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**THE AN GIANG PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE'S
LEADERSHIP IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT FROM 2010 TO 2020**

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INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale for the Study

The agricultural economy (AE) constitutes an important component of the national economy, encompassing production activities and economic relations associated with the organization of production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of agricultural products. These activities take place primarily in crop production, livestock farming, aquaculture, and related service sectors. The agricultural economy also reflects the relationships among economic actors in resource utilization, production organization, the application of science and technology, market development, and the enhancement of value added in agricultural products. In the context of climate change, resource depletion, and the increasingly urgent requirements of ensuring food security and sustainable development, the agricultural economy not only meets society's essential needs but also makes an important contribution to economic growth, employment creation, improvements in living standards, and social stability.

For Vietnam, AE is not only a traditional production sector but also a foundational component of the national economy. The Communist Party of Vietnam identifies AE as a field of particularly important strategic position in the national economy, playing a foundational role in ensuring food security, maintaining socio-economic stability, improving farmers' living standards, and creating a solid premise for the country's industrialization and modernization (I&M). Over 40 years of leading the renovation process, the Party has gradually supplemented, developed, and perfected its system of viewpoints, guidelines, and policies on AE development, in order to promote the potential and advantages of Vietnamese agriculture and advance AE in a modern, efficient, and sustainable direction.

An Giang is a border province in the Mekong Delta, occupying an important position in terms of economic development, national defense, security, and external relations. The province also possesses significant advantages in land and water resources, together with a long-standing tradition of agricultural production. The AE not only plays an important role in the province's socio-economic development, employment generation, and the livelihoods of its population, but also contributes to harnessing the advantages of its upstream location and ensuring national food security. During the 2010-2020 period, An Giang's agricultural economy faced both opportunities and challenges arising from increasingly extensive international integration, the growing impacts of climate change, diseases, and market fluctuations, as well as the requirements of agricultural restructuring, growth model transformation, and enhancement of value added. These realities imposed new requirements on the leadership of the Party Committee of An Giang Province. In response, the Provincial Party Committee formulated and directed the implementation of numerous policies and orientations concerning the restructuring of the agricultural economy, the development of concentrated commodity

production areas, the renewal of production organization and linkages, investment in infrastructure, and the promotion of scientific and technological applications, with particular emphasis on the development of high-tech agriculture. The implementation of these policies produced a number of important achievements in the province's agricultural economy. Nevertheless, certain limitations remained in the direction and organization of implementation, while development outcomes in some aspects of the agricultural economy had yet to meet established requirements. This reality necessitates a systematic study of the process by which the Party Committee of An Giang Province concretized the Party's guidelines and exercised leadership over the development of the agricultural economy from 2010 to 2020, thereby assessing its achievements and limitations, identifying their causes, and drawing valuable lessons from the leadership process.

Although numerous studies have examined agriculture, farmers, rural areas, and the development of the agricultural economy in Vietnam, the Mekong Delta, and An Giang Province, the leadership of the Party Committee of An Giang Province in agricultural economic development from 2010 to 2020 has not yet been comprehensively and systematically examined from the perspective of the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam, particularly with regard to policy orientations, the process of directing implementation, outcomes, and leadership experiences. The study is also of practical significance in the context of An Giang Province entering a new development space following the reorganization of provincial-level administrative units. The expansion of territorial space, scale, resources, and the greater diversity of development conditions has generated new requirements for the Provincial Party Committee's leadership of socio-economic development, including the development of the agricultural economy. The lessons drawn from the practical experience of the Party Committee of An Giang Province in leading agricultural economic development during the 2010-2020 period remain valuable references and may be selectively inherited and applied in ways appropriate to the new conditions, thereby contributing to improving the effectiveness of leadership over agricultural economic development in the current period.

For the foregoing reasons, the doctoral candidate selected the topic ***“The An Giang Provincial Party Committee's Leadership in Agricultural Economic Development from 2010 to 2020”*** for the doctoral dissertation in the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

2. Research Aim and Tasks

2.1. Research Aim

To clarify the process by which the Party Committee of An Giang Province led the development of the agricultural economy from 2010 to 2020; on that basis, the dissertation draws several lessons of reference value for enhancing the effectiveness of the Provincial Party Committee's leadership of agricultural economic development in the new period.

2.2. Research Tasks

- To provide an overview of research related to the dissertation topic; to examine and clarify the factors affecting the Party Committee of An Giang Province's leadership of agricultural economic development from 2010 to 2020.
- To systematize, analyze, and clarify the guidelines and direction of the Party Committee of An Giang Province on agricultural economic development in two periods: 2010-2015 and 2015-2020.
- To assess the achievements and limitations, identify their principal causes, and draw several lessons from the practical experience of the Party Committee of An Giang Province in leading agricultural economic development from 2010 to 2020.

3. Research Object and Scope

3.1. Research Object

The leadership activities of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee in AE development from 2010 to 2020.

3.2. Research Scope

In terms of content: The concept of the agricultural economy encompasses a broad range of issues. The dissertation focuses on studying the guidelines and direction of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee regarding AE in the following areas: (1) restructuring the agricultural sector toward I&M; (2) planning and building concentrated commodity agricultural production areas; (3) developing forms of production organization and linkage models in agriculture; (4) investing in the construction of infrastructure and technical facilities for AE development; and (5) researching, transferring, and applying science and technology in association with the development of high-tech agriculture.

In terms of space: The study covers An Giang Province during the research period, comprising 11 district-level administrative units: Long Xuyen, Chau Doc, Tan Chau, Tinh Bien, An Phu, Phu Tan, Cho Moi, Thoai Son, Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, and Tri Ton.

In terms of time: The study covers the period from 2010 to 2020, with particular emphasis on the two terms corresponding to the 9th Congress of the Party Committee of An Giang Province (2010-2015) and the 10th Congress (2015-2020).

4. Theoretical Basis, Research Methods, and Sources

4.1. Theoretical Basis

The dissertation is grounded in the theoretical foundations of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought; and in the Party's lines and viewpoints on "agriculture, farmers, and rural areas" in general and AE in particular during the period of I&M and international integration.

4.2. Research Methods

On the basis of the methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, as well as the system of Marxist historiographical methodology, the

dissertation mainly employs specific research methods such as historical method, logical method, analysis, synthesis, statistics, comparison, and sociological investigation.

4.3. Sources

The sources include documents of the Party and the State on AE; documents of Provincial Party Congresses; resolutions, action programs, plans, and conclusions of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee on AE; several resolutions of the Provincial People's Council; decisions, plans, and reports of the Provincial People's Committee and related departments, committees, and sectors of An Giang Province concerning AE. They also include published scientific works (books, proceedings, dissertations, articles, and journals) related to the dissertation topic, as well as materials from field surveys conducted in the locality.

5. New Contributions of the Dissertation

- To systematize and make relatively comprehensive use of documentary sources relating to the Party Committee of An Giang Province's leadership of agricultural economic development from 2010 to 2020.
- To systematically reconstruct and clarify the guidelines and the process of directing agricultural economic development by the Party Committee of An Giang Province in the key areas under study during the two periods, 2010-2015 and 2015-2020.
- To provide assessments of the achievements and limitations, identify their principal causes, and, on that basis, draw several major lessons from the practical experience of the Party Committee of An Giang Province in leading agricultural economic development from 2010 to 2020.

6. Scientific and Practical Significance

- The research findings contribute to further clarifying the history of the Party Committee of An Giang Province's leadership of agricultural economic development during the period of accelerated industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas; they also supplement documentary sources and provide additional arguments for research on the history of local Party organizations in relation to agriculture, farmers, and rural areas.
- The lessons drawn from the dissertation may provide useful reference points for the Party Committee of An Giang Province in leading agricultural economic development in the coming period, in a manner consistent with the province's new conditions and development space.
- The dissertation may serve as a reference for research and teaching on the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the history of local Party organizations.

7. Structure of the Dissertation

The dissertation consists of an Introduction; the main content (four chapters and eight sections); the Conclusion; a list of the author's published scientific works related to the dissertation topic; a list of references; and appendices.

Chapter 1:

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH SITUATION RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

1.1. Research Works Related to the Dissertation Topic

1.1.1. Research Works by Foreign Authors

Stewart, M.A. and Coclanis, P.A. (eds.) (2011), *Environmental Change and Agricultural Sustainability in the Mekong Delta*; Smith, W. (2013), *Agriculture in the central Mekong Delta: opportunities for donor business engagement*; OECD (2015), *Agricultural Policies in Viet Nam 2015*; World Bank (2016), *Transforming Vietnamese agriculture: Gaining more from less*; Tarp, F. (ed.) (2017), *Growth, Structural Transformation, and Rural Change in Viet Nam: A Rising Dragon on the Move*; Petersen, E. (ed.) (2017), *Vietnam food security policy review*;... A review of selected studies by foreign scholars indicates considerable scholarly interest in issues relating to agriculture, farmers, and rural areas in Vietnam in the context of socio-economic transformation and international integration. Many of these studies not only analyze the existing situation but also propose policy implications and feasible solutions, thereby contributing to the more effective development of agriculture, farmers, and rural areas - the so-called “three rural issues” - as well as the agricultural economy.

1.1.2. Research Works by Domestic Authors

1.1.2.1. General Research Works on AE and the Party’s Leadership over AE in Vietnam

Dang Kim Son (2008), *Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Areas in Vietnam: Today and Tomorrow*; Nguyen Vinh Thanh and Le Sy Tho (2010), *Vietnamese Agriculture after Accession to the WTO: Opportunities and Challenges*; Pham Ngoc Dung (2011), *Industrialization and Modernization of Agriculture and Rural Areas: From Theory to Current Practice in Vietnam*; Nguyen Ngoc Ha (2012), *The Communist Party of Vietnam’s Guidelines on Agricultural Economic Development during the Renovation Period (1986-2011)*; Nguyen Thi To Quyen (2012), *Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Areas in the New Economic Growth Model for the 2011–2020 Period*; Doan Minh Huan (2022), *Renewing the Thinking on the Development of Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Areas: From the Perspective of the Party’s Leadership, the Role of the Political System, and the Promotion of Democracy in Rural Areas*;... These studies approach the issues of agriculture, farmers, and rural areas - the “three rural issues” - from various perspectives, thereby contributing to clarifying the theoretical and practical foundations of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas in Vietnam. Their findings affirm the important role of the agricultural economy, examine the state and process of agricultural economic development across different periods, and propose orientations and solutions for its further development in subsequent stages.

1.1.2.2. Research Works on AE and the Leadership of Party Committees over AE in Several Regions and Localities

Nguyen Thi To Uyen (2013), *Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta Leading the Acceleration of Agricultural and Rural Industrialization and Modernization in the Current Period*; Vu Van Phuc (2015), *Industrialization and Modernization of Agriculture and Rural Areas in the Mekong Delta: Thirty Years of Renovation*; Bui Van Nghiem (2017), *Provincial Party Committees in the Mekong Delta Leading the Restructuring of the Agricultural Economy in the Current Period*; Vu Trong Hung (2017), *The Party Committee of Vinh Phuc Province's Leadership of Agricultural Economic Restructuring from 1997 to 2010*; Nguyen Huy Hung (2023), *The Party Committee of Ha Tinh Province's Leadership of Agricultural Economic Development from 2010 to 2020*;... These studies comprehensively analyze the situation and achievements of agricultural economic development and draw lessons from the leadership practices of a number of local Party organizations. They also propose solutions and orientations for agricultural economic development in subsequent periods.

1.1.2.3. Research Works on AE of An Giang Province and the Provincial Party Committee's Leadership over AE

Do Hoai Nam and Dang Phong (2006), *An Giang's Breakthroughs on the Path of Economic Renovation*; Dang Phong (2009), *Breaking Through Economic Barriers on the Eve of Renovation*; Ho Viet Hiep (2014), *Industrialization and Modernization of Agriculture and Rural Areas in An Giang Province: Achievements after Nearly Thirty Years of Renovation and Lessons Learned*; An Giang Provincial Party Committee (2015), *An Giang on the Path of Development (1975-2015)*; Nguyen Huu Thinh (2018), *Restructuring the Agricultural Sector of An Giang Province in Response to Climate Change*; Nguyen Thi Hong Nhung (2018), *Vocational Training for Rural Workers: A Solution Contributing to Agricultural Economic Development in An Giang Province*;... These studies provide an overview of An Giang Province's natural and socio-economic conditions, as well as its advantages and constraints. They also initially address the province's guidelines and policies, the implementation process, and the outcomes achieved in relation to agriculture, farmers, and rural areas - the "three rural issues" - and the agricultural economy in recent years.

1.2. Research Results of the Reviewed Works and Issues on Which the Dissertation Focuses

1.2.1. Research Results of the Reviewed Works

Regarding sources: Published scholarly works related to the dissertation topic are diverse in type, including books, research projects at various levels, journal articles, scholarly papers, and doctoral dissertations. These works provide a wide range of theoretical and empirical references, reflecting various aspects of agriculture, farmers, and rural areas in general, and of the agricultural economy and the Party's leadership of agricultural economic development in particular.

Regarding approaches and research methods: The studies approach the issue from many angles across different disciplines, such as philosophy, economics, political science, Party building, and Party history, both from theory and through

practical summation. They use methods such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, historical method, and logical method.

Regarding research content: *First*, these studies have contributed to clarifying general issues concerning agriculture, farmers, rural areas, and the agricultural economy. *Second*, many studies have focused on major issues concerning agricultural economic development, such as structural transformation, agricultural restructuring, enhancement of value added, and renewal of the growth model. *Third*, a number of studies have examined in depth the leadership of local Party organizations in the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas, agricultural economic restructuring, and agricultural economic development. *Fourth*, studies on An Giang have clarified various aspects of the province's economic and agricultural economic development.

1.2.2. Issues on Which the Dissertation Focuses

First, the factors affecting the leadership of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee in AE development. *Second*, the guidelines and direction of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee regarding AE development from 2010 to 2020. *Third*, assessments of strengths and limitations and several lessons drawn from the process by which the An Giang Provincial Party Committee led AE development (2010-2020).

Chapter 1 conclusion

Research on agriculture, farmers, rural areas, and the agricultural economy in Vietnam is relatively comprehensive and multidisciplinary. Based on a review of relevant studies, the dissertation identifies findings that can be inherited, clarifies existing research gaps, and determines issues requiring further investigation to improve the effectiveness of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee's leadership of AE development.

Chapter 2

GUIDELINES AND DIRECTION OF THE AN GIANG PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FROM 2010 TO 2015

2.1. Factors Affecting and Guidelines of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee on Agricultural Economic Development

2.1.1. Factors Affecting the Leadership of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee in Agricultural Economic Development

2.1.1.1. World and Domestic Situation

World situation: In the years 2010-2015, the world situation developed in a complex manner, posing many challenges to the socio-economic development of countries, including Vietnam. Nevertheless, peace, cooperation, and development remained the general trend. The rapid development of science and technology became a key factor promoting transformation and enhancing the effectiveness of AE. *Domestic situation:* In implementing the Socio-Economic Development

Strategy (2001-2010), Vietnam achieved many important accomplishments, including in AE. However, the country's socio-economic situation still faced many difficulties and challenges.

2.1.1.2. The Party's Guidelines and the State's Policies on Agricultural Economic Development in the Years 2010-2015

The Party's guidelines: The Eleventh National Congress determined that in the coming years the orientation would be to comprehensively develop agriculture, forestry, and fisheries toward I&M in association with effectively addressing issues concerning farmers and rural areas. The target set for 2015 was to strive for an average agricultural value-added growth rate of 2.6-3% per year over five years. The proportion of agricultural labor in 2015 was expected to account for 40-41% of the social labor force. Rural residents' income was to increase by 1.8-2 times compared with 2010. The identified tasks and solutions included restructuring crops and livestock and developing forms of agricultural production organization; promoting research and the application of modern science and technology in agricultural production; and continuing to build technical infrastructure for agriculture and rural areas.

Several State policies: Resolution No. 26/2012/QH13 on continuing to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing policies and laws on public investment for agriculture, farmers, and rural areas; Decision No. 124/QĐ-TTg approving the Master Plan for Agricultural Production Development to 2020, with a vision to 2030; Decision No. 899/QĐ-TTg approving the Project on Agricultural Restructuring toward Increasing Added Value and Sustainable Development; Decision No. 801/QĐ-TTg dated 27 June 2012 approving the Master Plan for Socio-Economic Development of An Giang Province to 2020; and others.

2.1.1.3. Natural Conditions and Socio-Economic Characteristics of An Giang Province

Natural conditions: An Giang is a province in the MD, geographically located from 104°47'20" to 105°35'10" east longitude and from 10°20'07" to 10°34'23" north latitude. Its total natural area is 3,536 km², more than 80% of which is agricultural land. An Giang's terrain has two main forms: plains and mountains. The province has a stable tropical monsoon climate and is not affected by storms. It possesses abundant freshwater resources from the two main rivers, the Tien and the Hau, together with an extensive canal system and large areas of alluvial soil, creating favorable conditions for AE development and making it one of the country's key agricultural production areas. *Socio-economic conditions:* During the years 2000-2010, the province's economy continued to grow and show many positive changes. By 2010, per capita income reached VND 21.183 million, and the province's total export turnover exceeded USD 3 billion. An Giang is the most populous province in the MD, with 29 ethnic groups living together, mainly the Kinh, Khmer, Cham, and Hoa. It is also the cradle of many indigenous religions, such as Buu Son Ky Huong, Tu An Hieu Nghia, and Hoa Hao Buddhism.

Thus, the geographical location, natural conditions, socio-economic characteristics, and traditional culture described above had multifaceted impacts on the leadership process of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee in AE development.

2.1.1.4. The State of An Giang Province's AE up to 2010

In the 2006-2010 period, the province's AE continued to develop and gradually shifted toward commodity production linked to market demand. The province promoted research, the application of high-yield crop and livestock varieties, and the use of science and technology in production. Many advanced farming programs and models, production according to GlobalGAP and VietGAP standards, and biosecure livestock husbandry were widely implemented, contributing to higher productivity, improved agricultural product quality, and environmental protection. Livestock husbandry developed toward farm-based production, while aquaculture grew rapidly. At the same time, the province promoted mechanization, expanded the irrigation system, strengthened technical training for farmers, emphasized vocational training, and invested in rural infrastructure, thereby helping to improve the living conditions of rural residents. The average growth rate reached 3.77% per year.

However, the province's AE development still had many limitations: the growth rate was not stable; production costs were high, so the competitiveness of agricultural products remained low; internal sectoral restructuring was slow; production still depended heavily on rice, while the potential of vegetables, subsidiary crops, and fruit trees had not been effectively exploited; rural infrastructure, especially transport and irrigation, was not synchronized; irrigation investment remained concentrated on rice production; the application of science and technology and technical transfer were uneven across fields; and many cooperatives were small in scale, with limited management capacity and production linkages, resulting in low operational effectiveness.

2.1.2. Guidelines of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee on Agricultural Economic Development (2010-2015)

The Ninth Congress of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee set forth the viewpoint that agricultural and rural I&M should serve as the foundation for sustainable socio-economic development; services and industries serving agriculture should be strongly developed; and industries serving consumption, tourism, and exports should be promoted. Development investment was to be intensified but with focus and priority. Priority was given to developing technical infrastructure, first of all transport infrastructure and infrastructure serving agriculture and rural areas. Specific AE targets for 2015 included an average GDP growth rate in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector of 3.2%; the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector accounting for 25.24% of the province's economic structure; and forest coverage reaching 22.4%. The Congress identified the following tasks and solutions: developing agriculture toward large-scale and

comprehensive production in the direction of I&M; formulating and completing land-use planning and agricultural development planning suited to the strengths of each region and locality; promptly reorganizing production through appropriate forms of linkage along value chains; promoting investment in mechanization, electrification, and irrigation while strengthening the application of science and technology; effectively implementing the vocational training project for rural labor in order to restructure labor; and focusing on building and gradually completing rural socio-economic infrastructure.

In the process of leading AE development, the Provincial Party Committee continued to affirm its viewpoints and supplemented new understandings through Resolution No. 05-NQ/TU dated 15 September 2011 “On New Rural Development”; Resolution No. 09-NQ/TU dated 27 June 2012 “On the Development of High-Tech Agriculture in An Giang Province for the 2012-2020 Period, with a Vision to 2030”; Report No. 146-BC/TU dated 17 September 2013; and other documents. In particular, in Resolution No. 09-NQ/TU, the Provincial Party Committee identified the promotion of high-tech application as a “breakthrough” in the province’s AE development.

The guidelines of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee demonstrated initiative and creativity in concretizing central-level guidelines, helping to bring into play the locality’s potential and advantages and creating a foundation for AE development in the years 2010-2015.

2.2. The An Giang Provincial Party Committee’s Direction of Agricultural Economic Development (2010-2015)

2.2.1. Direction of Agricultural Sectoral Restructuring toward I&M

The Provincial Party Committee directed that the focus should be on reducing the share of purely agricultural production and increasing the share of sectors with high added value, such as agricultural product processing and high-tech agriculture. It gradually transformed the crop structure, reduced the area of inefficient rice cultivation, and expanded the cultivation of vegetables, subsidiary crops, and fruit trees suited to soil conditions and market demand.

Under the direction of the Provincial Party Committee, the Provincial People’s Committee issued Decision No. 01/QD-UBND dated 4 January 2011 and Decision No. 1404/QD-UBND dated 18 August 2011, setting the target of average AE growth at 3.2% per year and focusing on the application and transfer of scientific and technological advances to improve productivity, quality, and AE efficiency. As a result, the province’s internal agricultural structure shifted positively toward gradually reducing the share of crop cultivation and increasing the share of livestock and fisheries. The share of crop cultivation decreased from 68% in 2010 to 63.2% in 2015, while production value reached VND 129 million per hectare, an increase of 51.5%. The rice area reached 644,000 hectares with productivity of more than 6.4 tons per hectare, and the area of vegetables and subsidiary crops reached 63,000

hectares. The fisheries sector developed strongly, with aquaculture area reaching 2,480 hectares, output of 326,565 tons, and production value of VND 9,037 billion.

2.2.2. Direction of Planning and Building Concentrated Commodity Agricultural Production Areas

The Provincial Party Committee directed that land-use planning and agricultural development planning be formulated and completed in accordance with the strengths of each region and locality and the diversity of land resources, thereby forming specialized production areas for the province's strategic products.

The Provincial People's Committee issued Decision No. 2163/QĐ-UBND dated 29 November 2012 promulgating the "Plan for the Development of High-Tech Agriculture in An Giang Province for the 2012-2020 Period and Vision to 2030"; Decision No. 1351/QĐ-UBND dated 25 August 2014 approving the "Detailed Plan for the Development of Specialized Commodity Production Areas (Rice, Vegetables and Subsidiary Crops, and Fisheries) in An Giang Province to 2020, with Orientation to 2030"; and other documents. These decisions led to the formation of planned concentrated production areas, such as intensive high-quality rice and specialty rice areas; specialized areas for vegetables and subsidiary crops; fruit-tree areas; flower and ornamental plant areas; edible and medicinal mushroom areas; areas for the conservation and development of medicinal herbs; livestock and poultry areas; and high-tech aquaculture areas. For key products, high-quality commodity rice production areas were concentrated in Thoai Son, Chau Phu, Chau Thanh, and Phu Tan. Aquaculture areas were concentrated in Long Xuyen, Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Cho Moi, Phu Tan, and Thoai Son. Specialized vegetable and subsidiary crop areas were concentrated in Cho Moi, Chau Phu, An Phu, and Tan Chau.

2.2.3. Direction of Developing Forms of Production Organization in Agriculture

The Provincial Party Committee directed the "strong development of farms, household farms, cooperatives, joint ventures, and cooperative linkages, especially linkages between producers and enterprises"; and the "promotion of production reorganization in agriculture; consolidation and renewal of the operations of existing cooperatives and cooperative organizations; and encouragement of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in agriculture in rural areas." Along with production organization, the Provincial Party Committee required attention to promoting production-consumption linkages along value chains, particularly the "four-house" linkage model.

The Provincial People's Council issued Resolution No. 04/2014/NQ-HĐND dated 8 July 2014 with preferential policies on land, investment in physical facilities, human resource training, market development, and application of science and technology. The Provincial People's Committee issued Decision No. 1639/QĐ-UBND dated 22 September 2014 promulgating the "Criteria for Large-Scale Rice and Glutinous Rice Fields in An Giang Province"; Decision No. 37/2014/QĐ-

UBND dated 10 October 2014 promulgating the “Regulations on Policies to Encourage Enterprises to Invest in Agriculture and Rural Areas in An Giang Province”; and other documents. The province implemented linkage policies in building “large-scale fields” under Decision No. 62/2013/QĐ-TTg dated 25 October 2013 of the Prime Minister. Thanks to the synchronized implementation of policies for developing production organizations and expanding linkages, the province achieved many important results. By 2015, the whole province had 105 agricultural cooperatives, with average revenue of VND 1.4 billion per year; 880 production and agricultural service cooperative groups; and 697 farms. Linkage incentive policies increased the area of “large-scale fields” to 40,615 hectares.

2.2.4. Direction of Investment in Infrastructure and Technical Facilities for Agricultural Economic Development

The Provincial Party Committee directed all levels and sectors to complete the system of infrastructure serving agricultural production in conformity with advanced production processes, to promote investment in mechanization, electrification, and irrigation, and to focus on building and gradually completing rural socio-economic infrastructure.

The Provincial People’s Committee issued Decision No. 1636/QĐ-UBND dated 16 September 2011, clearly stating the viewpoint of promoting development investment with focus and priority. Priority was given to investing in technical infrastructure, first of all transport infrastructure and infrastructure serving AE development and new rural development. In addition, the Provincial People’s Committee promulgated many implementing documents: Decision No. 649/QĐ-UBND dated 7 March 2010 issuing the “Project on Developing Industry and Handicrafts Serving Agriculture and Rural Areas in An Giang Province to 2020”; Decision No. 581/QĐ-UBND dated 13 April 2012 approving the “List of Priority Projects under the Program to Support Climate Change Response in An Giang Province”; Decision No. 1848/QĐ-UBND dated 27 August 2013 approving the “Detailed Action Plan of Sectors and Fields for Climate Change Response in An Giang Province under the National Target Program”; and other documents. By 2015, the province had invested VND 16,476 billion from the state budget to develop rural infrastructure. Many transport works were upgraded and expanded, with 2,432 km of roads and 477 new bridges constructed. The irrigation system was improved through dredging and widening 878 canals, upgrading 1,367 km of dikes, and building 418 electric pumping stations. Rural electricity was also developed with 14,834 km of power lines and 55 transformer stations. As a result, production mechanization reached a high level, contributing to improved AE productivity and efficiency.

2.2.5. Direction of Research, Transfer, and Application of Science and Technology to Production in Association with High-Tech Agricultural Development

The Provincial Party Committee directed the promotion of research, application, and transfer of scientific and technological advances to serve socio-economic

development, especially in biotechnology, preservation technology, and the processing of agricultural and aquatic products. The Provincial People's Committee issued Decision No. 538/QĐ-UBND dated 31 March 2011 promulgating the "Program to Support Applied Research, Technological Innovation, and Transfer of Scientific and Technological Advances in An Giang Province for the 2011-2015 Period"; Decision No. 396/QĐ-UBND dated 1 March 2013 promulgating the "Plan for High-Tech Agricultural Development from Now to 2015"; Decision No. 2048/QĐ-UBND dated 19 November 2012 promulgating the "Regulations on Several Support Policies for Applying Good Agricultural Practice Processes in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in An Giang Province"; and other documents.

The Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development took the lead, in coordination with specialized sectors, in testing, selecting, and introducing new high-yield and high-quality varieties. In crop cultivation, the focus was placed on developing high-quality rice and specialty rice and organizing production on large-scale fields for export. Vegetables and subsidiary crops were planned in six localities with many key crops such as mustard greens, melons, gourds, squash, onions, and sweet potatoes, in association with VietGAP-standard production models, biological pest management, and safety processes. At the same time, mushroom cultivation was developed industrially with valuable edible and medicinal mushrooms, combined with training and the conversion of mixed gardens into high-tech mushroom farms. In livestock husbandry, priority was given to varieties with competitive advantages, the implementation of closed-loop models, linkages from breeding stock to processing and consumption, the application of modern waste treatment, and the use of agricultural by-products as feed. In fisheries, the focus was placed on pangasius, with selective breeding to increase growth rates, improve fillet quality, and complete standard-compliant processes. Technical training for farmers was promoted in order to diversify cultured species, enhance efficiency, and improve quality to meet market demand.

Chapter 2 conclusion

During 2010-2015, the An Giang Provincial Party Committee assessed the international, domestic, and local contexts and, on that basis, formulated guidelines for comprehensive AE development toward commodity production. The Provincial Party Committee and Provincial People's Committee directed the implementation of key tasks, including production planning, agricultural restructuring toward industrialization and modernization, renewal of production organization and linkages, application of science and technology, and infrastructure development. These efforts produced important results, although certain limitations remained, requiring further adjustment and refinement of objectives, tasks, and solutions in the subsequent period.

Chapter 3

THE AN GIANG PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE'S LEADERSHIP IN PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FROM 2015 TO 2020

3.1. New Affecting Factors and Guidelines of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee on Promoting Agricultural Economic Development

3.1.1. New Factors Affecting the Leadership of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee in Promoting Agricultural Economic Development

3.1.1.1. World and Domestic Situation

World situation: In the years 2010-2020, new factors emerged in the world situation. The major trend remained “peace, national independence, democracy, cooperation, and development,” but developments became more complex and less predictable. The global political and security landscape changed rapidly, complexly, and unpredictably. The US-China trade war, climate change, the Covid-19 pandemic, and other factors affected AE development. *Domestic situation:* After 30 years of renovation, the country’s overall strength increased and its international prestige continued to improve, yet many difficulties and challenges remained. AE achieved many positive results, with added value increasing by an average of 3% per year; it focused on agricultural restructuring, crop and livestock diversification, the construction of large-scale commodity production areas, and numerous linkage models. However, AE still faced many challenges.

3.1.1.2. Requirements for Socio-Economic Development of An Giang Province in the New Period

The province belongs to the key economic region of the MD and benefits from many development mechanisms, policies, and important transport infrastructure investments, contributing to regional linkages and economic growth. With its location bordering Cambodia and its diverse system of border gates, the province has advantages for developing border trade and international exchange. At the same time, the province has great potential for AE, especially rice and pangasius production. However, it faces many difficulties, such as slowing growth, unsynchronized infrastructure, high migration, and the impacts of climate change. The new factors in the world situation, the domestic situation, and An Giang Province involve interwoven advantages, opportunities, difficulties, and challenges, thereby posing new requirements and tasks for AE development.

3.1.1.3. The Party’s Guidelines and the State’s Policies on AE Development in the Years 2015-2020

The Party’s guidelines: The Twelfth National Congress of the Party identified one of six key tasks as: “Promoting national I&M, with emphasis on agricultural and rural I&M in association with new rural development.” On that basis, the Congress identified tasks and solutions for AE development in the five years 2016-2020, including promoting agricultural restructuring toward building

high-tech, large-scale commodity agriculture; strengthening the application of scientific and technological advances; improving quality, efficiency, and competitiveness; ensuring sustainable development, national food security, and food safety. It also emphasized reorganizing production and strengthening value-chain linkages; and connecting production with the processing and consumption of agricultural products on the basis of developing diverse forms of cooperation and linkage. On 7 August 2019, the Politburo issued Conclusion No. 54-KL/TW on continuing to implement the Seventh Resolution of the Tenth Party Central Committee “On Agriculture, Farmers, and Rural Areas,” affirming that “agriculture, farmers, and rural areas hold a long-term strategic position and are a top-priority task in our country’s socio-economic development.”

Several State policies: The National Assembly issued Resolution No. 24/2016/QH14 dated 8 November 2016 “On the Economic Restructuring Plan for the 2016-2020 Period,” which identified the strong restructuring of the agricultural sector in association with effective new rural development, improved quality and added value, and adaptation to climate change. On 23 November 2016, Resolution No. 32/2016/QH14 “On Continuing to Improve the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Implementing the National Target Program on New Rural Development in Association with Agricultural Sector Restructuring” was issued, among others.

The Government issued many important documents to orient and implement these policies, such as Decision No. 1684/QĐ-TTg dated 30 September 2015 approving the “Strategy for International Economic Integration of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector to 2030”; Directive No. 26/CT-TTg dated 6 October 2015 on “Promoting the Implementation of the Project on Agricultural Restructuring toward Increasing Added Value and Sustainable Development”; Decision No. 923/QĐ-TTg dated 28 June 2017 approving the “Target Program on AE Restructuring and Disaster Prevention, Mitigation, and Stabilization of People’s Livelihoods”; Decision No. 1819/QĐ-TTg dated 16 November 2017 approving the “Plan for Agricultural Sector Restructuring in the 2017-2020 Period”; and other documents.

3.1.2. Guidelines of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee on Promoting AE Development (2015-2020)

The Tenth Congress of the Provincial Party Committee for the 2015-2020 term affirmed that An Giang is an agricultural province with strengths in trade; therefore, investment resources for economic development were prioritized in the following order: agriculture, trade and services, and industry and construction. In particular, “investment in and strong application of science and technology to renew the economic growth model, with a focus on agriculture and processing industry,” was identified as one of the three breakthroughs of the term. The Congress proposed basic solutions for renewing the growth model and improving

productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness in association with agricultural restructuring, while accelerating the pace of new rural development.

During the term, the Provincial Party Committee issued guidelines related to AE development, such as Action Program No. 04-CTr/TU dated 18 July 2016 “Implementing the National Target Program on New Rural Development for the 2016-2020 Period”; Action Program No. 08-CTr/TU dated 11 November 2016 “On Agricultural Development in the 2016-2020 Period and Orientation to 2025”; Action Program No. 12-CTr/TU dated 10 February 2017 “On Several Major Guidelines and Policies to Continue Renewing the Growth Model, Improving Growth Quality, Labor Productivity, and Competitiveness of the An Giang Provincial Economy in the 2016-2020 Period”; and others. In particular, in Action Program No. 08-CTr/TU, the Provincial Party Committee clearly stated the viewpoint: “Agricultural development must be placed within the overall economy and synchronized with the development of industry, trade, and services. Production development must proceed in depth, increasing value per unit of production land; production must be linked to market demand and must increase farmers’ income.”

Thus, in the 2015-2020 period, the guidelines of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee on AE development developed further, inheriting, supplementing, and advancing previous orientations to suit new requirements, tasks, and local realities.

3.2. The An Giang Provincial Party Committee’s Direction of Promoting Agricultural Economic Development (2015-2020)

3.2.1. Direction of Agricultural Sectoral Restructuring toward Modernity in Association with Agricultural Restructuring

The Provincial Party Committee directed: “Focus on the province’s three strategic product groups, namely rice, fish, and vegetables and subsidiary crops, in which rice and fish are to be restructured to adapt to the market”; and “gradually shift the growth model from breadth to depth; maintain reasonable annual agricultural growth during the 2016-2020 period, thereby creating momentum for higher growth in the next stage.”

The Provincial People’s Council issued Resolution No. 08/2015/NQ-HDND dated 10 December 2015, clearly stating the implementation of agricultural restructuring in association with new rural development; accelerating linkage processes and expanding the production area under the large-scale field model; proactively building brands for products, with priority focused on five restructured products. The Provincial People’s Committee issued Decision No. 929/QD-UBND dated 2 June 2015 approving the “Project on Agricultural Sector Restructuring in An Giang Province to 2020”; Decision No. 1004/QD-UBND dated 11 April 2016 approving the “Program for Research on Crop and Livestock Structure Transformation and Sustainable Agricultural Development in An Giang Province for the 2016-2020 Period”; Decision No. 1469/QD-UBND dated 15 May 2017 on the “Plan to Convert from Rice Cultivation to Maize Cultivation under

Decision No. 915/QD-TTg dated 27 May 2016 of the Prime Minister”; Decision No. 3410/QD-UBND dated 14 November 2017 on the “Plan to Transform Crop Structures from Rice Land to Vegetables, Subsidiary Crops, and Fruit Trees in the 2017-2020 Period”; and other documents.

By 2020, the share of crop cultivation had decreased to 65.55%, while fisheries increased to 22.27%. A total of 22,554 hectares of inefficient rice land was converted to vegetables, subsidiary crops, and fruit trees, bringing higher economic value. Average production value reached VND 192 million per hectare; the rice area was 637,000 hectares and output reached 4 million tons, making An Giang the second-ranking province nationwide in rice area and output. In addition, the province gradually promoted the linkage of AE development with the tourism economy as an appropriate direction given its riverine and orchard conditions and its economic transformation toward multiple values.

3.2.2. Direction of Developing Concentrated Commodity Agricultural Production Areas

The Provincial Party Committee directed the continued review, adjustment, and supplementation of sectoral plans and plans for high-tech agriculture; and the effective exploitation of the pilot regulation on socio-economic development linkages in the MD region for the 2016-2020 period. It also directed the development of distinctive agricultural OCOP models in association with brand building and promotion, while combining tourism potential exploitation with product distribution through supermarket systems inside and outside the country.

The Provincial People’s Committee issued Decision No. 945/QD-UBND dated 5 April 2016 approving the “Plan for Building Large-Scale Rice and Glutinous Rice Fields in An Giang Province for the 2016-2025 Period”; Decision No. 2440/QD-UBND dated 11 August 2017 approving the research topic “Studying the Construction of a Large-Scale Field Model according to the 4H Approach”; Decision No. 2281/QD-UBND dated 28 July 2017 approving the “Detailed Plan for Pangasius Farming and Processing in An Giang Province to 2020 and Orientation to 2030”; Decision No. 2607/QD-UBND dated 30 August 2017 approving the “Project on Developing High-Tech Poultry Husbandry while Ensuring Environmental Hygiene in An Giang Province for the 2017-2020 Period”; Decision No. 3115/QD-UBND dated 20 October 2017 approving the “Plan for Sustainable Fisheries Development in An Giang Province from Now to 2020, with Orientation to 2025”; and other documents.

As a result, in the years 2015-2020, the province formed and further developed many large-scale specialized production areas in various forms for key products, in addition to specialized areas in localities.

3.2.3. Direction of Promoting the Development of Forms of Production Organization in Association with Linkages for Agricultural Product Consumption

The Provincial Party Committee directed the “encouragement of the establishment of agricultural enterprises, farms, forms of cooperative economy, and high-tech agriculture-industry-service cooperative groups”; and the “completion and development of production linkage models along value chains (both vertical and horizontal) to create sustainable linkages.” At the same time, it emphasized the need to “effectively apply central and provincial investment-support policies in line with practical needs; and review and propose specific mechanisms to the central level in order to strongly attract enterprises to invest.”

The Provincial People’s Committee issued policies to create supportive conditions for developing the collective economy and linkage chains: Decision No. 1145/QD-UBND dated 24 June 2015 approving the “Five-Year Plan for Collective Economic Development in An Giang Province for the 2016-2020 Period”; Action Program No. 251/CTr-UBND dated 27 May 2016 on “Implementing the Pilot Project to Complete and Replicate the New-Type Cooperative Model in the MD in An Giang for the 2016-2020 Period”; Decision No. 12/2016/QD-UBND dated 2 March 2016 on “Regulations on Support Expenditure Levels for Policies Encouraging Development, Cooperation, and Linkages Associated with Agricultural Production and Consumption and the Building of Large-Scale Fields”; Decision No. 30/2019/QD-UBND dated 22 July 2019 on “Regulations for Implementing Support Policies for Production Linkages and Agricultural Product Consumption in An Giang Province”; and other documents.

3.2.4. Direction of Strengthening Investment in Infrastructure and Technical Facilities for Agricultural Economic Development

The Provincial Party Committee directed the mobilization of resources to build agricultural production infrastructure according to planning; investment in transport infrastructure with focus and synchronization for interregional, interlocal, border, and disadvantaged areas; and the combination of new rural development with the construction of agricultural production infrastructure serving restructuring, high-tech application, and climate change adaptation.

On the basis of the Provincial Party Committee’s direction, the Provincial People’s Committee issued Decision No. 1011/QD-UBND dated 10 June 2015 approving the “List of Projects Calling for Investment in Agriculture and Rural Areas for the 2015-2020 Period under Government Decree No. 210/2013/ND-CP”; Project No. 426/DA-UBND dated 19 July 2017 on “Socialization of Investment in the Construction of Rural Bridges in An Giang Province for the 2016-2020 Period”; Decision No. 186/QD-UBND dated 26 January 2018 approving the “Project to Support Mechanization and Automation in Fisheries Production in An Giang Province for the 2018-2020 Period”; Decision No. 44/2018/QD-UBND dated 14 November 2018 promulgating the “Regulations on the Management, Exploitation, and Protection of Irrigation Works in An Giang Province”; and other documents.

Accordingly, in the years 2015-2020, the province concentrated on attracting and calling for investment in many key projects to promote AE development and new rural development. Notable projects included a high-tech aquaculture area in Chau Phu; centralized slaughtering facilities in Chau Doc, Tri Ton, Tinh Bien, and Thoai Son; high-tech livestock farms in Tri Ton and Tinh Bien; and others. Irrigation infrastructure basically helped control floods, improve farmers' livelihoods, diversify production models, and increase productivity and climate change adaptation. In agricultural mechanization, land preparation reached 100%; 98% of cultivated area was irrigated and drained by powered machinery; 98% of the harvested area was served by machinery; and 75% of rice output was dried by drying kilns.

3.2.5. Direction of Promoting Research, Transfer, and Application of Science and Technology to Production in Association with High-Tech Agricultural Development

The Provincial Party Committee determined: “Prioritize the application of biotechnology, preservation technology, and post-harvest processing technology. Increase the scientific and technological content of the province’s key products, creating many new products and products with high added value”; and “continue to improve the effectiveness of research, application, and transfer of scientific and technical advances into production in order to increase the contribution of total factor productivity to agricultural growth.”

Implementing the direction of the Provincial Party Committee, the Provincial People’s Committee issued Decision No. 110/QD-UBND dated 20 January 2015 approving the “Project to Promote Socialization and Develop Agricultural and Fisheries Extension Activities to Serve High-Tech Agricultural Development”; Decision No. 282/QD-UBND dated 1 February 2016 promulgating the “Science and Technology Program on Biotechnology Development in An Giang Province for the 2016-2020 Period”; Decision No. 567/QD-UBND dated 10 March 2016 promulgating the “Program to Support the Application and Transfer of Scientific and Technological Advances in An Giang Province for the 2016-2020 Period”; Decision No. 71/2019/QD-UBND dated 23 December 2019 promulgating the “Regulations on Support for Promoting Technology Transfer, Application, and Innovation in An Giang Province”; and other documents.

As a result, the promotion of science and technology application, especially biotechnology and high technology, created clear changes in the province’s AE during the years 2015-2020. Many new crop and livestock varieties and processes were researched, such as the Móng Chim, AS-R05, and AS-R06 rice varieties, with yields of about 3.5 tons per hectare and good pest resistance. Biofloc technology enabled tilapia and red tilapia farming to reach yields of 20 tons per hectare. At the same time, many advanced production models and standards were widely applied, expanding certified production areas and improving the quality and value of local agricultural products.

Chapter 3 conclusion

During 2015-2020, the An Giang Provincial Party Committee oriented AE development toward sectoral restructuring, new rural development, and improvements in productivity, quality, and competitiveness. Key priorities included adjusting concentrated production areas, developing major agricultural products, promoting high-tech applications, renewing production organization and value-chain linkages, and improving agricultural and rural infrastructure. These efforts yielded positive results; however, fragmented production, weak linkages and branding, limited scientific and technological application, and inadequate infrastructure continued to constrain sustainable development.

Chapter 4

ASSESSMENTS AND SEVERAL LESSONS

4.1. Assessment of the Leadership of the An Giang Provincial Party Committee in Agricultural Economic Development from 2010 to 2020

4.1.1. Strengths and Causes

4.1.1.1. Strengths

First, the Provincial Party Committee correctly identified the pivotal role of the AE and formulated guidelines that were consistent with the province's potential, comparative advantages, and development requirements. *Second*, the Provincial Party Committee focused on directing synchronized and planned implementation, prioritizing locally advantageous products such as rice, fisheries, and vegetables and subsidiary crops. *Third*, under the leadership of the Provincial Party Committee, AE achieved many important accomplishments and gradually developed strongly and comprehensively in a sustainable direction.

4.1.1.2. Causes of the Strengths

First, the Party's guidelines and policies, together with the State's policies on agriculture, farmers, and rural areas, were progressively supplemented and refined, thereby providing an important political and legal foundation for AE development at the local level. *Second*, the Provincial Party Committee proactively applied the Party's guidelines and policies to local conditions and gradually identified the appropriate position, potential, and advantages of the AE within the province's socio-economic development. *Third*, the concretization and implementation of these guidelines involved the participation and coordination of Party committees, local authorities, specialized agencies, and socio-political organizations at various levels. *Fourth*, the dynamism, production experience, and adaptability of An Giang's farmers constituted one of the direct factors contributing to the effective translation of AE development guidelines and policies into practice.

4.1.2. Limitations and Causes

4.1.2.1. Limitations

First, the concretization of certain guidelines on AE development into programs, projects, mechanisms, and policies was, at times, not sufficiently timely, while some provisions failed to keep pace with practical requirements. *Second*, the direction and organization of the implementation of certain guidelines on AE development did not produce changes commensurate with the stated objectives or with the province's potential and comparative advantages. *Third*, the direction, coordination, and resolution of certain issues arising during the implementation of AE development were, at times, insufficiently timely and lacked coherence.

4.1.2.2. Causes of the Limitations

First, the Party Committee of An Giang Province's leadership of AE development during the 2010-2020 period was affected by numerous complex and difficult-to-predict objective factors. *Second*, in some Party committees, sectors, and localities, the capacity to grasp practical realities, undertake forecasting, provide policy advice, exercise direction, and organize the implementation of guidelines did not fully meet the requirements of AE development under new conditions. *Third*, the mechanisms, resources, and enabling conditions necessary for implementing guidelines on AE development remained subject to certain limitations.

4.2. Several Lessons from the An Giang Provincial Party Committee's Leadership in Agricultural Economic Development from 2010 to 2020

4.2.1. Thoroughly grasp the Central Party's guidelines, remain closely attuned to practical realities, and apply them flexibly in formulating guidelines for AE development suited to local advantages

The Provincial Party Committee consistently grasped the Party's and State's guidelines and policies, accurately assessed local potential and advantages, and formulated appropriate guidelines for AE development. This contributed to the formation of large-scale specialized production areas associated with key agricultural products and the effective implementation of the large-scale field model.

To promote this lesson in the new period, the Provincial Party Committee should continue to promptly concretize central-level guidelines in accordance with local conditions, strengthen supervision and inspection, remove implementation obstacles, and develop breakthrough mechanisms and policies. The new development space created by the merger of An Giang and Kien Giang provides favorable conditions for expanding large-scale commodity agriculture, developing modern agricultural value chains linked to processing, logistics, and exports, and promoting sustainable development and integration.

4.2.2. Prioritize targeted investment in material and technical facilities and infrastructure, while proactively applying scientific and technological advances to agricultural production

The experience of An Giang Province during 2010-2020 shows that the Provincial Party Committee prioritized resource mobilization for targeted investment in technical facilities and infrastructure directly serving agricultural production and

rural livelihoods, while promoting the application of new varieties, advanced farming techniques, mechanization, and scientific and technological achievements. These efforts contributed to improving productivity, quality, production efficiency, and rural living conditions.

In the coming period, the Provincial Party Committee should continue to prioritize modern and synchronized agricultural infrastructure linked to concentrated production and raw-material areas, while accelerating digital transformation. Particular attention should be given to agricultural and land databases, market information systems, artificial intelligence, traceability, e-commerce, and technological innovation to improve production management, market connectivity, and compliance with export standards.

4.2.3. Promote the role of different economic sectors, renew production organization, and strengthen linkages in agriculture

The experience of An Giang Province during 2010-2020 shows that the Provincial Party Committee promoted cooperative forms, value-chain linkages, and enterprise investment in high-tech agriculture in order to shift from fragmented production toward concentrated commodity production. Cooperatives and cooperative groups were strengthened, contributing to agricultural restructuring, new rural development, and improved farmers' livelihoods.

In the coming period, the Provincial Party Committee should continue to improve mechanisms and policies on land, credit, and taxation to attract enterprises and cooperatives; enhance cooperative management capacity; promote digital transformation, science and technology, traceability, and product branding; and strengthen human resources, state management, and regional linkages. These measures will help expand agricultural value chains, improve competitiveness, and promote sustainable AE development.

4.2.4. Closely associate agricultural restructuring with new rural development and the improvement of farmers' livelihoods in the process of AE development

The experience of An Giang Province during 2010-2020 shows that the Provincial Party Committee linked agricultural restructuring with new rural development, prioritized key products, and adjusted production to climate change and market demand. These efforts contributed to higher production value and improved rural livelihoods. By 2020, provincial GRDP reached VND 89,362 billion, GRDP per capita stood at VND 46.8 million, the poverty rate fell to 1.93%, and 61 of 119 communes met new rural standards.

In the coming period, the Provincial Party Committee should continue to integrate agricultural restructuring with new rural development in the context of administrative reorganization. Priority should be given to modern, high-tech, climate-resilient agriculture; digital transformation; product branding; agricultural and ecological tourism; human resource development; social resource

mobilization; and improved management effectiveness toward modern, sustainable, and integrated rural development.

Chapter 4 conclusion

During 2010-2020, the An Giang Provincial Party Committee thoroughly grasped central guidelines on agriculture, farmers, and rural areas and formulated policies for AE development suited to local conditions. It directed the Provincial People's Committee and relevant agencies to implement coordinated measures aimed at exploiting local potential and promoting sustainable development. As a result, the province's AE achieved significant progress toward large-scale commodity production and contributed to improving livelihoods and rural development. Nevertheless, limitations remained in policy concretization and target attainment, from which important lessons were drawn to improve leadership effectiveness in the new period.

CONCLUSION

1. The AE plays an important role in Vietnam's socio-economic development strategy, especially in the context of promoting industrialization and modernization and ensuring food security. After more than 40 years of renovation, AE has gradually shifted to a growth model based on productivity, quality, and market linkage.
2. An Giang is a typical agricultural province of the MD and the country as a whole. In the years 2010-2020, the Provincial Party Committee creatively applied central-level guidelines and focused on directing the development of specialized production areas for rice, pangasius, and vegetables and subsidiary crops; promoted sectoral restructuring, the application of science and technology, renewal of forms of production organization and linkage models; and emphasized the construction of infrastructure serving AE development and new rural development in the province.
3. During the implementation process, the Provincial Party Committee concentrated its direction and brought into play the roles and responsibilities of Party committees, authorities, departments, sectors, and especially the solidarity, diligence, and creativity of farmers in implementing programs, plans, schemes, and projects. As a result, AE of An Giang Province developed fairly comprehensively, the sectoral structure shifted positively, and productivity and production value increased. Large-scale field models, value-chain linkages, and high-tech agriculture were implemented, contributing to improved farmers' living standards and changes in the rural appearance.
4. Despite achieving significant results, the Party Committee of An Giang Province's leadership of AE development during the 2010-2020 period still exhibited certain limitations, including delays at times in concretizing guidelines and uneven effectiveness in implementation. From this practical experience, the

dissertation draws four important lessons: (1) thoroughly grasp the Central Party's guidelines, remain closely attuned to practical realities, and apply them flexibly in formulating guidelines for AE development suited to local advantages; (2) prioritize targeted investment in material and technical facilities and infrastructure, while proactively applying scientific and technological advances to agricultural production; (3) promote the role of different economic sectors, renew production organization, and strengthen linkages in agriculture; and (4) closely associate agricultural restructuring with new rural development and the improvement of farmers' livelihoods in the process of AE development. 5. The lessons drawn from the Party Committee of An Giang Province's leadership of AE development during the 2010-2020 period provide valuable points of reference and should be considered in light of new historical conditions and development requirements.

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