HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

NGUYEN THAI NGOC

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

ABSTRACT OF DOCTORAL THESIS

MAJOR: POLITICAL ECONOMY

Item No: 9310102

HANOI - 2026

The project was completed at

Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics

Scientific Supervisors: **1. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Minh Quang**

2. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vu Van Phuc

Chairwoman of the Council: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pham Thi Tuy

Reviewer 1: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vu Thanh Son**
Central Organization Committee

Reviewer 2: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vu Duy Nguyen**
Academy of Finance

Reviewer 3: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tran Hoa Phuong**
Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics

The thesis has been defended before the Dissertation Grading Council at the Academy level meets at the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics

At 9:00 a.m, October 10th, in 2026

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 important orientation to develop sustainable agriculture, combining economic efficiency with rational use of resources and environmental protection. In Vietnam, the development of ecological agriculture must also be associated with the renewal of production organization, collective economic development, application of science and technology and improvement of farmers' lives, emphasizing the need to strengthen cooperation and linkage between economic entities. When the mode of production shifts from exploitation or intensive agriculture to ecological agriculture (new production force), forms of economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households are a necessary adjustment of production relations in order to optimize inputs, technological processes and value-added sharing.

Economic linkages between enterprises (representing capital, technology, mayors) and peasant households (representing land, direct labor) are forms of in-depth division of social labor. The clarification of the economic nature and mechanism for resolving conflicts of economic interests (especially the division of risks and added value) between these two subjects contributes scientific arguments to perfect the theory of the association of "houses" in the transition period to socialism.

The study of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture contributes to clarifying the viewpoint of handling the relationship between economic growth and the protection of natural resources and the environment and ensuring social justice under the influence of market economic laws (laws of value, competition, supply and demand). Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households are considered in the relationship between production forces and production relations, associated with market mechanisms and economic institutions. The development of science and technology, ecological standards and value chains poses requirements for renewing the relationship of ownership, organization - management and distribution of benefits. At the same time, state management has the role of creating, regulating and ensuring conditions for effective linkage.

Dong Thap is a major agricultural production center of the Mekong Delta Economic Region, and at the same time pioneered in the "Agricultural sector restructuring project" and "shifting from agricultural production thinking to agricultural economic thinking". With the new development space after the merger of Dong Thap and Tien Giang provinces, it has created conditions for the development of raw material areas and supply chains for processing, distribution and export (with the agriculture-forestry-fishery sector increasing by 4.0%; rice production reached over 4.0 million tons, fruits reached 2.5 million tons and aquaculture and exploitation reached 1.05 million tons). However, the small, fragmented production model is reaching the growth ceiling and causing environmental degradation. Therefore, switching to an ecological agriculture model is an urgent requirement.

The reality in Dong Thap province shows that economic links between enterprises and farmer households are still unsustainable, many farmer households produce small-scale, limited market access capacity; enterprises are still afraid to invest due to natural disaster and market risks; the situation of "breaking contracts",

breaking contracts when agricultural product prices fluctuate is still common. The analysis from the perspective of Political Economy will point out the root causes of inequality in negotiating positions, lack of risk sharing mechanisms and short-term and long-term economic conflicts between the two sides. The direct study of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture provides practical arguments for the implementation of Resolution No. 19 on agriculture, farmers and rural areas to 2030, with a vision to 2045; Resolution No. 20 on continuing to innovate, develop and improve collective economic efficiency in the new period; as well as the Project "Sustainable development of 1 million hectares specializing in high-quality and low-emission rice cultivation associated with green growth in the Mekong Delta region by 2030".

From the above analysis, the study of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province is urgent both theoretically and practically. The project applies the approach of Political Economy combined with complementary theories to clarify economic relations, interests and linkage mechanisms; at the same time, analyzes the current situation, limitations and causes, as a basis for proposing solutions to improve the organization of management, distribution of benefits and the State's regulatory mechanism, contributing to the effective and sustainable development of ecological agriculture. Stemming from that requirement, 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, in order to supplement the scientific basis for perfecting economic relations between enterprises and farmer households, regulating benefits and improving the efficiency of ecological agriculture development in Dong Thap province in the new period.

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 from the perspective of Political Economy; on that basis, analyze the current situation and propose solutions to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in Dong Thap province in the direction of being in line with the development requirements of the production force, contributing to the development of ecological agriculture by 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, selectively systematize, supplement, clarify and complete the theoretical framework on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province on the basis of the development requirements of production forces, the adaptation of production relations and the mechanism for regulating interest relations between subjects.

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; evaluate the achievements, limitations and causes of limitations from the perspective of the conformity between production relations and the development level of the production force.

Fourthly, forecasting the context and new requirements set forth for economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agriculture development; thereby proposing mainly appropriate 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.

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, enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province from the perspective of Political Economy, focusing on contents such as: Developing production forces through economic linkages to exploit and use resources, mobilizing capital, applying science and technology, developing human resources and organizing the stages of the value chain from input supply, production to product consumption; improving production relations through economic linkages, reflected in the ownership relationship, management organization, distribution mechanism and reconciliation of benefits between enterprises and farmer households. Thereby, clarifying the State's regulatory role to promote effective economic linkages, contributing to the development of sustainable ecological agriculture in the locality.

Regarding space: The thesis studies the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Tien Giang province and Dong Thap province before and after the arrangement of provincial-level administrative units until 2025; at the same time, it considers the context of the new Dong Thap province after the arrangement to propose orientations and solutions to 2030, with a vision to 2045.

Regarding time: The thesis uses secondary data for the period 2020-2025 to analyze the context, the transformation of the eco-agriculture development model, the mobilization of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in Tien Giang and Dong Thap provinces before arranging provincial administrative units. In particular, the period 2020-2025 is identified as a key period to analyze and evaluate the current situation of economic linkages in ecological agriculture development, clarify changes in the relationship between the development of production forces and the completion of production relations through forms of economic linkages. Primary data are collected through a survey of enterprises and farmer households in 2025, in order to supplement and verify the analysis results. On that basis, the thesis proposes views and solutions to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province until 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 lines and policies of the Party and State of Vietnam; inheriting and selectively absorbing research results from relevant scientific works. In addition, the thesis is also based on modern economic theories such as sustainable agricultural development theory, value chain theory, transaction cost theory, contract theory and sharing economy theory and institutions to complement the political economy approach. This combination creates a basis for analyzing the relationship of interests, bargaining rights and conditions to ensure efficiency, fairness and sustainability in economic linkages.

4.2. Research methods

The thesis uses dialectical materialist methodologies and research methods of political and economic science, scientific abstraction methods combined with logical, historical, inductive methods combined with interpretation in chapters to clarify the topic of the thesis is the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development. At the same time, the thesis combines the use of other methods to explain research problems, specifically such as: analysis and synthesis methods; investigation and survey methods; 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 an approach to research on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture from the perspective of political economy, on the basis of applying the dialectical relationship between production forces and production relations.

Secondly, the thesis deepens the theoretical awareness of the content of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households through the mobilization and transformation of ownership relations, organizational and management relations and distribution relations; supplementing and developing the approach of analyzing the interest relationship in economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households, considering the adjustment of interests as an important condition to ensure the stability and sustainability of the linkage; clarifying the basis and aspect of the State's impact on the process of perfecting production relations and regulating interests between enterprises and farmer households.

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 a political economy approach, linking the assessment of linkage results with the nature and mobilization of economic relations between subjects.

5.2. New Practical Contributions

Firstly, the thesis analyzes the characteristics of ecological agriculture development, factors related to the subject of association, conditions affecting the process of formation, mobilization and development of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province, associated with the implementation of the two-level local government model.

Secondly, the thesis provides practical arguments on 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, through the analysis of the relationship between the requirements for the development of

production forces and the mobilization of production relations and the relationship of interests between subjects.

Thirdly, the thesis proposes a system of 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, stemming from the requirement to improve production relations and solve problems posed by linkage practices.

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, implement synchronous programs and plans, create a favorable environment to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture, aiming to become 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

The authors' research works have clarified the trends and benefits, influencing factors and orientation of solutions for ecological agricultural development, such as: Amir Kassam and Theodor Friedrich (2012), Nguyen Dang Nghia, Nguyen Thi Hong Minh, Pham Phuong Thao (2016), Vu Trong Lam - Pham Van Khoi (2018), Dao The Anh (2021), Simona Roxana Patarlageanu, Mihai Dinu, Amelia Diaconu and Mihaela Diana Oancea Negescu (2022), Ristina Siti Sundari - Korkmaz Bellitürk (2023), Lam Thi Phuong (2024); Bowman, M. S., and D. Zilberman (2013), Vu Thanh Nguyen (2017), Nguyen Thi Mien (2018), Food and Agriculture Organization (2018), Dao The

Anh (2019), Yan Liao, Xiuju Wei (2023); Amir Kassam, Theodor Friedrich, Francis Shaxson, Herbert Bartz, Ivo Mello, Josef Kienzle and Jules Pretty (2014), Neda Tiraieyari, Azimi Hamzah & Bahaman Abu Samah (2014), Pham Thi Tram (2020), Nguyen Thi Thanh Tam - Tran Thanh Tung (2021), Dao Thanh Truong and Philip Degenhardt (2021), Yi Cheng (2023), Nguyen Thi Phuong Hoa (2026).

1.1.2. Research works related to economic linkages in agroecological development

The research works have clarified the characteristics and roles of subjects, such as: Lubos Smutka (2009), Phung Giang Hai (2015), Ho Thanh Thuy (2017), Nipon Poapongsakorn, Phunjasit Chokesomritpol, Kamphol Pantakua (2019), Zhongxiao Suna, Laura Scherera, Arnold Tukkera, Paul Behrens (2020), Tran Thanh Dung, Le Thanh Son, Pham Van Trong Tinh (2022); analysis of the principles and factors determining forms of economic linkages in development ecological agriculture development, such as: Benjamin Davis, Thomas Reardon, Kostas Stamoulis, Paul Winters (2002), Vu Duc Hanh (2015), Nguyen Vinh Thanh - Nguyen Quang Hong (2017), Tilahun Sisay (2018), Dang Huyen Trang (2018), Palee, W., Sirisunyaluck, R., Chalermphol, J. and Limnirankul, B. (2024); analysis of solutions to promote economic linkages in agroecological development, such as: Andrew W. Shepherd (2007), Tu Minh Thien (2016), Luong Trong Thanh, Thinh Van Khoa, Nguyen Thi Lan Huong (2017), El´eonore Schnebelin (2022), Nguyen Dinh Quyet (2022), Le Minh Hoan (2022), Wanglin Ma, Dil Bahadur Rahut, Tetsushi Sonobe, Binlei Gong (2024).

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), Dam Quang Thang, Pham Thi My Dung (2019), Vu Thi Hang Nga - Tra Huu Cuong (2020), Nguyen Thanh Phuong (2020), Phung Le Dung (2021), Vicente de Paulo Correia and Maria Fay Rola-Rubzen (2022), Danny Marks, Ian G. Baird, Norachit Jirasatthumb (2024) have clarified the characteristics and benefits of economic linkages between businesses and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture. Pointing out the factors affecting the economic linkages between enterprises and farmers in the development of ecological agriculture are the studies of Alexandra Rottger (2004), Ho Que Hau (2013), Vu Ngoc Quyen (2018), TM Khoza, GM Senyolo, VM Mmbengwa and P Soundy (2019), Nguyen Thi Thuy (2019), Poapongsakorn, N., P. Chokesomritpol, and K. Pantakua (2019). The works of Estelle Biénabe, Jean-François Le Coq, Laurent Liagre, Célia Coronel (2004), Gerdien Meijerink (2010), Nguyen Thi Van (2014), Do Hoai Nam (2017), Voraphaan Raungpaka, Phannaphatr Savetpanuvong (2017), Le Phuong (2020) have analyzed solutions to ensure the interests of businesses and farmers in the development of ecological agriculture.

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, the approach to agricultural economics, focusing on clarifying the nature, characteristics, roles and benefits of ecological agriculture; analyzing the economic, social and environmental efficiency of ecological production; affirming the role of

economic linkages in improving productivity, product quality and income of agricultural producers.

Secondly, the approach to the value chain, studying the links between entities in the production, processing and consumption of agricultural products. The works clarify the leading role of enterprises, the organizational role of cooperatives and the participation of farmer households in the value chain; analyze contract mechanisms, traceability, quality standards and market organization to improve the efficiency of economic linkages.

Thirdly, the institutional and policy approach focuses on the role of the State in building the legal environment, support mechanisms and policies to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households. Many studies have shown the impact of policies on land, credit, science and technology, cooperative development, trade promotion and construction of raw material areas in economic linkages.

Fourthly, the approach to sustainable development, research on economic linkages in relation to environmental protection, efficient use of resources, and adaptation to climate change. Studies have emphasized the role of economic linkages in promoting production according to ecological standards, reducing emissions, preserving biodiversity and improving the competitiveness of agricultural products in the market.

Fifthly, some works approached from the perspective of political economy have mentioned the relationship of interests, the role of subjects, and the impact of market mechanisms on agricultural production linkages. Studies focusing on linkages in agriculture in general have not systematically analyzed the relationship between the development of production forces, the movement of production relations and the mechanism of regulating interests between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture.

1.2.2. Practical requirements for research results

Firstly, long-term planning serves as a basis for developing short-term planning to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development.

Secondly, mechanisms and policies are synchronous and close to reality to create conditions to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture.

Thirdly, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture must ensure the relationship in many aspects, in which the economic interest relationship between the subjects participating in the association is the core, dominating other relationships.

Fourthly, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture must ensure close cooperation and sharing between enterprises and farmer households in the stages and processes from production to product consumption.

1.2.3. Gaps that need to be further researched and developed

Firstly, the studies still 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 clarify as well as 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 relationships, management organizational relations and benefit distribution relations in the process of association 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 the effectiveness of production organization, 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 relationships 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, climate change adaptation and the implementation of the two-tier local government model.

Chapter 2
THEORETICAL BASIS AND PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE ON 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 is a form of development at a new level of agricultural production forces, in which ecological knowledge, green technology, circular technology and natural environmental factors are closely combined with the means of production and labor; requiring the corresponding transformation of production relations in order to carry out the process of expanded reproduction, towards ensuring the harmony of economic interests among subjects associated with the protection of natural resources and the environment under the regulation of the State.

Economic linkage in agroecology development is the process of reorganizing and transforming production relations between economic entities (enterprises, farmer households, cooperatives, etc.) in order to meet the requirements of accumulating, concentrating and modernizing production forces in ecological agriculture; ensuring the harmonious combination of economic benefits, rational distribution of added value and risk sharing among parties through improving the quality of linkages and regulation of the State.

Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture are the process of mobilization and transformation of production relations (in terms of ownership, organization - management and distribution) in order to meet the development requirements of production forces in ecological

agriculture; in which enterprises and farmer households cooperate, divide labor and accumulate resources to carry out the process of reproduction of ecological agriculture, aiming to ensure the harmony of economic interests between the parties through improving the quality of linkages and regulation of the State.

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 in the province as follows: *First, the* economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households is 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 agriculture development between enterprises and farmer households, enterprises play the role of the nucleus of organization and leadership; *Fourthly*, 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, namely: (i) Raising awareness and capacity of enterprises and farmer households in linking the development of ecological agriculture; (ii) Serving as a foundation for forming an ecological agriculture value chain, ensuring stable output, raising income for farmer households; (iii) Promoting resources, ensuring 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 ecological agricultural development are the process of adjusting and perfecting production relations in accordance with the development level of the production forces, which is expressed through:

2.2.1.1. Requirements for the development of production forces in ecological agriculture to the establishment of economic links between enterprises and farmer households

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 the province are evaluated through criteria such as: *Firstly,* assessing the ability of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in improving the level of production forces; *Secondly,* assessing the suitability of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture with the development level of production forces; *Thirdly,* assessing the ability to regulate and resolve conflicts of interest between enterprises and farmer households; *Fourthly,* assessing the effectiveness of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households; *Fifthly*, assesing 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 of economic linkage subjects (including: enterprises, farmer households and associated intermediary organizations); *Secondly*, the group of environmental factors that create conditions for economic linkages (including: local institutions and policies, infrastructure systems for ecological agricultural development, natural conditions and ecological environment, market conditions and economic integration).

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 enterprises and farmer households, improving economic benefits, ensuring public health, protecting natural resources and the environment. However, policies have not created significant improvements, although businesses have made efforts to help farmers overcome difficulties, farmer households still face many disadvantages in linkage. To overcome the limitations, Thailand has implemented solutions such as: *Firstly, improving* the capacity of enterprises and farmer households in the process of linkage, investing in new varieties, applying science and technology and controlling the quality of ecological agricultural products; *Secondly*, diversifying forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture; *Thirdly,* strengthening economic linkage policies between enterprises and farmer households.

2.3.1.2. Malaysia's experience

The Malaysian government has set the task of promoting economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households as an important strategy for the development of ecological agriculture. Some localities have strengthened economic linkages 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, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Malaysia still have many

limitations, association contracts are not sustainable, easy to break, and the risk-sharing mechanism is still weak. To overcome limitations, Malaysia has focused on implementing the following solutions: improving the capacity of enterprises and farmer households in linking ecological agriculture development; implementing economic linkage policies between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agriculture development.

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 in recent years have made economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households less close and difficult to sustain. Lam Dong focuses on implementing solutions such as: orientation for building programs and schemes for ecological agriculture development; developing forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households through cooperatives and ecological agricultural farms; completing policies on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households. In particular, the province has made many efforts in encouraging and supporting credit, land, science and technology, agricultural promotion, start-up, promoting economic linkages between enterprises 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 enterprises and farmer households to form and develop large-scale ecological agricultural areas to adapt to climate change. However, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in the province also face some difficulties such as: the production scale of farmer households is still small, scattered, farmer households have not been boldly associated with enterprises, market prices, natural disasters, epidemics have many unpredictable fluctuations, leading to many association contracts not being implemented. An Giang has focused on implementing solutions such as: developing forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households according to the ecological production process, improving the competitiveness of products; creating an environment to promote economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in both breadth and depth.

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

Firstly, focus on improving the level and capacity to implement economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development.

Secondly, 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.

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

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 DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE 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 ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020-2025

In the period of 2020-2025, the province has achieved many positive, comprehensive, strong and effective results in the fields of cultivation, animal husbandry and fisheries in the direction of ecological production. Ecological agriculture in the province has developed relatively in scale and level, and the production organization system is increasingly complete in the direction of improving quality and added value. Many models of ecological agriculture to adapt to climate change are increasingly promoting 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 high value-added chains, protecting the ecological environment, and adapting 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.

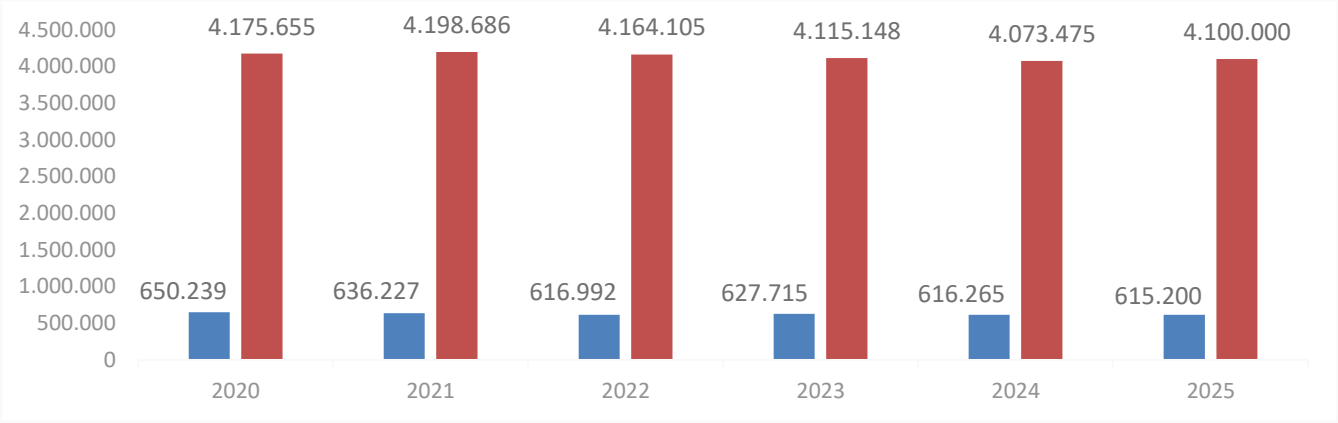


Figure 3.1: Rice area and production in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020-2025

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

Regarding the production of fruit trees in the direction of ecology: The province has strengths in fruit trees, production according to GAP processes and standards, application of scientific and technological advances.

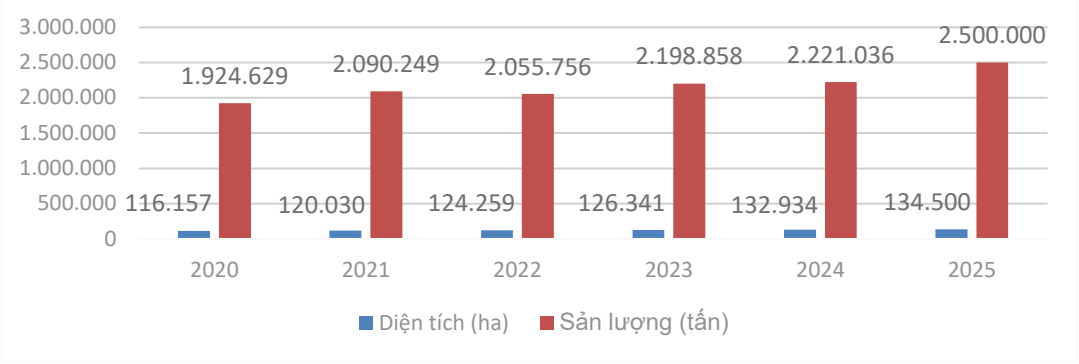


Figure 3.2: Area and output of fruit trees in Dong Thap province in the period of 2020-2025

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.

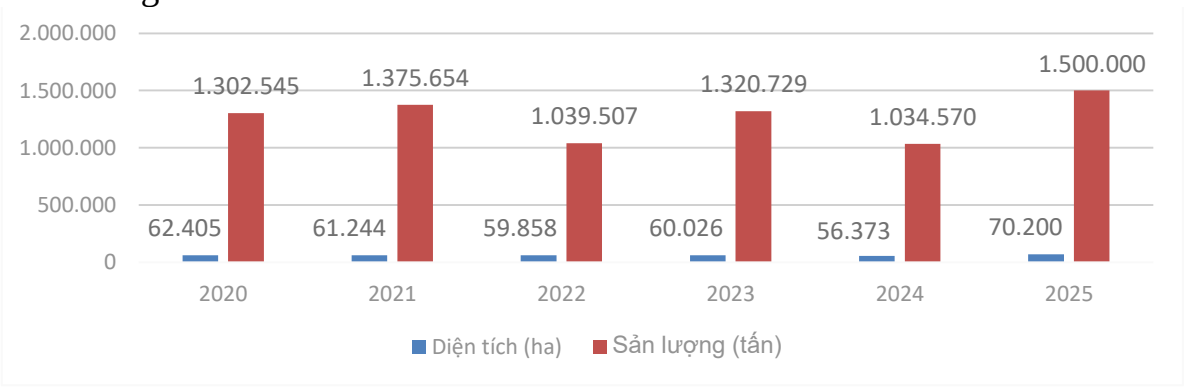


Figure 3.3: Area and output of vegetables in Dong Thap province Phase2020-2025

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

The livestock sector (cattle and poultry) ensures biosecurity and reduces emissions; livestock facilities have invested in the application of closed cage technology, cold cage systems, automatic feeding software; applying and maintaining certification of good production processes, 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 *(calves)*	344.245	379.997	420.750	398.854	598.180
Cow *(calf)*	160.695	165.260	155.888	154.828	177.312
Buffalo *(offspring)*	3.237	3.236	2.913	2.839	4.804
Goats *(offspring)*	138.000	144.354	164.430	150.126	130.902
Poultry *(thousand heads)*	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 will reach 181.8 thousand heads; the buffalo herd will reach 3.37 thousand heads and the poultry herd will reach 28.2 million heads.

The aquaculture sector is implemented to connect economic entities, ensuring the harmony of interests 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.

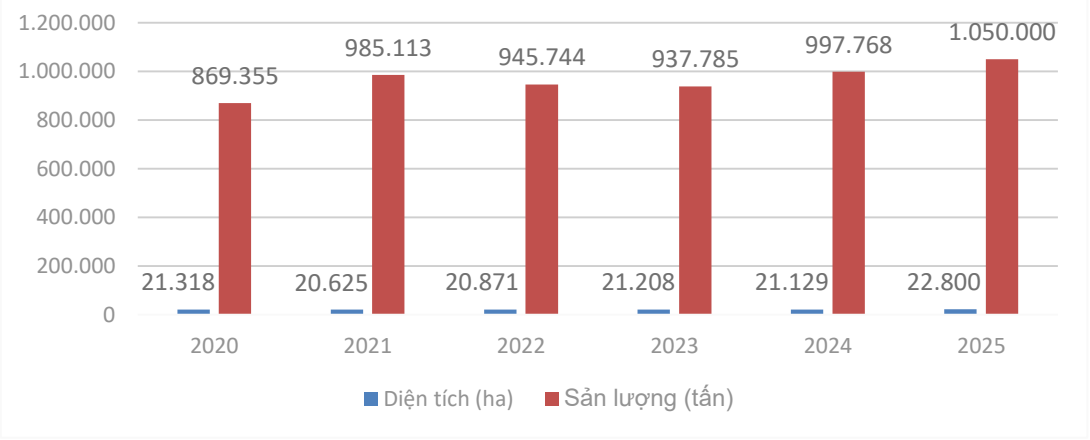


Figure 3.4: Aquaculture area and output in Dong Thap province Phase2020-2025

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. Regarding the environment, 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 (enterprises, farmer households and intermediary organizations) in the 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. The development of production forces in ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province is an objective basis for promoting economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households

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 production means, the level of science and technology or labor productivity, but also reflects the maturity of production subjects, creating an objective need to establish forms of production organization and association relations in accordance

with the new development level of the production force.

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 significant changes in three basic aspects of ownership relations, management organizational 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 diversified, implemented at many levels, associated with the stages of the value chain.

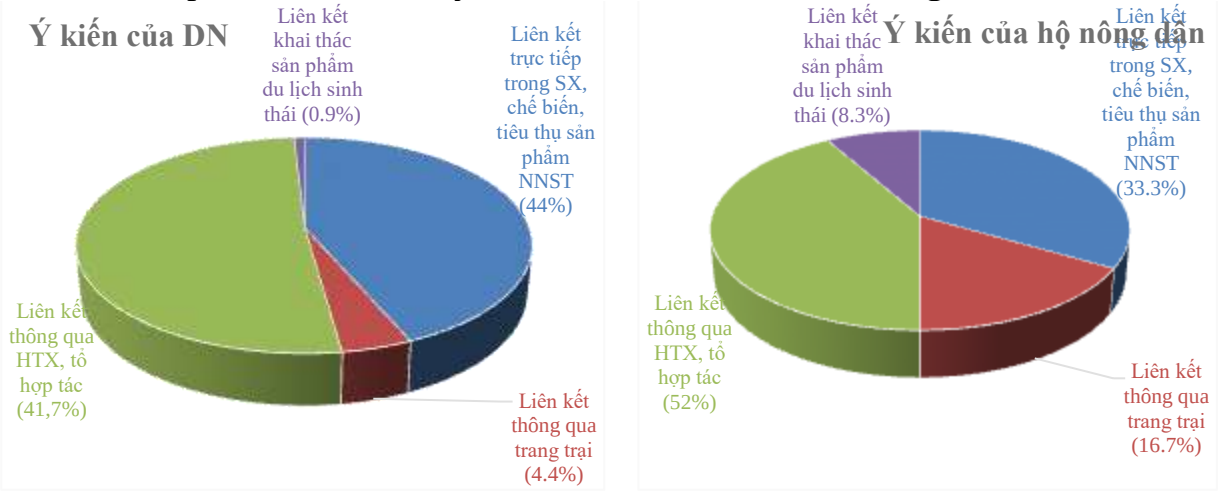


Figure 3.6. Forms of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agriculture development

Source: Survey results of businesses and farmer households

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

Firstly, linkages in the organization of ecological agricultural production. The economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the organization of ecological agricultural production in Dong Thap province has made a marked development 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 relationship of ownership, organizational and management relationships and distribution relationships step by step more suitable to the development requirements of production forces in ecological agriculture.

Secondly, linkages 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 implementation methods. 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, consumption and export system.

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

Fourthly, 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 experiences 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 implementing the value of agricultural products no longer stop at production activities but extend to trade, service and tourism activities. As a result, the use value and exchange value of eco-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 linkages 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 production organization capacity, accessing science and technology and participating in the ecological agriculture value chain. The survey results have 41.7% of the opinions of enterprises and 52% of the 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 carried out 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 3.5. Level of economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agriculture development

TT	Level of economic linkage	Enterprise		Farmer households	
		Opinion	*Rate (%)*	*Opinion*	*Rate (%)*
1	Linking the supply of input materials and services associated with consumption	1/12	8,3	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 3.6. Regulations on 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 role of state management of Dong Thap province on economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture is strengthened in the direction of creating development, not only performing the administrative management function but also directly affecting the improvement of institutions, regulating interest relations and orienting the development of forms of association suitable to the development level of the production forces. The State plays the role of 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 enterprises in organizing the value chain 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 a process of mobilization of production relations in agriculture to adapt to the requirements of ecological agricultural development and 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 the development of ecological agriculture is not really in line with the requirements of the current production force development. Although in the period of 2020-2025, the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province has made significant progress, the production relations formed through forms of linkage are still not really suitable for the development level of the current production force. In the context that the province's production forces are shifting strongly in the direction of mechanization, application of science and technology, 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 linkages between enterprises and farmer households are still inconsistent and have not 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 still limited. The coordination between subjects in the linkage chain is still lacking in synchronization, the survey results show that 33.3% of enterprises and 16.9% of farmer households believe that the linkage between the two parties is still limited and lacks cohesion; the linkage models are mainly newly developed at levels 1 to 4, while the higher levels of linkage still 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 development potential of the locality 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 linkage 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 enterprises 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. CONTEXT FORECAST AND BASIC PERSPECTIVES 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

In the coming time, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap are directly affected by major international trends such as: requirements for environmental standards, quality and traceability of agricultural products are increasing; changes in the agricultural product market and input costs increase the requirement for risk sharing; digital technology and low-emission production solutions create new requirements for production organizations. The above trends require that economic linkages between businesses and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province need to shift strongly from a mere procurement relationship to a committed cooperation on production, investment, consumption and risk sharing standards.

4.1.1.2. Domestic context

In the coming time, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap province are

directly affected by domestic factors such as: the policy of restructuring the agricultural sector and developing the private economy continues to create conditions to promote linkages; the requirement to reorganize production and improve the adaptability of farmer households and cooperatives is increasingly urgent; climate change and the requirement to transform ecological agriculture change costs, risks and investment duration in linkages. The above factors pose a requirement to complete economic linkages not only in the direction of improving the efficiency of production and consumption organization, but also to properly address the relationship of interests between enterprises and farmer households.

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 linkages 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 improve conditions and raise the capacity of subjects in order to meet the requirements of development of production forces in ecological agriculture

Economic linkages do not form and develop sustainably only from market demand or the voluntariness of subjects, but also depend on institutional conditions, infrastructure, information, production organization and capacity to implement linkages. Therefore, it is necessary to combine the improvement of conditions to promote economic linkages with raising awareness, qualifications and capacity of enterprises, farmer households, cooperatives and related entities.

Firstly, to improve the conditions on institutions, infrastructure and information in order to create a favorable environment for economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households.

Secondly, raising the awareness and responsibility of enterprises and farmer households about the requirements and benefits of economic linkages in ecological agricultural development.

Thirdly, improving the level of science and technology, management skills and production organization capacity of enterprises, cooperatives and farmer households.

Fourthly, improving the capacity of the entities to organize, coordinate and implement economic association contracts.

Fifthly, strengthening linkages in training, technology transfer and support for

capacity development of entities along the agroecological value chain.

4.2.2. To renew and improve forms of production relations (ownership, organization - management) in order to create a framework for sustainable linkages

The ownership relationship and the organization-management relationship have a direct role in mobilizing, combining and using resources, establishing a method of coordination between subjects in the production process. On that basis, the solution focuses on the following two main contents:

4.2.2.1. To renew the ownership relationship in order to facilitate the mobilization and effective combination of resources in economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households,

Focusing on the implementation of the following contents:

Firstly, to reorganize production space and promote land concentration in accordance with the requirements of ecological agricultural development; Secondly, to diversify the form of mobilization and common use of production materials between enterprises, cooperatives and farmer households; Thirdly, to complete the mechanism for combining resources between enterprises and farmer households on the basis of ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of subjects; Fourthly, to associate the renewal of ownership relations with the orientation for the development of raw material areas and raising the value of ecological agricultural products.

4.2.2.2. To renew the organization-management relationship in order to improve the efficiency of coordination of subjects in economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households,

Focusing on the implementation of the following contents:

Firstly, to organize economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households along the value chain, linking production with processing and consumption of ecological agricultural products; Secondly, to develop cooperatives into organizations and coordinate associations between enterprises and farmer households; Thirdly, to improve the mechanism for management and implementation of association contracts in the direction of clear responsibility, information transparency and long-term stability; Fourthly, to renew the organization of association management associated with the application of science and technology, digital transformation and ecological standards; Fifthly, to expand the form of economic linkage to ecotourism and services associated with ecological agriculture.

4.2.3. To improve the mechanism of value-added distribution, risk sharing and regulation of economic benefits between enterprises and farmer households

It is necessary to identify this as an important solution to strengthen economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture. This mechanism must link three contents such as: distribution of results in accordance with the contributions of subjects; allocation of costs and risks according to responsibilities, control and agreement; and at the same time establish transparent methods of negotiation, dialogue, supervision and dispute resolution. On that basis, the province needs to focus on implementing the following contents:

Firstly, perfecting the principles and methods of distribution of added value in the eco-agriculture chain.

Secondly, establishing a cost and risk sharing mechanism in accordance with the responsibilities of each subject.

Thirdly, improving the role of cooperatives and representative organizations in negotiating and protecting the interests of farmer households.

Fourth, improving the mechanism for dialogue, contract implementation and dispute settlement in economic linkages.

Fifth, promoting the State's regulatory role and strengthen supervision of the implementation of the benefit regulation mechanism.

4.2.4. Strengthening the constructive and regulatory role of the State (Dong Thap provincial government) in promoting economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households

The State's role in creating and regulating is essentially to create economic, institutional and social conditions for production relations to step by step in accordance with the development level of the production forces; promote the effective combination of resources of enterprises and farmer households; and at the same time regulate the inadequacies in the relationship of interests arising from the linkage process. On that basis, the province needs to focus on implementing the following contents:

Firstly, to improve institutions, mechanisms and policies to create a favorable environment for economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture.

Secondly, promoting the constructive role of the provincial government in mobilizing and coordinating resources and promoting the application of science and technology to economic linkages.

Thirdly, improving the coordinating role of the provincial government in organizing production space, developing infrastructure and connecting associated subjects.

Fourthly, performing the role of orienting and regulating the market, promoting the formation of a sustainable ecological agricultural value chain.

Fifthly, strengthening supervision, evaluation and adjustment of policies to ensure stable, effective and sustainable economic linkages.

CONCLUSION

Economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture are not only a form of production organization, but also an economic relationship reflecting the mobilization of production relations in the face of the requirements of developing production forces and transforming agriculture in an ecological and sustainable direction. From the perspective of Political Economy, the thesis clarifies the theoretical basis, current situation and orientation to improve economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households, contributing to solving theoretical and practical problems posed in Dong Thap.

Theoretically, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in ecological agricultural development are formed from the objective requirements of social labor division, production specialization and connection of subjects in the value chain. The development of production forces, especially the application of science and technology, digital transformation, traceability and ecosystem protection, increases the need for linkages in resources, techniques, production organization and markets. Therefore, economic linkages both mobilize and combine production resources and promote production relations in accordance with the development level of the production force.

The thesis approaches economic linkages as a part of production relations, expressed in three aspects: ownership relations, organization-management relations and benefit distribution relations. The development of linkages is not only reflected in the size or number of contracts, but also in the way of approaching, combining and using resources; coordination and control of the production process; division of benefits and responsibilities among subjects. Therefore, the effectiveness of linkages depends on both production capacity, markets and the quality of production relations formed in the process of linkage.

Regarding the current situation in the 2020-2025 period, economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in Dong Thap have achieved results in expanding the form of linkage, organizing raw material areas, promoting the role of cooperatives and promoting ecological agricultural production. However, linkages are still limited in terms of stability, capacity to organize production, apply science and technology and distribute benefits. Conflicts mainly stem from differences in economic objectives, resources, market information, bargaining positions and the ability to control the value chain between enterprises and farmer households. If not properly regulated, these contradictions can reduce the motivation for linkage, increase violations of commitments and affect efficiency, stability and sustainability. The results of the study also show that economic linkages are affected by synergies, there is an interaction between production and market conditions, the level of production forces, the capacity of subjects, the quality of institutions and policies.

In order to complete the economic linkage between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture in Dong Thap to 2030, with a vision to 2045, the thesis proposes solutions to link the development of production forces with the renewal of production relations and promote the State's constructive and regulatory role. The State improves institutions, overcomes information asymmetry and creates conditions for the development of ecological agriculture, but does not replace the active role of enterprises and farmer households in market relations.

The main contribution of the thesis is to develop an approach to economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture from the relationship of production forces and production relations, linking the three aspects of constituting production relations with the regulation of interests and the role of the State. This approach clarifies that economic linkages cannot only rely on expanding production scale or increasing the number of contracts, but at the same time improve production capacity, improve organization-management relations, ensure benefit distribution, and share risks reasonably, contributing to creating a basis for evaluating the economic, social and environmental efficiency of the association and proposing solutions suitable to Dong Thap conditions.

In general, the thesis supplements the theoretical basis and practical arguments for the study of economic linkages between enterprises and farmer households in the development of ecological agriculture at the provincial level from the perspective of political economy. The research results can be referred to in policy making and organization of linkage models in Dong Thap, towards stable linkage, harmony of interests, efficient use of resources and development of modern and sustainable ecological agriculture.

LIST OF AUTHORS' RESEARCH WORKS PUBLISHED RELATED TO THE THESIS

1. Nguyen Thai Ngoc (2024), "Tien Giang province promotes the development of key agricultural production areas in the direction of large-scale concentration", *Journal of Economics and Forecasting*, No. 08 (April 2024), pp.225 - 228.
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 Party to the present"*, Central Committee for Propaganda and Mass Mobilization (12/2025), pp.290 - 298.