



THE NATIONAL TARGET PROGRAM ON BUILDING NEW-STYLE RURAL AREAS IN VIETNAM: THE CURRENT SITUATION AND SOLUTIONS IN ECONOMIC ASPECTS

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Abstract:

After 12 years of implementation, the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in Vietnam has achieved remarkable achievements in terms of both scale and speed of meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas, making an important contribution to the cause of rural socio-economic development in particular and the development of the country in general. However, there are still some limitations in terms of standard local structure, sustainability of criteria, investment resources to build new-style rural areas, quality and value of products, etc. If there is no solution soon, it will become a big barrier, negatively affecting the results of the program in the coming time. This article focuses on analyzing the current situation of the implementation of the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in Vietnam for the period 2010-2022 in terms of economic aspects, recognizing the successes and identifying the limitations and specifying the cause of the limitations, thereby proposing some remedial solutions to contribute to the effective implementation of the policy of on building new-style rural areas throughout the country.

Keywords: program; agriculture; rural areas; building new-style rural areas; criteria

1. Overview of the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in Vietnam

The National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in Vietnam is a central and cross-cutting program of Resolution No. 26-NQ/TW on agriculture, farmers and rural areas being implemented in rural areas on a national scale. This is a comprehensive, in-depth and wide program with great significance in terms of economy, politics, society, security and defense. Up to now, Vietnam has completed the 2010-2020 period and is continuing to implement the 2021-2025 period with some renovation points in the direction of gradual improvement.

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Table 1: The National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in Vietnam for the period 2010-2020 and 2021-2025

Criteria	The National Target Program on building new-style rural areas for the period 2010-2020	The National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in Vietnam for the period 2021-2025
Overall objectives	<i>“Building new-style rural areas with gradually modern socio-economic infrastructure; economic structure and forms of production organization rationally, linking agriculture with the rapid development of industry and services; associating rural development with urban areas according to planning; democratic, stable rural society, rich in national cultural identity; protecting the ecological environment; maintaining security and order; improving people’s material and spiritual life; following socialist orientation”.</i>	<i>“Continuing to implement the Program in association with the effective implementation of agricultural restructuring, rural economic development, the urbanization process, going into depth, efficiency and sustainability; implementing the construction of advanced new-style rural areas, model new-style rural areas and new-style rural areas at village level; improving the material and spiritual life of rural people, promoting gender equality; building rural socio-economic infrastructure synchronously, ensuring the environment and rural landscape is bright, green, clean, beautiful, safe, rich in traditional cultural identity, and adapting to climate change and sustainable development”</i>
The percentage of communes that meet the standards of new-style rural areas	2015: 20% 2016: 50%	2025: at least 80%
19 Criteria for new-style rural communes	Zoning	Zoning
	Traffic	Traffic
	Irrigation	Irrigation
	Electricity	Electricity
	School	School
	Cultural facilities	Cultural facilities
	Rural market	Rural commercial infrastructure
	Post office	Information and communication
	Residential housing	Residential housing
	Income	Income
	Poor households	Poor households
	Percentage of employees with regular jobs	Percentage of employees with jobs
	Production organization form	Production organization
	Education	Education and training
	Health care	Health care
	Culture	Culture
	Environment	Environment and food safety
	Socio-political system	Political system and access to law
	Social security and order	Defense and security

Source: Decision No. 800/QĐ-TTg dated June 4, 2010 and Decision No. 263/QĐ-TTg dated February 22, 2022 of the Prime Minister approving the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas for the period 2010-2020 and 2021-2025.

Thus, compared with the previous model, in the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas, there has been a closer and more synchronous combination of economy, society and environment in rural areas. The content on building new-style rural areas is more comprehensive. The coordination mechanism is more synchronous to mobilize the "internal resources" of the people and the community more effectively as well as a more scientific way of implementation. Especially if we continue to compare the stages of program implementation, it can be seen that the requirements for some (out of 19 criteria) in the Criteria for the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas as well as some (out of 11 contents) of the program The period of 2021-2025 compared with the period of 2010-2020 has been adjusted and supplemented to be more suitable with reality in the direction of markedly improved (the content "increasing people's income in a sustainable way" compared to the period of 2021-2025 compared to "Increasing incomes" in the period of 2010-2020); the criterion "Rural commercial infrastructure" compared to "Rural market", the criterion "Environment and food safety" compared to "Environment").

2. The current situation of implementing the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in economic aspects

2.1. Results of the program implementation

It can be clearly seen the current situation of the implementation of the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in Vietnam from 2010 up to now in each 5-year period through the data table reviewed on a number of timelines 2010, 2015, 2020 and each year of the period 2020-2022 in Tables 2 and 3 below:

Table 2: Some results of the implementation of the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas for the period 2010-2020

Criteria	Unit	2010	2015	2020
Number of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural area	Commune	-	1.298	3.554
Percentage of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural area	%	-	14,0	42,22
Number of districts the standards of building new-style rural area	District	-	15	173
Percentage of districts meeting the standards of building new-style rural area	%	-	2.13	24.54
Number of provinces with 100% of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural area	Province	-	-	10
Average monthly income per capita	Millions dong / month	1	1.63(3)	3.4
The rate of poor households	%	17.8	12.01	3
Amount mobilized for building new-style rural areas for the whole period 2010-2020	Billions dong	56,081.586		

Source: Compiled from data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Thus, after the implementation of the program, at the end of 2015 and the end of 2020, a series of criteria such as the number of communes and the percentage of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas, the number of districts and the percentage of districts meeting the standards of building new-style rural area, the number of provinces 100% of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural area, average monthly income per capita has increased sharply and the poverty rate has decreased significantly. Especially in the period 2010-2020, the growth rate of one-month per capita income of people in rural areas increased faster than in urban areas and the growth rate of the whole country (average period 2011-2020) was 12.5%/year, higher than the national growth rate of 11.8%/year and higher than that of urban areas by 10.1%/year; income gap between rural areas and urban areas gradually decreases (income of urban areas from 2 times of rural areas in 2010 to 1.7 times in 2020).

In addition, industry and services in rural areas have had positive changes. The industrial production value has grown quite well, services have diversified with the participation of all economic sectors. In particular, the process of restructuring the agricultural sector achieved many important results, the scale and level of production were enhanced, and the shift to commodity production was strongly promoted in the direction of promoting the advantages of each locality, region, and the whole country associated with domestic and international markets.

Regarding trade promotion, localities across the country have initially been interested in organizing many trade promotion programs to introduce products in major domestic markets (such as Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi capital, etc.) as well as in potential international markets (such as China, Japan, America and Europe). The level of cultivation, productivity, quality, production efficiency and international competitiveness of many agricultural products have been improved. It firmly ensures national food security, rapidly increases exports and gradually affirms the position of Vietnam's agriculture.

10 provinces and cities nationwide have 100% of communes recognized as meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas (by the end of 2020), namely Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ha Nam, Hung Yen, Da Nang, Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Can Tho, Vinh Phuc, Bac Ninh, in which Nam Dinh has become the "champion" to building new-style rural areas when finishing in July 2019 with 100% of communes/towns and 100% of districts/cities approved by the Prime Minister to recognize new-style rural areas achievement and complete new-style rural areas tasks.

However, in terms of the percentage of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas, this criterion has not yet reached the target set for each 5-year period as well as the 10-year period (14% compared to the 20% target for the period 2010-2015 and 42.22% compared to 50% for the period 2015-2020). At the same time, if we learn more about the structure by region, by 2015, the Southeast - Red River Delta - Northern Mountains and Central Highlands have 34% - 23.5% - 7% percentages of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas, respectively. This is considered a huge disparity, which requires a solution to shorten this gap.

Table 3: Some results of the implementation of the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas for the period 2020-2022

Criteria	Unit	2020	2021	2022
The number of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas, in which:		3,554	5,615	6,009
- Number of communes meeting advanced standards	Commune	-	503	937
- Number of communes meeting model standards		-	43	110
Percentage of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas	%	62	68.2	73.06
Number of district-level units meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas	District	173	213	255
Percentage of district-level units meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas	%	24.54	30.21	36.17
Number of provinces with 100% of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas	Province	12	14	18
Number of OCOP products with 3 or more stars	Product	2,965	5,401	7,463
Mobilized amount of money to build new-style rural areas	Billions dong	460,202	449,157	621,324

Source: Compiled from data reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The data in the table above shows that our country has exceeded all the targets set for 2021 in the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas with the percentage of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas in the whole country increased by 6.2% compared to 2020, in which, 503 communes met the standards of advanced rural areas and 43 communes met the standards of model rural areas. On average, the whole country achieved 17 criteria/commune (an increase of 0.6 criteria compared to 2020). The number of district-level units/cities directly under the Central Government that have been recognized by the Prime Minister to complete their tasks/ meet the standards of building new-style rural areas, an increase of 40 units compared to 2020; the number of OCOP products with 3 stars or more has also exceeded 1,401 products compared to the plan, especially among them, there are 62.6% 3-star products, 35.8% 4-star products with the same number of products and 1.6% potential 5-star products. This result promises to gradually confirm the value and quality of products and goods in rural areas on both domestic and foreign markets. Along with that, although the total amount of money mobilized to building new-style rural areas is only 97.6% compared to 2020, the structure of our country's investment resources in 2021 is quite diverse and shows a significant trend of reducing dependence on the budget (both centrally and locally), specifically the central budget (recurring expenditure) accounts for only 0.2% (1,000 billion dong), local budget capital accounts for only 9.7% (43,601 billion dong), capital integrated from other programs and projects is 6.7% (30,308 billion dong), capital from credit accounts for 70.5% (316,520 billion dong), from enterprises 8.8% (39,463 billion dong), capital contributed voluntarily by the community and people reached 4.1% (18,265 billion dong).

Entering 2022, although the economy still faces many difficulties due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, with the motto of focusing on improving quality, efficiency and ensuring sustainability, priority is given to supporting difficult regions, Vietnam has set a number of goals. Accordingly, the whole country has about 73% of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas, of which about 15% of the communes meeting the standards of advanced rural areas and model rural areas. There are at least 235 district-level units recognized as meeting the standards of advanced rural areas (an increase of more than 20 district-level units compared to 2021), 7-8 provinces/cities are recognized to complete the task of building new-style rural areas. About 6,500 products are standardized according to the OCOP product criteria set (an increase of about 1,100 products compared to 2021). The results are also quite satisfactory because compared with the plan, the percentage of communes meeting the standards of advanced rural areas exceeded 6%, in which the percentage of communes meeting the advanced standards and models exceeded 2.42% (17.42% compared to 15%). The number of district-level units recognized as meeting the standards of advanced rural areas exceeded 20 units (255 compared with 235, an increase of 42 units compared to 2021 and 22 units higher than the plan). Regarding the results of mobilizing resources to build new-style rural areas, by December 2022, the whole country had mobilized an amount of 1,383 times compared to 2021 (621,324 billion dong) from resources to invest in the implementation of the Program. The central budget support accounted for 1.8% (11,000 billion dong), reciprocal capital from the local budget was 10.7% (66,397.8 billion dong), integrated from other programs and projects accounted for 8% (49,967 billion dong), credit accounted for 70.3% (436,738 billion dong), businesses accounted for 5.7% (35,503 billion dong) and 3.5% (21,848 billion dong) from self-reliance the people's willingness. Particularly, the number of OCOP products reaching 3 stars or more increased sharply compared to 2021 and exceeded the plan and target with an impressive number of 8,867 products, of which the ratio of 3-star, 4-star and potentially 5-star are 65.9%, 33.2% and 0.7% respectively, especially there are 20 products with 5-star standards.

Contrary to the above trend, the regional disparity in the results of building new-style rural areas in the period 2020-2022 still exists when the number of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas in the Red River Delta is 100% and the Southeast reached 92.6%, but this target of the Central Highlands only reached 57.8% and the Northern Mountains also reached only 47.5%. In addition, while there are currently 18 provinces with 100% of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas, there are still 4 provinces in the Northern Mountain region with the percentage of communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas below 30%, even 16 poor districts in 12 provinces do not have any communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas, only 6.9 criteria/commune (typically Muong Lat district - Thanh Hoa province and Mu Cang Chai district - Yen Bai province).

2.2. Evaluation of the results of the Program implementation in economic aspects

a. Some achievements

After 12 years of implementation, the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas has been successful in many aspects, of which in economic aspects it has brought practical benefits, thereby contributing to improving the quality of people's lives. Up to now, the Program has had a far-reaching influence, becoming a movement spreading throughout the whole society. That is reflected in a number of contents:

- 100% of provinces and cities nationwide responded to the movement "The whole country joins forces to build new-style rural areas" which has been implemented drastically, synchronously and widely throughout the country with the response of the people's active participation and enthusiasm, with many new models and good practices.
- Institutions are basically completed in the direction of synchronization, step by step connecting with urban areas;
- The rural economy has continuously grown quite well. The structure of industries has changed very positively (strongly moving towards industry - services, the proportion of agriculture in the national economy and the rural economy sharply decreased to less than 14%);
- The restructuring of the agricultural and rural sectors is promoted and transformed towards improving labor productivity, enhancing added value and sustainable development, contributing to improving incomes and living conditions for people and gradually narrowing the gap with urban areas (per capita income growth in rural areas is faster than that of urban dwellers; the number and percentage of poor households in localities decrease significantly);
- Economic infrastructure is developing and contributing to promoting rural economic development, especially in areas facing many difficulties;
- The total resources mobilized for the implementation of the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in the 2016-2020 period increased sharply (about 2 times higher than in the period 2010-2015). Until the middle of 2019, one third of the number of provinces and cities directly under the Central Government to complete and exceed the targets for the period 2016-2020 assigned by the Prime Minister;
- The OCOP program has had outstanding results in terms of quantity, design and quality of participating products, gradually forming a group of specialty and branded products in each rural area;
- Science and technology are increasingly developing and contributing significantly to the growth of the agricultural sector, increasing labor productivity and production efficiency; improving added value and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets.

b. Some limitations

- In addition to the achieved results, up to now, the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas still has some limitations and shortcomings as follows:
- There is a huge gap between regions and localities in the results of building new-style rural areas. This is the biggest and most obvious limitation because, in addition to the gap between regions, there is also a very clear gap between districts and communes;
- In the production criteria, only the scale and output can be ensured while the quality and value of the goods are still quite modest;
- Although there has been a "transformation", agricultural production is still scattered, the efficiency is not high, the number of products that meet the criteria associated with the market is still limited;
- Similar to the environmental aspect, the quality and the sustainable maintenance of the standards of building new-style rural areas in terms of the economic aspect of some localities is not high, especially the quality of the infrastructure works. In some localities, there were signs of degradation shortly after meeting the standards;
- Although the Program has made a good change in terms of both the scale and structure of investment funds for building new-style rural areas, the proportion of capital attracted from the investment of units, enterprises, organization and from the people (through joint participation in capital investment to implement projects) is still low. The disbursement progress of the assigned central budget capital plan is quite slow (by the end of December 2022, the disbursement rate of the program's investment capital plan has only reached 47.3%).

c. The causes of the limitations

Through research, it can be confirmed that the above limitations and shortcomings stem from many causes, including objective and subjective causes, in which the following main causes cannot be ignored:

- The socio-economic conditions of localities in the country are not equal, so the results of the Program implementation are significantly different. Besides, the Government does not have a document to guide specific goals for each region and locality, so they still have difficulties, have not been able to balance the budget by themselves, and have not achieved the targets. These are the two main reasons leading to the existence of a large gap between regions and localities in terms of the results of building new-style rural areas;
- Besides a number of localities that have creatively applied central mechanisms and policies to issue specific policies suitable to local practical conditions, there are still many guiding documents that are incomplete and inconsistent. A number of policies have not been put into practice because they are still confused in the application of mechanisms and policies of the central government, especially in

the regulation of norms and standards which belongs to the National Criteria for building new-style rural areas. The local strengths have not been brought into play, so the achievements have not been commensurate with the potential and inherent advantages;

- The awareness of the party committee and the political system about the role and position of agriculture, farmers and rural areas is inadequate. People in many localities are not fully aware of their own role with full rights to know, discuss, participate, decide, be monitored as well as enjoy from the Program. Therefore, they were still "outside", not yet able to show the role of the "main character" of the Program;
- The agricultural sector and people still focus on increasing the scale and output in production, but not paying much attention to improving the quality and value of products. Digital transformation in many localities has not been applied or applied to a limited extent in building new-style rural areas;
- Besides many localities doing well, there are still some localities that have not actively reviewed and determined investment capital needs and prepared pre-investment procedures at the beginning of the year, it takes a long time to complete the investment project approval procedure as prescribed. Therefore, it affects the disbursement progress of the central budget capital plan assigned in 2022;
- There has not been adequate attention and investment in regular maintenance and repair of local infrastructures. The allocation of capital to the locality is carried out annually and disbursed within one year, so in many cases, the investment is not effective (because it is not suitable for large projects with a long implementation time);
- Although it plays a relatively good role in the media, the website of the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas at all levels in many localities is still a formality, only at the level of reporting on local activities and documents. Relevant legal regulations and data storage and reporting on the Program are still poor, so the support for the management as well as the implementation of the goal of renewing people's thinking in production and business encounter many difficulties; not fully and effectively exploiting modern communication channels, especially the communication and spreading capabilities of social networks;
- Domestic economic difficulties due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the world economic recession and crisis that have lasted since 2008 have made it difficult to mobilize and allocate resources to implement the Program. Besides, the People's Committees of many communes and districts do not have specific plans and solutions to promote resources in the community while the idea is to rely on capital from the budget while the integrated capital of the superiors has not been allocated in a timely manner and the commune budget is mainly based on land auctions and land use levy collection.

3. Objectives and some solutions to improve the effectiveness of the Program implementation in economic aspects

3.1. Objectives of the Program

a. Goals to 2023

Currently, the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in the 2021-2025 period is being implemented in the second half (2023-2025) of the period with a higher target than the first half of the period (2021-2023). Specifically, *"striving for the whole country to have about 78% of communes reaching the standards by 2023, of which about 25% of communes will meet advanced and model standards; there are at least 270 district-level units recognized as meeting the standards (an increase of at least 15 district-level units compared to 2022), and there are 7-8 provinces/cities recognized to complete the task of building new-style rural areas; about 9,500 products are standardized according to the OCOP product criteria set (an increase of about 1,000 products compared to 2022)"*.

b. Goals to 2025

In addition to the goal that by 2025 in the whole country, at least 80% of communes will meet the standards of building new-style rural areas as stated in Table 1, Vietnam has set a goal to strive for no more communes under 15 criteria; in the communes meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas, about 40% of the communes meet the standards of advanced rural areas, 10% of the communes meet the standards of the model rural areas; at least 50% of districts, towns and cities directly under the province complete their tasks/ meet the standards of building new-style rural areas, in which, at least 20% of the districts that meet the standards will be recognized as advanced rural districts and model rural districts. Each province and city have at least 2 district-level units that meet the standards. At the provincial level, there are at least 15 provinces and centrally-run cities recognized by the Prime Minister to complete the task of building new-style rural areas. At least 60% of villages and hamlets in extremely difficult communes, border areas, mountainous areas, coastal flat areas and islands are recognized as meeting the standards of building new-style rural areas according to the criteria prescribed by the provincial level.

3.2. Some economic solutions to improve the effectiveness of the program implementation in the period 2023-2025

In the current context, in order to overcome the limitations in the implementation of the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in the period 2010-2022, improve the effectiveness of the Program implementation in the period 2023-2025 in particular and achieve the above goals in general, the Government, Coordination Office and management agencies at all levels, the business community, and people in each locality need to perform well in the period 2021-2025. The basic solutions are as follows:

a. The management agencies at all levels, the business community and local people should:

- Improve the quality and promote the role of Party organizations, authorities, Vietnam Fatherland Front and local socio-political organizations in building new-style rural areas;
- Develop specific plans and take practical actions in strongly promoting the movement "The whole country joins hands to build new-style rural areas" in the period 2021-2025 as well as the campaign "All people unite to build new-style rural areas, civilized city";
- Promote propaganda to constantly raise awareness of cadres, party members, civil servants, public employees and rural people about the Party's policies, the key objectives, tasks and solutions of the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas for the period 2021-2025, especially on promoting the role of the people which has been stated in Documents of the 13th National Party Congress in order to be able to mobilize the spirit of initiative, voluntariness, voluntary participation as well as internal strength, creativity and cooperation of this core and important force during the development process;
- Perfect the system of priority mechanisms and policies, supporting localities to building new-style rural areas and localities with extremely difficult economic conditions to further shorten the gap in Program implementation results between different localities and regions;
- Renovate the thinking of agricultural production to an agricultural economy, develop value chains in the direction of a circular economy, ecological agriculture, organic agriculture, and form multi-value products, develop rural tourism, promote digital transformation in building new-style rural areas;
- In addition to funding from the state budget at all levels, it is necessary to create a mechanism to attract other social resources to participate in building new-style rural areas by the method of socialization, creating a unified strength between the State, farmers and society for building new-style rural areas at the same time have a plan to use capital in a concentrated, thrifty and efficient manner; overcome the situation of loss, waste or scattered and duplicate investment and not to incur outstanding debt for capital construction. On the other hand, it is also necessary to reallocate the mobilized funds to invest in the maintenance, repair and upgrade of infrastructure after meeting standards to ensure the sustainability of the criteria;
- Localities need to focus on the goal of in-depth, effective and sustainable urbanization. People's Committees at all levels should continue to coordinate with relevant units to research and review to improve the quality of the following criteria to meet standards in a sustainable way in accordance with the principle "New-style rural area is the foundation, restructuring agriculture is the basis, the people are the subject".

b. The Government should:

- Support the localities that still have to balance the budget from the central government, the difficult and extremely difficult communes, the infrastructure is still backward, in which the focus should be on building information and communication technology infrastructure to serve the goal of raising the people's intellectual level in rural areas, helping them to have enough information and knowledge to choose directions and solutions for economic development. The allocation of investment capital to localities should also be replaced with a 5-year term to avoid the case that many localities deploy capital inefficiently and cannot be disbursed.
- Consider solutions to connect inter-regional transport infrastructure and expressway connections to create trade and shorten the development gap between regions;
- Focus on building quality human resources, helping farmers become professional workers, doing agriculture but thinking in the direction of industry;

c. The Coordination Offices for building new-style rural areas at all levels should:

- Focus on coordinating with relevant departments and branches to advise the competent authorities to complete and promulgate documents concretizing the mechanisms and policies of the Central Government, especially stipulating the criteria and criteria belonging to the National Criteria for building new-style rural areas in the period 2021-2025 according to decentralization; actively research and promulgate specific policies to support speeding up and improve the quality of the Program's implementation to ensure it is consistent with practical and sustainable conditions;
- Actively and effectively advise the Central and local Steering Committees and relevant working groups to well implement the Annual Work Program; advising Steering Committees at all levels in organizing working groups to inspect, supervise and evaluate the implementation of the Program; urge and guide localities to effectively implement the goals and tasks of the 2023 Program assigned by the Government, contributing to the accomplishment of the overall goal of the whole program in the period 2021-2025;
- Continue to further promote training in order to improve the capacity of the staff working in building new-style rural areas at all levels, especially grassroots officials on agricultural economic development, digital transformation in building new-style rural areas, developing rural tourism, developing OCOP products in association with promoting local potentials and advantages;
- Continue to effectively implement the components, thematic programs to support building new-style rural areas in the period 2021 - 2025 in order to improve the quality of life of rural people and solve pressing and existing problems building new-style rural areas at the grassroots.

In parallel with focusing on coordinating with relevant units to advise the competent authorities to soon approve the plan for allocation of the central budget capital plan is mobilizing people to continue to contribute to building new-style rural areas with the principle of voluntariness and mobilizes international donors and businesses to support resources, and at the same time drastically and accelerates the disbursement of central budget funds assigned in the year; mobilize NGOs to actively share experiences in implementing the Program's contents.

4. Conclusion

Agriculture, farmers and rural areas have always been issues of strategic importance and position in the development of Vietnam, in which the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas is a program related to many fields including the economic aspect with many guidelines of the Party and State policies on rural development.

After 12 years of implementation, the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas for the period 2010-2022 has achieved impressive results in economic aspects. However, there are still many limitations due to many objective and subjective reasons. It is hoped that with the drastic and dynamic direction of the Government, the proactive participation of the whole political system, the system of Coordination Offices for building new-style rural areas at all levels and the sense of community responsibility of the business team and other stakeholders in provinces and cities across the country in the synchronous implementation of the above solutions, the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas for the period 2023-2025 in particular, 2021-2025 in general in Vietnam will continue to achieve more important, larger and more comprehensive results, thereby achieving the guidelines and directions of the Party Central Committee, the National Assembly and the Government.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

About the Author

Vu Thi Hong Phuong is working at Thuongmai University, Vietnam. She conducts research on the National Target Program on building new-style rural areas in Vietnam.

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