluated through criteria such as: *First*, assessing the ability of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in improving the level of production forces; *Secondly*, assess the suitability of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture with the development level of the production forces; *Third*, assess the ability to regulate and resolve conflicts of interest between enterprises and farmer households; *Fourth*, evaluate the effectiveness of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households; *Fifth*, assess the stability and sustainability of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households.

2.2.3. Factors affecting economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province

Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province are affected by groups of factors such as: *Firstly*, the group of factors on economic linkage subjects; *Secondly*, the group of environmental factors creates conditions for economic linkages.

2.3. PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE ON ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LESSONS FOR DONG THAP PROVINCE

2.3.1. International experience in economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agriculture development

2.3.1.1. Thailand's experience

Thailand has the advantage of developing ecological agriculture, many provinces in Thailand have strongly implemented forms of economic linkages between businesses and farmer households, improving economic benefits, ensuring public health, protecting natural resources and the environment. However, the policies have not created a significant improvement, although businesses have made efforts to help farmers overcome difficulties, farmers still face many disadvantages in linkage. To overcome the limitations, Thailand has implemented typical solutions such as: *Firstly*, strengthening the policy of economic linkages between businesses and farmer households; *Secondly*, to develop forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture.

2.3.1.2. Malaysia's experience

The Malaysian government has set the task of promoting economic linkages between businesses and farmers as an important strategy for the development of ecological agriculture. Some localities have strengthened economic links between enterprises and farmer households to apply science and technology, develop key crops and livestock; improve competitiveness, ensure food security, and adapt to climate change. However, the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Malaysia still has many limitations, the

association contract is not sustainable, easy to break, and the risk-sharing mechanism is weak. To overcome the limitations, Malaysia has focused on implementing the following solutions: *Firstly*, implementing the policy of economic linkage between businesses and farmer households; *Secondly*, improve the capacity and awareness of enterprises and farmer households, promote the application of technical technology, connect with the consumption market, and reduce risks in climate change conditions.

2.3.2. Experiences of some localities in the country on promoting economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

2.3.2.1. Experience of Lam Dong province

Lam Dong is a province with a favorable environment for the development of ecological agriculture with key products such as mulberries, dairy cows, cold-water fish, high-quality vegetables, flowers and fruits. However, farming conditions, markets, natural disasters, droughts, and epidemics over the past time have made economic links between businesses and farmer households less close and difficult to sustain. Lam Dong focuses on implementing solutions such as: developing programs and schemes for ecological agricultural development; improve the policy of economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households; develop forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households through cooperatives. In particular, the province has made many efforts in encouraging and supporting credit, land, science and technology, agricultural promotion, start-ups, promoting economic linkages between businesses and farmer households to develop many ecological agriculture models associated with high value-added chains.

2.3.2.2. Experience of An Giang province

An Giang has focused on implementing policies to promote economic linkages between businesses and farmer households to form and develop large-scale ecological agricultural areas to adapt to climate change. However, the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province also faces some difficulties such as: the production scale of farmer households is still small, scattered, farmer households have not boldly linked with enterprises, market prices, etc natural disasters and epidemics have many unpredictable fluctuations, leading to many association contracts not being implemented. An Giang has focused on implementing solutions such as: *Firstly*, completing the policy of economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in both breadth and depth in order to increase the attraction and support of businesses and farmer households to develop large field models through cooperatives, associated with processing and the market, supporting human resource training, applying science and technology, implementing food safety and quality management processes; *Secondly*, to develop forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households according to advanced production processes, improve the competitiveness of products through "rice and fish production cooperation groups", "aquaculture and processing associations", "four-house linkages", "large sample fields", etc "linked fields", "large fields", ensuring a stable source of raw materials according to international standards.

2.3.2. Lessons for Dong Thap province on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development

Firstly, to strengthen the creation of an environment and conditions to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture.

Secondly, focus on improving the level and capacity to implement economic

linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture.

Thirdly, to encourage the expansion and diversification of forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in order to develop ecological agriculture with high efficiency.

Chapter 3

THE CURRENT SITUATION OF ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN DONG THAP PROVINCE IN THE PERIOD OF 2020 - 2025

3.1. OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND FACTORS AFFECTING ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN DONG THAP PROVINCE IN THE PERIOD OF 2020 - 2025

3.1.1. Advantages

3.1.1.1. *Regarding the development of agroecology in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020 - 2025*

In the period of 2020 - 2025, ecological agriculture in the province will develop in both scale and level, and the production organization system will be increasingly complete in the direction of improving quality and added value. Many models of ecological agriculture that adapt to climate change are increasingly promoting their economic, social efficiency and environmental protection.

In the field of cultivation, there has been a shift in the direction of increasing quality, meeting market demand, focusing on developing key products such as rice, fruit trees, crops, ornamental flowers according to VietGAP standards, economic linkages along the high value-added chain, etc protect the ecological environment, adapt to climate change.

Regarding the development of ecological rice production models: The province always pays special attention to the development of ecological rice production models, gradually forming production areas suitable for land, soil, and environmental protection.

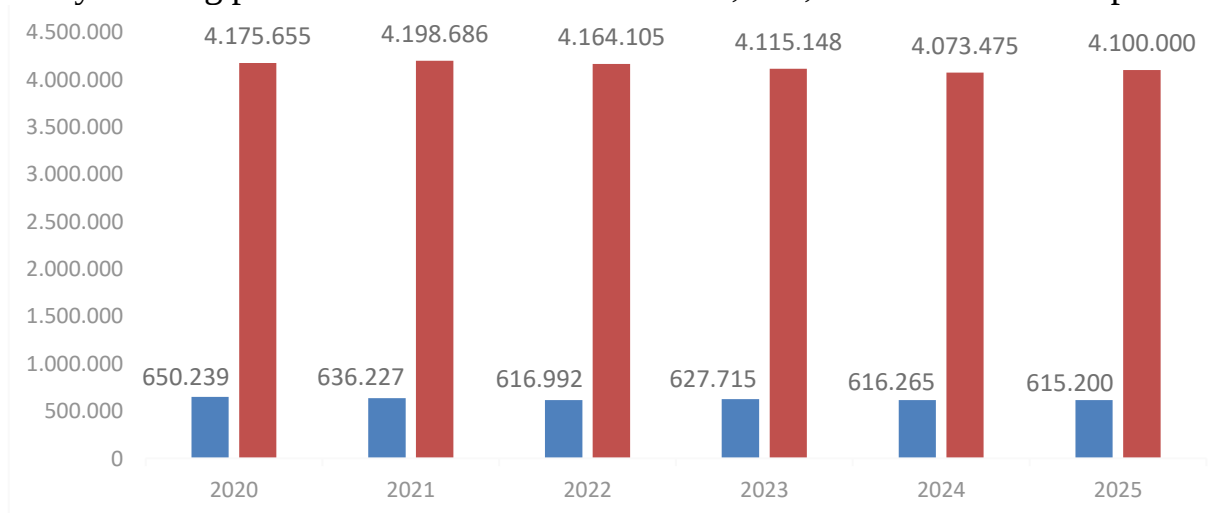


Figure 3.1: Rice area and production in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020 - 2025

Source: Compiled from Reporting and Statistical Information of Dong Thap and Tien Giang provinces.

Regarding ecological fruit tree production: The province has strengths in fruit trees,

strengthening the application of scientific and technological advances in production according to GAP processes and standards.

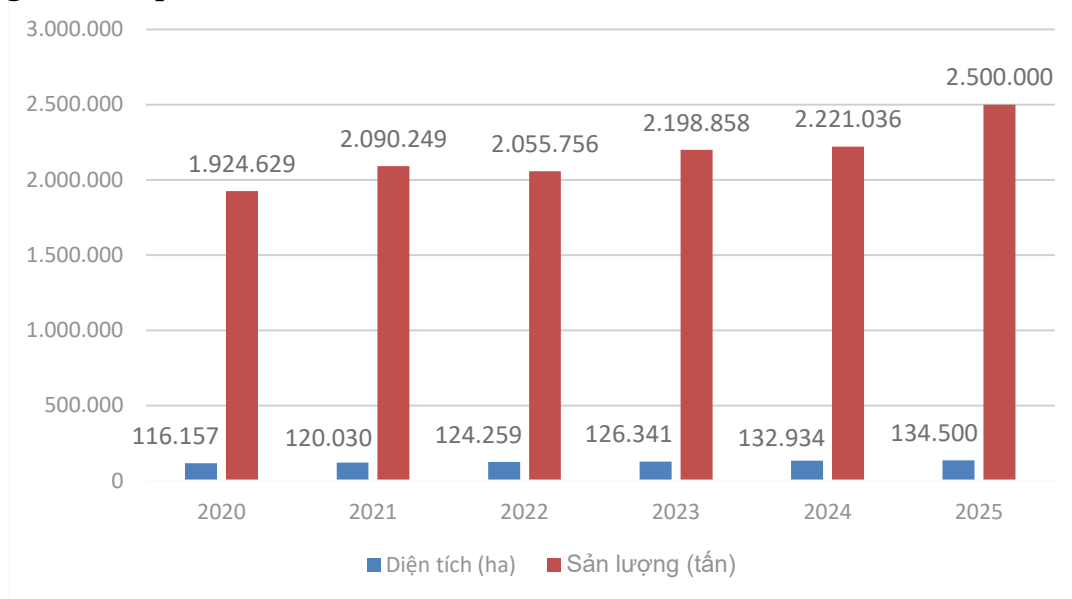


Figure 3.2: Area and output of fruit trees in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020-2025

Source: Compiled from Reporting and Statistical Information of Dong Thap and Tien Giang provinces.

Regarding ecological vegetable production: The province focuses on expanding the scale of safe vegetable production, increasing productivity and product quality; applying vegetable production processes according to GAP standards, adapting to climate change.

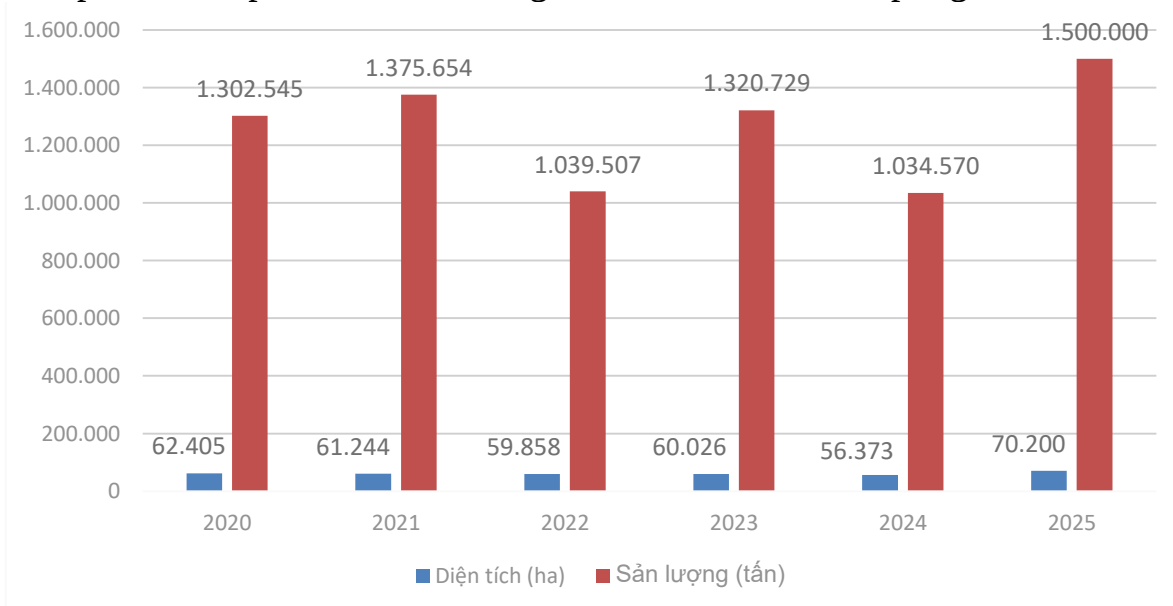


Figure 3.3: Area and output of vegetables in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020 - 2025

Source: Compiled from Reporting and Statistical Information of Dong Thap and Tien Giang provinces.

In the field of animal husbandry: Developing cattle and poultry breeding, ensuring biosecurity and reducing emissions; livestock establishments have invested in the application of closed cage technology, cold cage systems, automatic feeding software; applying and maintaining good production process certification, ensuring food safety and environmental protection.

Table 3.1: Number of cattle and poultry in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020 - 2024

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pigs (<i>calves</i>)	344.245	379.997	420.750	398.854	598.180
Cow (<i>calf</i>)	160.695	165.260	155.888	154.828	177.312
Buffalo (<i>offspring</i>)	3.237	3.236	2.913	2.839	4.804
Goats (<i>offspring</i>)	138.000	144.354	164.430	150.126	130.902
Poultry (<i>thousand heads</i>)	23.210	22.519	22.714	22.671	32.283

Source: Reporting and statistical information of Dong Thap province, Tien Giang Statistical Yearbook 2024.

In 2025, the total pig herd will increase sharply with 486.8 thousand heads; the cow herd reached 181.8 thousand heads; the buffalo herd reached 3.37 thousand heads and the poultry herd reached 28.2 million heads.

In the field of aquaculture: The aquaculture sector of the province is closely linked with economic entities, ensuring the harmony of benefits from the stages of farming, procurement, processing and export. Strongly develop aquaculture models according to VietGAP, ASC, BAP, ASC and GlobalGAP standards, ensuring food safety and hygiene and environmental friendliness.

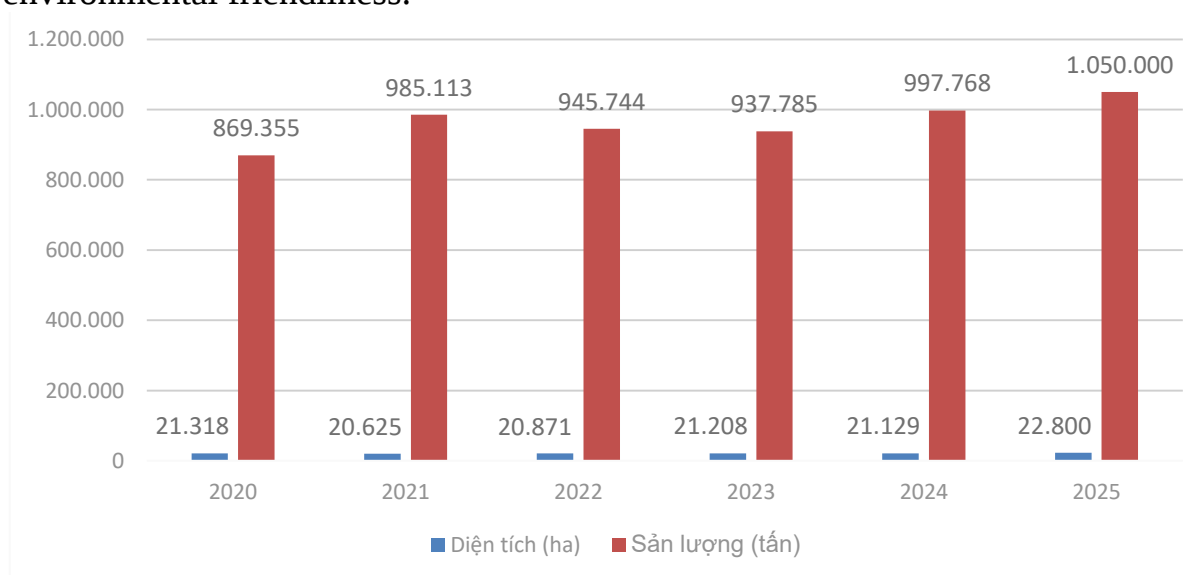


Figure 3.4: Aquaculture area and output in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020 - 2025

Source: Compiled from Reporting and Statistical Information of Dong Thap and Tien Giang provinces.

3.1.1.2. Regarding subjects related to economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture (enterprises, farmer households, intermediary organizations)

3.1.1.3. Conditions for economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture (such as: undertakings and policies of Dong Thap province; infrastructure system; natural and climatic conditions; fluctuations in prices and competition in the market)

3.1.2. Some difficulties

Firstly, the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020 - 2025 also has some difficulties in terms of scale, production organization and subject capacity.

Secondly, actors including businesses, farmer households and intermediary

organizations in Dong Thap province still face many difficulties affecting the effectiveness of economic linkages in ecological agricultural development.

Thirdly, the environment and conditions in the province also have some difficulties to economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development.

3.2. ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN DONG THAP PROVINCE - CURRENT SITUATION IN THE PERIOD OF 2020 - 2025

3.2.1. Regarding the development of production forces for economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province

In the period of 2020-2025, the production force in ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province will continue to develop in the direction of modernization, creating an important material and technical premise for expanding and improving the quality of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households. The development of the production force is not only reflected in the increase in the scale of means of production, the level of science and technology or labor productivity, but also reflects the maturity of production subjects, which raises the objective need to establish forms of production organization and association relations suitable to the level of development new development of the productive forces.

Table 3.3: Results of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020-2025

Target/year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of enterprises participating in the association (enterprises)	32	18	46	58	72	85
Number of farmer households participating in the association (households)	14.250	9.800	18.340	22.150	28.600	35.000
Production linkage area (ha)	42.500	26.200	54.800	68.100	82.400	95.000
VietGAP area (hectares)	12.150	7.400	15.600	19.250	24.300	30.500
Area to be granted planting area code (ha)	8.900	5.200	12.400	17.800	26.500	34.000
Organic production area (ha)	350	210	580	920	1.450	2.100
Area of application of SRP, low-emission high-quality rice (ha)	4.500	2.800	8.200	14.500	22.300	31.000
Production value from linkage models (billion VND)	1.850	1.120	2.480	3.250	4.120	5.300

Source: Compiled from reports of Tien Giang, Dong Thap provinces 2020-2025 period

At the same time, that development also poses a requirement to continue to improve economic links between enterprises and farmer households in order to ensure the consistency between production relations and the increasing level of development of production forces in ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province.

3.2.2. Regarding the mobilization and transformation of production relations through forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province

In the period of 2020-2025, implementing the process of agricultural restructuring in the direction of sustainability, developing ecological agriculture and promoting economic linkages along the value chain, production relations in agriculture in Dong Thap province have undergone a clear transformation in three basic aspects of ownership relations, organizational and management relations and benefit distribution relations. Forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province are organized in a variety of ways, implemented at many levels, associated with the stages of the value chain.

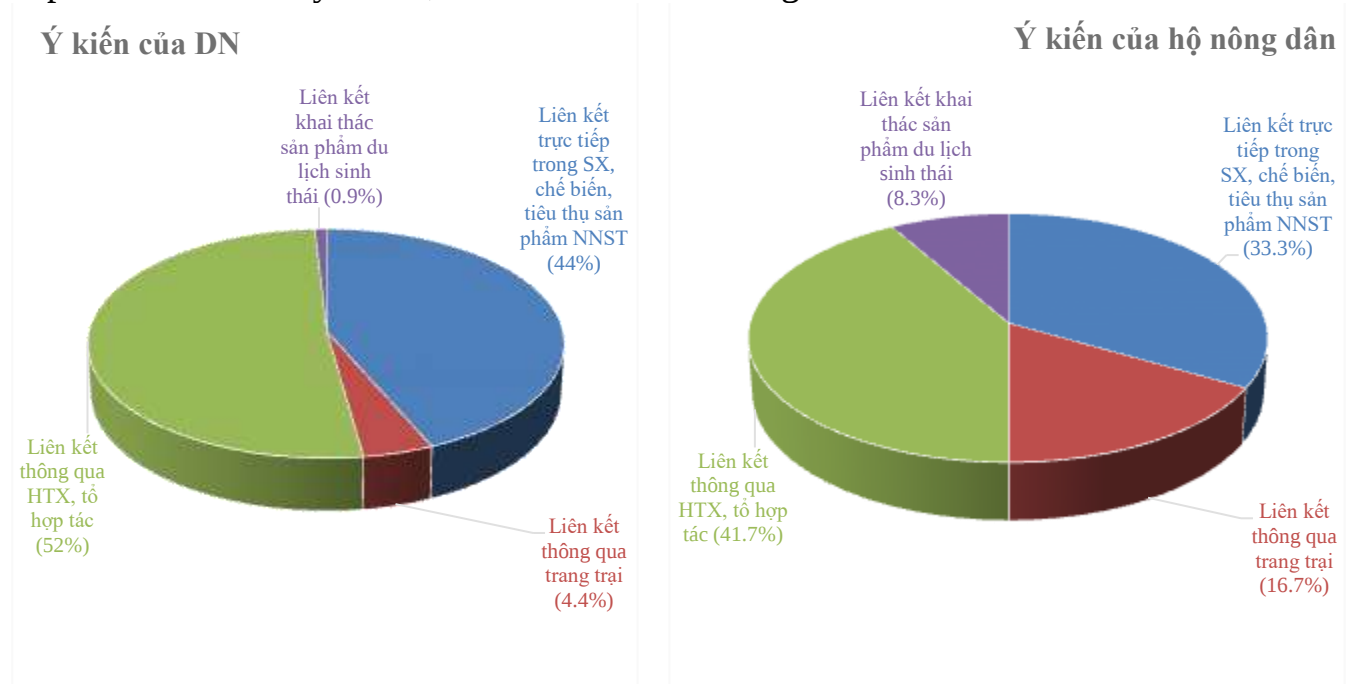


Figure 3.6. Forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

Source: Survey results of businesses and farmer households

Firstly, direct economic links between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

First, linkage in the organization of ecological agricultural production. Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the organization of ecological agricultural production in Dong Thap province have developed markedly in terms of scope, content and method of implementation. This is not only the expansion of cooperation in production but also the process of adjusting and perfecting production relations, making the ownership relationship, management organization relationship and distribution relationship step by step more suitable to the development requirements of the production forces in ecological agriculture.

Second, linkage in the processing and consumption of ecological agricultural products. Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the processing and consumption of ecological agricultural products in Dong Thap province continue to be expanded in terms of scale, scope and method of implementation. This is the process of forming new production relations in the circulation and value realization of agricultural products, in which enterprises gradually play the role of the center of organizing the value chain, while farmer households move from the position of individual

sellers of agricultural products to production subjects associated with the processing system. consumption and export.

Third, linkage along the closed agro-ecological value chain. Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households along the closed agro-ecological value chain in Dong Thap province have developed in depth, gradually forming linkage chains from input supply, organizing production, harvesting, processing, preservation to consumption and export. This is the form of association with the highest level of development, reflecting the process of socialization of agricultural production across the entire reproduction cycle, in which the participants no longer operate independently but are connected through a unified management system of the value chain.

Fourth, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the exploitation of eco-tourism products. Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the exploitation of eco-tourism products in Dong Thap province have made positive developments, gradually forming models combining eco-agricultural production with tourism services, cultural experience and consumption of OCOP products. This is the process of expanding production relations from the production sector to the service sector, making the process of creating and realizing the value of agricultural products no longer stop at production activities but extend to trade, services and tourism activities. As a result, the use value and exchange value of ecological agricultural products are raised, creating an additional source of income for both businesses and farmer households. In the period of 2021 - 2025, the whole province has welcomed 25 million visitors, an average increase of 26%/year; including 02 million international visitors, an average increase of 18.9%/year; total tourism revenue reached over 12,805 billion VND.

Secondly, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households through cooperatives, cooperative groups and farmers' associations

Economic links between enterprises and farmer households through cooperatives, cooperative groups and farmers' associations in Dong Thap province continue to be expanded and become a popular form of association in ecological agricultural development. This is an important intermediary institution connecting enterprises with farmer households, contributing to adjusting production relations in a direction that is more suitable to the development level of the production force. Through cooperatives, cooperative groups and farmers' associations, small production households are gathered into larger-scale entities, increasing the ability to cooperate with enterprises, improving the capacity of production organization, accessing science and technology and participating in the ecological agricultural value chain. The survey results have 41.7% of opinions of enterprises and 52% of opinions of farmer households choosing the form of association through agricultural cooperatives, implementing concentrated and large-scale ecological production.

3.2.3. Ensuring the interests of enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture and the regulatory role in the state management of the province

3.2.3.1. Regarding the quality of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households

Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province are implemented in many forms along the value chain. Each form of economic linkage is a cooperative structure suitable to the scale, capacity and production characteristics of enterprises and farmer households. The level of economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households is also diversified in

association with the conditions of ecological agricultural development of each locality.

Table 3.4. The level of economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

TT	Level of economic linkage	Enterprise		Farmer households	
		Opinion	Rate (%)	Opinion	Rate (%)
1	Linking the supply of input materials and services associated with consumption	0/12	0	78/225	34,7
2	Linking preliminary processing or processing associated with consumption	3/12	25	23/225	10,2
3	Linking the supply of input materials, services, preliminary processing or processing associated with consumption	1/12	8,3	12/225	5,3
4	Linking production and harvesting organizations in association with consumption	7/12	58,3	65/225	28,9
5	Linking the organization of production, harvesting, preliminary processing or processing associated with consumption	1/12	8,3	5/225	2,2
6	Linking the supply of input materials and services, organizing production and harvesting associated with consumption	1/12	8,3	31/225	13,8
7	Linking the supply of input materials and services, organizing production, harvesting, preliminary processing or processing associated with consumption	2/12	16,7	20/225	8,9

Source: Survey results of businesses and farmer households

In the implementation of economic linkages, businesses and farmer households always have a uniform agreement on quality management regulations, ensuring product safety from production to consumption.

Table 3.5. Stipulating the contents of economic association contracts between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development

TT	Regulatory content	Enterprise		Farmer households	
		Opinion	Rate (%)	Opinion	Rate (%)
1	Quality of plant varieties and livestock	9/12	75	201/225	89,3
2	Reduce plant protection materials and drugs, increase organic and biological measures in production	11/12	91,7	195/225	86,7
3	Application of modern science and technology, production and consumption quality management process	12/12	100	190/225	84,4
4	Product quality and safety ensure human health	11/12	91,7	203/225	90,2
5	Implementation of biodiversity, conservation of natural resources, protection of land, water resources, and environmental protection	12/12	100	192/225	85,3
6	Prices of purchase and sale of input and output goods and services	10/12	83,3	197/225	87,6
7	Methods of delivery of input and output goods and services	12/12	100	201/225	89,3

Source: Survey results of businesses and farmer households

The contents specified in the association contract are binding principles, helping enterprises and farmer households to strictly comply with the committed contracts, comply with the processes in the association of ecological agricultural development, ensure stability and sustainability in economic linkages.

3.2.3.2. The role of the province's state management of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

The state management role of Dong Thap province for economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture has been strengthened in the direction of creating development, not only performing the administrative management function but also directly affecting the improvement of institutions, regulate the relationship of interests and orient the development of forms of association suitable to the development level of the productive forces. The State plays a role in regulating production relations in order to create a favorable institutional environment for economic entities to cooperate effectively, optimally exploit resources and promote sustainable ecological agricultural development.

3.3. GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN DONG THAP PROVINCE IN THE PERIOD OF 2020 - 2025

3.3.1. Achievements

Firstly, the capacity of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture has been gradually improved. From there, it can be affirmed that the role of the subject of the enterprise's value chain organization is becoming more and more clear, farmer households gradually participate in economic linkages according to the contract mechanism, improving the stability, efficiency and competitiveness of ecological agriculture in the market.

Secondly, the institutional environment and policies of the province are increasingly creating favorable conditions for economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households to develop. This shows the State's tectonic and regulatory role in the process of developing sustainable ecological agriculture.

Thirdly, the efficiency of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households has been increasingly improved. The economic, social and environmental efficiency of the linkage models tends to improve over the years, creating a driving force for the development of ecological agriculture in the province.

Fourthly, economic links between enterprises and farmer households are increasingly stable and have become an inevitable trend in ecological agricultural development. This is the process of mobilization of production relations in agriculture to adapt to the requirements of ecological agricultural development. improve the competitiveness of local agricultural products.

3.3.2. Limitations when implementing economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province

Firstly, the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development is not really in line with the requirements of the current production force development. Although in the period of 2020-2025, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province have made significant progress, but the production relations formed through forms of association are still not really suitable for the

development level of the current production force. In the context that the province's production force is shifting strongly in the direction of mechanization, science and technology application, digital transformation, production standardization and international integration, many elements of production relations are still slow to be renewed, limiting the ability of the subjects participating in the association to fully promote the potential.

Secondly, the structure and quality of development of forms of economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households are still inconsistent and have not been developed in depth. The development structure between forms of association is still unbalanced, the quality of linkages is uneven and has not developed in depth, limiting the ability to promote the role of each form in ecological agricultural development.

Thirdly, the distribution of benefits and coordination between subjects in economic linkages is not really reasonable, affecting the level of long-term cohesion and cooperation. Enterprises often play a decisive role in technical standards, procurement time, quality requirements and market access; While farmer households are mainly in charge of the export stage, the ability to participate in negotiations and decide on the conditions of the contract is limited. The coordination between the subjects in the chain of association is still lacking in synchronization, the survey results show that 33.3% of enterprises and 16.9% of farmer households believe that the link between the two sides is still limited and lacks coherence; Linkage models are mostly new to develop at levels 1 to 4, while higher levels of association account for a low percentage.

Fourthly, the efficiency and sustainability of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture have been improved but are not commensurate with the current development requirements. The efficiency and sustainability of the linkage models are still not commensurate with the local development potential and the requirements of modern ecological agriculture, and have not created a strong enough motivation to promote the development of production forces and improve production relations. Some association models still lack stability in the process of contract implementation, the survey results show that there are still 3.6% of farmer households that enterprises have not complied well with the commitments in the association contract; at the same time, there is still a part of businesses and farmer households who are not satisfied with the quality of contract implementation and the coordination mechanism between the parties.

3.3.3. Causes of limitations

3.3.3.1. Objective causes

Firstly, the impact of climate change, epidemics and market fluctuations increases risks to economic linkages in agroecological development.

Secondly, the starting point of the agricultural production force in Dong Thap province is still low.

3.3.3.2. Subjective causes

Firstly, the economic capacity and organizational capacity of the entities participating in economic linkages are still limited.

Secondly, the mechanism for regulating interests in economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households is not yet complete.

Thirdly, the province's policies are not really synchronous and effective to promote the linkage of ecological agricultural development.

Chapter 4

VIEWS AND SOLUTIONS TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN DEVELOPMENT ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN DONG THAP PROVINCE BY 2030, VISION TO 2045

4.1. BASIC VIEWPOINTS TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN DONG THAP PROVINCE TO 2030, WITH A VISION TO 2045

4.1.1. Forecast of international and domestic contexts affecting economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province

4.1.1.1. International context

The international context is being strongly affected by globalization, international economic integration, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, green transformation and sustainable development requirements, profoundly changing the way agricultural production and consumption is organized. The development of digital technology, artificial intelligence, biotechnology and international standards on quality, traceability, emission reduction and environmental protection are promoting agricultural restructuring in the direction of modernization, and at the same time posing a requirement to strengthen economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households to improve competitiveness and effectively participate in the global value chain. For Dong Thap, this context not only creates opportunities to access markets, technology and investment resources, but also requires the improvement of forms of economic linkage between businesses and farmer households in order to develop ecological agriculture in the direction of efficiency, sustainability and meet increasingly high international standards.

4.1.1.2. Domestic context

The domestic context is associated with the deepening process of international economic integration, the attention of the Party and the State to private economic development, restructuring the agricultural sector and building an ecological, modern and sustainable agriculture. Guidelines and policies on enterprise development, cooperative economy, digital transformation, innovation and organization of two-level local governments are creating favorable conditions to expand economic links between enterprises and farmer households, improve the efficiency of production organization along the value chain and high-quality standards. For Dong Thap province, this context not only opens up opportunities to promote agricultural advantages, attract investment and expand the market for consuming ecological agricultural products, but also poses a requirement to improve governance capacity, improve linkage mechanisms and effectively adapt to challenges from climate change and market competition.

4.2.2. Viewpoints on promoting economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province to 2030, with a vision to 2045

Firstly, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households are mainly in the implementation of forms of linkage in ecological agricultural development, focusing on ensuring that economic interests are in harmony with social and environmental benefits.

Secondly, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture are ensured to be associated with local conditions, in line with the general development trend of the agricultural sector.

Thirdly, the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province needs to be placed in the relationship of agricultural development in the Mekong Delta region and the whole country.

Fourthly, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province are associated with the goal of pioneering sustainable ecological agriculture.

4.2. MAJOR SOLUTIONS TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC LINKAGES BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE IN DONG THAP PROVINCE BY 2030, WITH A VISION TO 2045

4.2.1. To renew and improve production relations in order to create endogenous motivation to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

4.2.1.1. To renew ownership relations to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

Renewing ownership relations is an important solution to remove the limitations of agricultural production, create conditions for the formation of concentrated, large-scale ecological agricultural areas and promote sustainable economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households. On the basis of renewing ownership relations in the direction of diversifying forms of land use organization and increasing land concentration, Dong Thap province needs to form large-scale ecological agricultural production areas associated with each key industry. This is an important condition for businesses to make long-term investments in raw material areas, apply science and technology, digital transformation and build ecological agricultural value chains. After arranging administrative boundaries and implementing the two-level local government model, the expansion of the province's agro-ecological planning space should be associated with the potential and advantages of the locality and the planning of the Mekong Delta region and the whole country. In addition, the province needs to promote forms of ownership and common use of production in agriculture to improve the efficiency of resource exploitation and reduce production costs for farmer households. Regularly review the implementation of resolutions and programs on the development of agro-ecological regions, especially the orientation for the effective implementation of plans on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture.

4.2.1.2. To renew the relationship of production organization to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

Renewal of organizational and management relations is an objective requirement to reorganize the association between enterprises, cooperatives and farmer households in the form of increasingly close, specialized cooperation and associated with the value chain. This is the basis for the development of modern forms of economic linkage in ecological agriculture. Renewing organizational and management relations is not only a change in the organizational model of each subject but also the process of establishing new coordination methods between enterprises, cooperatives and farmer households. In ecological agriculture, actors no longer operate independently but must be linked on the basis of division of labor, specialization and sharing of benefits throughout the value chain. Therefore, forms of association such as value chain linkage, association through cooperatives or association with ecotourism development are all specific manifestations of the process of renewing organizational and management relations in accordance with

the development requirements of modern production forces.

Firstly, to organize the association of production, processing and consumption of ecological agricultural products along the high value-added chain (focusing on the main contents such as: reorganizing production according to the closed value chain; promoting deep processing and development of high-tech products; building and equitably allocating added value in the chain; developing sustainable brands and consumption markets).

Secondly, promote economic linkages between businesses and farmer households in exploiting eco-tourism products.

Thirdly, promote the development of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households through cooperatives.

4.2.1.3. Renovating the relationship of benefit distribution in economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households

Renewal of benefit distribution relations is an important content of production relational renewal in order to create a driving force for the development of production forces and improve the sustainability of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture. Renewing the benefit distribution relationship should aim to ensure the harmony of interests between enterprises and farmer households on the basis of combining economic efficiency, fairness and sustainable development. On that basis, Dong Thap province needs to encourage the development of a value-added distribution mechanism along the entire eco-agriculture chain instead of the current way of dividing benefits mainly based on the purchase price of raw materials; gradually diversify the methods of distribution of benefits in economic linkages; encouraging the formation of distribution mechanisms associated with sustainable development; promote the role of cooperatives, cooperative groups and farmers' associations in improving the economic value of farmer households through aggregating output, reducing transaction costs, improving the quality of input services and increasing market access.

4.2.2. Raising awareness and capacity of enterprises and farmer households in the association with ecological agricultural development

4.2.2.1. Raising awareness of enterprises and farmer households in the association with ecological agricultural development

Economic linkage for ecological agricultural development sets requirements for both businesses and farmer households to comprehensively change their production thinking, implement modern production and consumption processes. Enterprises associate with farmer households to implement production, processing and consumption processes associated with science and technology, improve productivity, quality and competitiveness of ecological agricultural products, adapt to climate change and new contextual conditions.

4.2.2.2. Improving the qualifications and capacity of enterprises and farmer households in the association with ecological agricultural development

Improve the qualifications and capacity of enterprises and farmer households to promote effective forms of economic linkage, application of smart technology, and digital transformation to improve productivity, quality and product safety; contributing to the achievement of the goal: "By 2030, over 10% of production households and over 30% of enterprises will apply science - technology and high technology in varieties, mechanization - automation in production, farming processes, post-harvest technology, preliminary processing, processing and preservation".

4.2.3. To improve the mechanism for regulating interests and resolving conflicts between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture

Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households are not only economic cooperation but also the process of regulating interests between entities with differences in capital size, technological level, market access and bargaining position. The process of developing agroecology increases requirements for quality, traceability, emission reduction and compliance with international standards, and also creates many contradictions between immediate and long-term benefits, between profit goals and sustainable development requirements. Therefore, along with renewing the benefit distribution relationship, Dong Thap province needs to build a mechanism to reconcile interests to limit conflicts, ensure the implementation of commitments and maintain the stability of economic linkages.

Firstly, it is necessary to improve the institution of economic linkage management in the direction of improving the effectiveness of the implementation of commitments between subjects.

Secondly, it is necessary to establish a mechanism for regular dialogue and coordination between enterprises, farmer households, cooperatives, industry associations and local authorities.

Thirdly, it is necessary to develop a fast, effective and low-cost dispute resolution mechanism for economic linkage relations.

Fourthly, it is necessary to enhance the role of the State in overcoming market failures and reducing information asymmetry between subjects.

Fifthly, it is necessary to promote the State's regulatory role in handling systemic risks affecting economic linkages.

4.2.4. Promoting the role of the State in promoting economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households

4.2.4.1. To complete policies to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in accordance with the conditions of the province

The State should focus on building and perfecting the system of policies and laws on economic linkages in ecological agriculture in the direction of stability, transparency and in line with the requirements of developing a socialist-oriented market economy. Dong Thap province needs to review and improve mechanisms and policies to create a favorable environment for businesses and farmer households to actively link according to the market mechanism, such as: *Firstly*, policies on science and technology development, innovation and digital transformation; *Secondly*, land policies; *Thirdly*, effectively manage, mobilize and use capital sources; *Fourth*, policies on training and improving the quality of human resources; *Fifth*, the policy of infrastructure development to serve economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture.

4.2.4.2. Orientation for market development and support for the formation of sustainable ecological agricultural value chains

Dong Thap province needs to orient the state management of the market of ecological agricultural products, play a leading role in creating conditions to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households, solve problems, and ensure harmonious relationships of interests between parties. Support, create favorable conditions and environment for enterprises to participate in production and business, build brands of ecological agricultural products, strengthen information and

communication to promote and develop the market network for consuming ecological agricultural products.

CONCLUSION

The thesis has systematized and clarified the theoretical issues of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture from the perspective of political economy. On the basis of selective inheritance of relevant research works, the thesis has developed an analytical framework on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households, clarifying the nature of linkage relations from the perspective of production relations; the relationship between economic linkages and the development of productive forces; mechanisms for mobilizing and regulating interests among subjects in ecological agricultural development.

The thesis has identified the basic contents of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture at the provincial level, including: ownership relationships, production organization, benefit distribution and benefit regulation mechanisms between subjects. At the same time, the thesis develops a system of criteria for evaluating economic linkages based on the level of suitability between production relations and the development level of production forces; the ability to promote the development of production forces; the degree of harmony of interests among subjects; economic, social and environmental efficiency.

On the basis of a survey of the current situation in Dong Thap in the period of 2020-2025, the thesis has pointed out outstanding results such as: forms of association are gradually expanded; Many models of linkage along the value chain, raw material areas and through cooperatives have contributed to improving production efficiency, increasing income for farmer households and promoting the development of ecological agriculture. The role of enterprises, cooperatives and local authorities in organizing the production and consumption of products and the application of science and technology is increasingly promoted. In addition, the thesis also points out the main limitations such as: the link is not really sustainable; the mechanism of benefit distribution and risk sharing is still not harmonious; the production scale is still small; the level of development of production forces, application of science and technology and digital transformation is still limited. On that basis, the thesis analyzes objective and subjective causes, especially emphasizing the inadequacies in the mechanism of regulating interests and the role of the State in creating institutions.

From the theoretical and practical issues studied, the thesis forecasts the development context, proposes views and solutions to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province to 2030, with a vision to 2045. Solutions focus on perfecting production relations and benefit distribution mechanisms; developing production forces to meet the requirements of modern ecological agriculture; building a mechanism for regulating interests among subjects; at the same time, promote the State's constructive role in perfecting institutions, market orientation and supporting the development of sustainable ecological agricultural value chains.

The research results of the thesis contribute to supplementing and developing the theoretical basis for economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture from the perspective of political economy science, and at the same time provide a scientific and practical basis for policy making. organize the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province in the coming time.

**LIST OF AUTHORS' RESEARCH WORKS
PUBLISHED RELATED TO THE THESIS**

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2. Nguyen Thai Ngoc (2024), "Organizing the implementation of economic linkages in rice production and consumption according to the large field model at Tien Giang Food Company", *Journal of Economics and Forecasting*, No. 19 (October 2024), pp.209 - 212.
3. Nguyen Thai Ngoc (2024), "Applying Ho Chi Minh Thought on economic linkage and cooperation in agricultural development in Tien Giang province", *Journal of Political Theory*, special issue (fourth quarter of 2024), pp.168 - 173.
4. Nguyen Thai Ngoc (2025), "Effectiveness and assurance of Vietnam's national and national interests in the process of international integration from the 11th Congress to the present in the economic field", *Proceedings of the National Scientific Conference "Summarizing and evaluating the effectiveness and assurance of Vietnam's national and national interests in the process of international integration from the 11th Congress of the The Party to date"*, Central Propaganda and Mass Mobilization Committee (12/2025), pp.290 - 298.