Policy for sustainable development of Vietnam’s North Middle and Mountains

Política para o desenvolvimento sustentável do centro e montanhas do norte do Vietnã

Phuong Huu Tung

Abstract

The Northern Midlands and Mountains play an important role in the country’s socio-economic and environmental development. Sustainable development of the Northern Midlands and Mountains towards urbanization is a big issue that needs to be invested until 2030 with a vision to 2045. The article uses qualitative research methods to review relevant research documents, to summarize and complete the theoretical basis of sustainable development in the region. Besides, the author also collects secondary information and data from the General Statistics Office to analyze the socio-economic development situation of the northern midland and mountainous provinces. The author summarizes the results, points out the limitations and weaknesses that need to be overcome in the sustainable development of the Northern midland and mountainous region, from which the author also proposes a number of policies such as developing strategies and regulations, plan and policy system for sustainable development of the region and solutions to implement the policy of sustainable development of the Northern midland and mountainous region in the coming time.

Keywords: Sustainable Development. The Economic Structure. Industrialization and Modernization. Socio-Economic. Northern Midlands and Mountains.

Resumo

As Midlands e as montanhas do norte desempenham um papel importante no desenvolvimento socioeconômico e ambiental do país. O desenvolvimento sustentável das Midlands e...
Montanhas do Norte em direção à urbanização é uma grande questão que precisa ser investida até 2030 com uma visão para 2045. O artigo usa métodos de pesquisa qualitativa para revisar documentos de pesquisa relevantes, resumir e completar a base teórica do desenvolvimento sustentável na região. Além disso, o autor também colhe informações secundárias e dados do Gabinete Geral de Estatística para analisar a situação de desenvolvimento socioeconómico das províncias do interior e montanhoso do norte. O autor sintetiza os resultados, aponta as limitações e fragilidades que é necessário ultrapassar no desenvolvimento sustentável do interior do Norte e região montanhosa, a partir do qual o autor também propõe um conjunto de políticas como estratégias de desenvolvimento e regulamentação, plano e sistema político para o desenvolvimento sustentável da região e soluções para implementar a política de desenvolvimento sustentável do centro-norte e região montanhosa nos próximos tempos.


Introduction

The Northern Midlands and Mountains region includes 14 provinces, the total area of the whole region is about 116,898 km², accounting for 35% of the natural area of the country, many rare and precious resources and minerals; There are more than 30 ethnic groups living in the region, with a population of 14.7 million people, accounting for about 15.2% of the country's population. This is a particularly important strategic area in terms of politics, economy, culture, society, national defense, security and foreign affairs; the western and northern gateway of the country. At the same time, this is also an area with many potentials and advantages for sustainable development with a variety of precious and rare natural resources and minerals, a large area of hills and forests, majestic and beautiful natural landscapes and many beautiful landscapes. unique cultural heritage of ethnic minorities to develop tourism and protect the ecological environment of the whole Northern region.

Resolution No. 11-NQ/TW has identified viewpoints, goals, tasks and solutions of great significance in promoting strengths and potentials and creating breakthroughs in socio-economic development. sustainable association, associated with ensuring national defense and security, consolidating the role of lungs for the country of the Northern midland and mountainous region in the coming time. In order to effectively implement and soon bring the Resolution to life, the Government issued Resolution No. 96/NQ-CP in order to unify the direction of ministries, central and local agencies in the midlands and regions. the Northern
Mountains in thoroughly grasping and drastically implementing the Resolution; concretize objectives, tasks and solutions for implementation; promote the constructive and coordinating role of the Government on the principle of clear, centralized, democratic assignment and division of responsibilities, creating a close coordination mechanism associated with the responsibilities of each ministry, central agency, and locality. The Government’s action plan has identified goals and 21 specific targets on economic, social and environmental development of the region by 2030, including a number of important goals and targets such as: the average growth in the period 2021-2030 will reach about 8-9%; regional economic scale by 2030 will reach 2,100 trillion VND; GRDP per capita will reach about 140 million VND/year; the rate of multidimensionally poor households decreases by 2-3%/year on average, 80% of communes meet new rural standards, the forest coverage rate is about 54-55%. The Northern midland and mountainous region is a green, sustainable and comprehensive development area, a model for green development of the whole country, of which about 50% of the provinces are in the group of well-developed provinces; cultural identities of ethnic groups are preserved and promoted; the material and spiritual life of the people is enhanced; national defense and security are firmly guaranteed; strong party organization and political system; the great unity bloc of nations is strengthened.

Some Issues of Regional Sustainable Development Policy

2.1 The Concept of Sustainable Development

At the Summit on Environment and Development held by the United Nations in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 (referred to as the Rio Conference - 92) with 179 participating countries marked an important milestone in awareness and action of the international community on sustainable development. Sustainable development is understood as: The healthy socio-economic development, based on the rational use of resources and environmental protection in order to meet the needs of the current generation of people and without adverse effects, future generations in meeting their needs. The concept of sustainable development in the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro has clearly stated three pillars of sustainable development including: economic development, social development and environmental protection; development not only for the present generation but also for future generations.

The United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Conference took place from 20th June, 2012 to 23th June 23, 2012 in Rio de Janeiro - Brazil) in 2012 focused on 2 issues including: The main ones are: Green economy and institutional frameworks for sustainable...
development. The Rio+20 conference ended with the consensus of world leaders on the final political document entitled: For the Future We Want. This document calls on the world to take a series of actions such as starting the process of setting sustainable development goals, concretizing the way the green economy works, promoting measures to monitor the sustainability of sustainable development companies, which implement standards beyond GDP to gauge a country's progress.

Under the approach of economics, the author conceptualizes sustainable development as follows: Sustainable development is a development based on economic growth associated with social progress and justice, rational use natural resources, protect the environment, maintain socio-political stability in order to develop harmoniously in all aspects in the present and ensure the creation of factors and prerequisites for the development of future generations future.

2.2 Concept of Regional Sustainable Development Policy

Regional sustainable development is a part of national sustainable development, which exists inseparable from the national sustainable development strategy and on the basis of the national sustainable development strategy.

Regional sustainable development is a concept that comes after and is closely related to the concept of sustainable development. Regional sustainability theory is related to regional development theory, or regional development science, which predates the concept of regional sustainability. Regional development theory is an interdisciplinary science and requires interdisciplinary research, encompassing the economic, geographical, social, planning and decision-making sciences.

In terms of science, if the content of the concept of sustainable development is relatively clear, the content of the regional sustainable development policy so far is still new and inconsistent. The concept of regional sustainable development first appeared in Vietnam probably in 2004, in Vietnam's Agenda 21, focusing on item V of part 2 with the title Sustainable development of regions and localities. In terms of scale and location, regional sustainable development is located at the third of four levels including global sustainable development, national sustainable development, regional sustainable development and local sustainable development conscious. In Vietnam, there are only national and provincial sustainable development plans, but no regional sustainable development plans. This has many reasons, including the reason that in Vietnam, the region is not yet an administrative unit with the same state management function as a state administrative unit in some European countries,
the US, and Australia when regional sustainable development planning is a requirement of current practice.

Sustainable development policy implementation is the process of turning guidelines, directions and measures related to the pillar content of sustainable development into actual results through organized activities in the ministry state apparatus and the wide participation of organizations, units, families, individuals and the whole society, in order to realize the objectives set out by the policy. It is the process of implementing a system of policies for sustainable development in terms of economy, culture - society, environment, security - defense, institutions, etc. into practice by means of tools and apparatus of the Government. competent political actors in order to realize the set goals. The implementation of sustainable development policies depends on the various departments (state agencies that make policies for sustainable development, implementing agencies to implement sustainable development policies, participating social communities) sustainable development activities, beneficiaries of sustainable development policies) and basic steps in implementing sustainable development policies. In fact, the above-mentioned parts are often not completely independent, but interwoven and interlocked with each other. The implementation of steps in the implementation of sustainable development policies must be considered at the level of implementers: Sustainable development policies are planned by the central level (national policy), then the policy implementation level Sustainable development is the local government at all levels. On the basis of national policies, local governments at all levels, on the basis of their specific local conditions, continue to institutionalize national policies through the promulgation of key decisions, plans and programs. local policies and implementation organizations to realize the above policies. Therefore, in relativity, it can be considered that the implementation of a sustainable development policy of a locality or region is only a stage in the policy cycle (planning, implementing, and evaluating results). It can be considered that implementation means the whole local policy cycle with all 3 steps of planning, implementation, and evaluation of results.
3.1 Overview of Socio-Economic Conditions Affecting the Sustainable Development of the Northern Midland and Mountainous Region

3.1.1 Introducing the northern midlands and mountains region

The Northern Midlands and Mountains include 14 provinces including: Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Tuyen Quang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Thai Nguyen, Lang Son, Bac Giang, Phu Tho, Dien Bien, Lai Chau, and Son La, Hoa Binh with an area of 9,520 ha with agricultural land 2,116.7 ha, forestry land 5,419.5 ha. This is a large forest area. The population is nearly 13 million, the population density is about 136 people/km$^2$ ethnic minorities make up the majority.

To sustainably develop the Northern Midlands and Mountains region, it is necessary to have a coherent system of socio-economic and environmental policies.

The economy of the Northern Midlands and Mountains must mainly bring agriculture in association with biotechnology according to the Israeli model. Currently, many northern midland and mountainous provinces have many fruit tree varieties such as Son La, Hoa Binh, Phu Tho with na, pomelo, and banana to create consumer goods in the market. If large-scale planning is concentrated, there will be many products not only for domestic consumption but also for export such as tea, coffee, peanuts, soybeans.

Forestry is the strength of the Northern Midlands and Mountains provinces. If the planning for afforestation, protection and exploitation of forests is good, the Northern Midlands and Mountains will have a high volume of export timber, and the forest also provides many by-products such as bees, rattan, and bamboo... Not only that, but the forest also holds water and protects the ecological environment, which is a golden forest. Although there is no sea, the Northern Midlands and Mountains region has many rivers, streams, ponds and lakes and can develop fisheries along with buffalo, cow and cattle raising.

The Northern Midlands and Mountains also have famous tourist attractions, Hung Temple (Phu Tho), Ha Giang rocky plateau, Dien Bien, Lang Son, Thai Nguyen where the capital is windy with the glorious feats of Viet North.

In addition to agriculture, forestry and tourism in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, it is necessary to develop industry, in the immediate future is the processing industry, the industry of producing electricity, electronics, mechanics, and high-level
manufacturing. Currently, this area has just developed industry in Bac Giang, Thai Nguyen, and Phu Tho, but not much.

With the land with many ethnic minorities, it is necessary to plan people's livelihoods and shift agricultural labor to non-agricultural sectors not only to eradicate poverty but also implement a strategy of rural urbanization with a minimum of 65% of non-agricultural workers.

Education and training need to be invested in so that children in the Northern Midlands and Mountains can study and have jobs and a part can export labor. Therefore, the role of universities and colleges in the area should be worthy of investment.

To carry out urbanization in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, it is necessary to build a transport infrastructure system connecting the provinces in the region and other provinces and cities such as Hanoi, Hai Phong, and Quang Ninh. The Hanoi - Lao Cai expressway has brought into full play a great effect linking Hanoi with the Northern Midlands and Mountains. In addition, it is necessary to expand a number of airports so that the Northern Midlands and Mountains can easily interact with other provinces and cities throughout the country.

The investment in transport infrastructure in the Northern Midlands and Mountains requires investment from the central government, such as the roads of Huu Nghi - Chi Lang - Tuyen Quang - Phu Tho, Cho Moi - Bac Kan, Tuyen Quang - Ha Giang and the route connecting Lai Chau with Noi Bai - Lao Cai expressway associated with upgrading a number of priority sections on the belts. Aviation needs to invest in Sa Pa airport, Dien Bien airport, and railway must renovate and upgrade existing stations, invest in connections at Lao Cai international border gate.

Currently, urban areas in the Northern Midlands and Mountains are still small and scattered, which have not yet created a driving force for socio-economic and environmental development.

The border gate urban system in Lang Son and Lao Cai has not yet developed into a busy border gate economic zone. Urban infrastructure in the Northern Midlands and Mountains is generally still weak, failing to meet the standards of urban development in the context of industrialization and modernization.

For sustainable development in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, it is necessary to plan for the development of goods with high volume and high quality such as tea, fruit trees, forests and livestock products.

The northern midland and mountainous regions need to link and form large-scale commodity chains and organize strict and effective management.
Provinces need to have preferential land policies for businesses to invest in farming, manufacturing and processing goods for domestic consumption and export. Branded products such as Thai Nguyen tea, fruits, and timber with high volume investment will bring high value.

In the coming years to 2030 and a vision to 2045, the situation at home and abroad has many rapid and complicated changes. The world economy is experiencing tension, threatening peace and stability and negatively affecting the country's socio-economic development. Therefore, economic policy combined with defense is often set. In the Northern Midlands and Mountains, which have borders with neighboring Laos, China needs to build a solid defense.

### 3.1.2 Some socio-economic indicators

The Northern midland and mountainous region has a limited total state budget revenue, accounting for a small proportion of the total state budget revenue of the country, with large disparities among localities in the region. In 2015, the provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountains achieved a total state budget revenue of 31,530.5 billion VND, accounting for 5.35% of the total state budget revenue of the whole country during the same period time. By 2021, the total state budget revenue in the northern midland and mountainous provinces will reach VND 67,435 billion, but only account for 5.6% of the country's total state budget revenue.

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<tr>
<td>1. Ha Giang</td>
<td>1,520.2</td>
<td>1,874.2</td>
<td>2,215.7</td>
<td>1,987.5</td>
<td>1,824.8</td>
<td>2,204.1</td>
<td>2,489.6</td>
<td>11,116.1</td>
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<td>2. Cao Bang</td>
<td>1,459</td>
<td>1,479.3</td>
<td>2,166</td>
<td>2,596.6</td>
<td>2,272</td>
<td>2,505.5</td>
<td>2,426.6</td>
<td>14,904.9</td>
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<td>3. Bac Kan</td>
<td>288.4</td>
<td>324.2</td>
<td>361.2</td>
<td>431.7</td>
<td>1,301.2</td>
<td>1,090.5</td>
<td>1,167.0</td>
<td>4,964.1</td>
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<td>4. TuyenQuang</td>
<td>1,591.2</td>
<td>1,732.8</td>
<td>2,022.2</td>
<td>2,511.7</td>
<td>1,726.5</td>
<td>1,858.4</td>
<td>2,112.8</td>
<td>13,555.5</td>
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<td>5. Lao Cai</td>
<td>2,932.6</td>
<td>3,724.1</td>
<td>4,603.8</td>
<td>5,838.6</td>
<td>6,495.5</td>
<td>6,417.4</td>
<td>7,147.1</td>
<td>37,159.0</td>
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<td>6. Yen Bai</td>
<td>5,614.9</td>
<td>7,444.2</td>
<td>10,198</td>
<td>10,236.7</td>
<td>3,101.4</td>
<td>3,293.8</td>
<td>3,572.0</td>
<td>43,461.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Thai Nguyen</td>
<td>2,725.3</td>
<td>3,662</td>
<td>4,056.4</td>
<td>4,605.4</td>
<td>6,070.6</td>
<td>8,640.5</td>
<td>11,777.6</td>
<td>41,183.7</td>
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<td>8. Lang Son</td>
<td>3,406.3</td>
<td>3,554.3</td>
<td>3,821.9</td>
<td>3,515.0</td>
<td>7,150.1</td>
<td>9,543.9</td>
<td>7,635.0</td>
<td>38,626.5</td>
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<td>9. Bac Giang</td>
<td>3,023.6</td>
<td>3,370.8</td>
<td>3,966.8</td>
<td>4,104.9</td>
<td>4,999.0</td>
<td>5,288.9</td>
<td>6,529.3</td>
<td>31,283.1</td>
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<td>10. Phu Tho</td>
<td>2,092.8</td>
<td>2,392.1</td>
<td>2,817.7</td>
<td>3,211.6</td>
<td>5,139.9</td>
<td>5,189.9</td>
<td>6,233.4</td>
<td>27,077.4</td>
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<td>11. Dien Bien</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>1,337.7</td>
<td>2,142.4</td>
<td>2,070.8</td>
<td>2,089</td>
<td>2,090.2</td>
<td>2,653.2</td>
<td>13,621.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Lai Chau</td>
<td>1,404.9</td>
<td>1,586.4</td>
<td>1,992</td>
<td>2,045.6</td>
<td>2,229.3</td>
<td>2,441.6</td>
<td>3,425.7</td>
<td>15,125.5</td>
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<td>13. Son La</td>
<td>2,014.4</td>
<td>2,556.7</td>
<td>3,348.8</td>
<td>4,287</td>
<td>4,620.5</td>
<td>5,618.7</td>
<td>6,220.9</td>
<td>28,666.9</td>
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<td>14. Hoa Binh</td>
<td>2,218.1</td>
<td>2,173.6</td>
<td>2,818.5</td>
<td>3,282.6</td>
<td>3,225.1</td>
<td>3,649.9</td>
<td>4,049.9</td>
<td>21,417.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total region</td>
<td>31,530.5</td>
<td>37,212.4</td>
<td>46,531.4</td>
<td>50,725.7</td>
<td>52,244.9</td>
<td>60,098.0</td>
<td>67,435.0</td>
<td>345,777.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of the whole country</td>
<td>4.65%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>5.33%</td>
<td>5.12%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
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Table 1: Total state budget revenue in the provinces of the state budget region in the period paragraph 2015 - 2021

Single taste calculate: billion copper
(Source: Vietnam General Statistics Office from 2015 to 2021)
The deficit in the balance of local budget revenues and expenditures (overspending) is common in the provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountains and tends to be larger. The balance of local budget revenues and expenditures relies more and more on additional sources from the central budget. In the state budget balance in the provinces of the Northern midland and mountainous region in the 4 years 2015-2018, the mobilization of financial resources for the budget balance of localities in the region has only met the needs of the State budget balance. 47.6% of the local budget expenditure needs, the remaining 53% must rely on the support of the central budget. In the years 2019 and 2021, the balance of local budget revenues and expenditures in the Northern midland and mountainous provinces became more and more serious, and the State had to add VND 240,957 billion from the central budget to the local budget provinces in the entire Northern midland and mountainous region in the three years 2019-2021 (1.3 times the total additional support from the central budget for the local budgets of the provinces in the region in April 2015) 2018 is 182,609 billion VND). Therefore, for the whole period of 2015-2021, the State has supplemented from the central budget to the local budgets of the provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountains with a total of 423,566 billion VND.

The Northern midland and mountainous region is less attractive to foreign direct investors than many other regions in the country and has been slow to improve; the proportion of projects and total FDI registered in the region in the total number of projects and total FDI registered in Vietnam is still very small and tends to decrease. As of 31th December, 2017, the region has attracted 826 FDI projects (accounting for 3.3% of the total number of effective FDI projects in the country), with a total registered capital of 15,124.6 million USD (accounting for 4.3% of the total number of FDI projects in effect in the country 7% of total registered FDI in Vietnam).

Mobilization of financial resources from the society (enterprises, economic sectors) for investment and development of the whole society in the Northern midland and mountainous region has increased significantly over the years, but the investment structure has been no positive change in investment in the direction of increasing the proportion of the non-state economic sector and the foreign-invested sector. In terms of the structure of realized investment capital by economic sectors in the Northern midland and mountainous region, in the period 2015-2021, the state economic sector accounts for an average proportion of about 45% (only about 45%). this figure of the whole country is about 37%), the non-state economic sector accounts for about 47% (this index of the whole country is about 40%), the foreign investment sector accounts for about 9% (this index of the whole country is about 23%). This reflects the fact that the Northern midland and mountainous region still relies

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heavily on capital of the domestic economic sector, the level of mobilization of financial resources of the economic sector with foreign direct investment is still limited. and much lower than the national average.

The Northern Midlands and Mountains region with the biggest common advantage of the region is hydropower development. In fact, the hydropower potential of the Northern Midlands and Mountains has been exploited and supplied on an industrial scale since the second half of the 20th century, such as Thac Ba (1964), Hoa Binh (1979). Other hydropower plants have been mainly built and put into operation since the first decade of the 21st century.

As of December 2021, there are 41 hydropower plants with large capacity of 100 MW or more in the country, of which there are 10 plants in the northern midland and mountainous provinces in Son La, and Lai Chau has 3, Hoa Binh, Tuyen Quang, Yen Bai and Ha Giang provinces each have 1 factory. In which: there are 10 hydropower plants in the Northern Midlands and Mountains with a total installed capacity of 7,171 MW with an electricity output of 28,456 KWh/year. Compared to the whole country, the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas only account for 24.4% of the number of hydropower plants, but account for 50.1% of capacity and 50.9% of electricity output.

3.2 Current Status of Policies for Sustainable Development in the Northern Midlands and Mountains

3.2.1 The Party’s policy on sustainable development

In recent years, our Party and State have paid due attention to green growth and green economic development, and have issued a number of major undertakings and policies on mobilizing resources, especially financial resources. key for green transformation, green economic development in Vietnam, including the Northern Midlands and Mountains.

The 11th Party Congress approved the “Socio-economic development strategy for the period 2011-2020”, which set out orientations to link economic development with environmental protection and green economic development. Next, Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW dated June 3, 2013 of the 7th Plenum of the Party Central Committee (XI) on Proactive response to climate change, strengthening natural resource management and environmental protection. market, which affirmed “Promoting the transformation of the growth model in association with economic restructuring towards green growth and sustainable development”; At the same time, pointed out a major solution: “Innovate, perfect financial mechanisms and
policies, strengthen and diversify resources for climate change response, resource management and environmental protection”.

Implementing the Party's major policies on green economic development, the Prime Minister signed Decision No. 1393/QD-TTg dated September 25, 2012 approving and promulgating the "National Strategy on Green Growth", period 2011-2020 and a vision to 2050” (referred to as the national strategy on green growth). In particular, the general policy on “Mobilizing resources to implement the green growth strategy” has been set out. The viewpoints and objectives of the policy on mobilizing, allocating and using financial resources:

The State prioritizes and allocates adequate funds from the central and local budgets to implement the green growth strategy, especially for improving the efficiency of energy use and renewable energy.

Promulate mechanisms and policies to encourage financial institutions and businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, to deploy production and business activities according to green growth criteria.

Using financial, credit and market tools to encourage and support the development of green economy and green products. Towards building a management and transaction system for greenhouse gas emissions, taxes, and carbon fees.

Encourage and focus on attracting loans, ODA, technical assistance from other countries, international organizations and Vietnamese intellectuals living abroad to participate in the implementation of the green growth strategy.

Creating favorable conditions for the private and state-owned enterprises in international cooperation in technology transfer and human resource development.

In this Strategy, the Government assigned: “The Ministry of Finance shall assume the prime responsibility for formulating policies to encourage all economic sectors, organizations and individuals to invest in developing the green economy in Vietnam”. At the same time, the List of 10 priority programs and projects for the period 2011-2015 (Issued together with the Prime Minister's Decision 1393/QD-TTg dated September 25, 2012) has also identified priority No. 1 is: “1. The scheme on formulating mechanisms and policies to mobilize resources for green growth”; and “6. Green tax and fiscal policy framework, including the subsidy tariff”; “8. Policy framework to support green technology development”.

On March 20, 2014, the Prime Minister signed Decision No. 403/QD-TTg approving the “National action plan on green growth for the period 2014-2020”. In which, the regulations on capital sources for the implementation of activities include: capital from the state budget in the climate change response support program; from the sources of businesses and financial
institutions; from the community; and from international aid. In this decision, the Government also assigned the Green Growth Strategy Coordination Committee to coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Ministry of Finance to "develop and issue a scheme to develop mechanisms and policies on mobilizing resources (financial, human) for green growth in the period up to 2020". At the same time, the Ministry of Finance was assigned to coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment to “build a financial policy framework (including: taxes, fees, subsidies, funds, sanctions, green criteria/ sustainable development) with companies listed on the stock exchange) related to promoting the implementation of green growth strategy”.

Following the national action plan on green growth, by the end of 2017, only 06 ministries/sectors have developed action plans on green growth and other ministries are still in the process of finalizing; 15 provinces and cities directly under the central government have issued action plans on green growth, other provinces/cities are in the process of developing this action plan. Particularly in the financial sector, on October 20, 2015, the Minister of Finance signed Decision No. 2183/QD-BTC promulgating the “Action plan of the financial sector to implement the National Strategy on Green Growth until 2020”, in which a number of tasks have been outlined, such as: (1) developing and completing financial policies related to promoting the implementation of the Green Growth Strategy; (2) review and finalize green development policies for all kinds of markets; (3) review and finalize the State's credit and support policies.

However, up to now, after 6 years of implementing the National Green Growth Strategy and after 4 years of implementing the National Green Growth Action Plan, the above schemes and policies have not been developed yet, promulgated for implementation. This delay has significantly affected the situation of mobilizing financial resources for green economic development of localities throughout the country in general, and provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountains in particular. Because the State has not yet planned and issued a general policy on mobilizing financial resources for green transformation, green growth, and green economic development on a national scale, so far, the planning of Specific and specific policies on mobilizing financial resources for green economic development in specific regions such as the Northern Midlands and Mountains have not been implemented. Therefore, below, the author of this thesis only analyzes the current situation of general policies related to mobilizing financial resources for the development of a green economy affecting the Northern Midlands and Mountains.
3.2.2 Policy of growth and sustainable development

Environmental protection tax policy: environmental protection tax law is adopted by the National Assembly Council approved on 15/11/2010, effective from 01/01/2012. Target of the tax policy on environmental protection in order to: Meet the requirements of sustainable economic development, encourage economic development associated with reduce pollution environment; create more revenue sources to solve environmental problems and ensure the competitiveness of the economy and main products of Vietnam. According to the tax bracket prescribed in Article 8 of the Law, the subjects subject to environmental protection tax include 8 groups of goods with tax rates great opposite to count above one single taste row chemical.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Level tax according to NQ1269/2011/UBTV QH12 (VND/1 order)</th>
<th>Level tax according to NQ888a/2015/UBTV QH13 (VND/1 order)</th>
<th>Difference (VND/1 order)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gasoline, apart from Ethanol</td>
<td>liter</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fuel fly</td>
<td>liter</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Oil Diesel</td>
<td>liter</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oil Mazut</td>
<td>liter</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oil greasy</td>
<td>liter</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fat greasy</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Level tax environment thing correction increase for with some face row bear tax
(Source: Resolution No. 1269/2011/UBTVQH12 and Resolution No.888a/2015/UBTVQH13)

State budget data published on the website of the Ministry of Finance In the period 2012-2015, the revenue from environmental protection tax contributed about 12 trillion dong into the state budget each year, accounting for about 2% of tax revenue per year, equivalent to equivalent to about 0.3% GDP, owner weak is the word Petroleum. Particularly in 2015 tax collection environmental protection obtain 27 thousand Billion copper and year 2016 obtain near the 38 thousand Billion copper.

Resource tax policy: Law on Natural Resources Tax No. 45/2009/QH12 dated November 25, 2009, effective from dated July 1, 2010 (replacing the Ordinance on Natural Resources Tax 1998), amended and supplemented in 2014 under the Law on Amending and Supplementing a Number of Articles of tax laws. The objective of the State's resource tax policy is to: contribute part tell guard, declare waterfall, history use fit physical, period thrifty resources, environmental protection, tell ensure and increase state budget revenue. The Law on Natural Resources Tax stipulates that organizations and individuals that pay natural
resources tax when having activities of exploiting natural resources are subject to natural resources tax and tax rates. On the basis of the royalty rate bracket prescribed in Article 7 of the Law, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly has issued the royalty rate schedule in Resolution No. 712/2013/UBTVQH13 dated December 16, 2013 and adjusted to increase the tax rate the royalty rates of most natural resources, except for some types such as bird's nest, oil, natural gas... in Resolution No. 1084/2015/UBTVQH13 dated December 10, 2015. The principle of tax rate determination is: Non-renewable resources shall apply high tax rates, and renewable resources shall apply low tax rates. cost-effective, efficient. According to statistics of the General Department of Taxation, the average revenue of natural resources tax in 2012 was equal to about 5.54% of the total state budget revenue, of which: The revenue from petroleum tax accounted for 84% of the total revenue of the state budget. resources, from aluminum and non-metallic minerals accounts for about 10%, from natural water sources accounts for about 2.7%, from the remaining resources accounts for 1.47%.

3.2.3 Policy on the development of renewable energy

According to the results of the mid-term rural and agricultural survey in 2020 of the General Statistics Office, most villages in rural areas of our country have electricity. The percentage of villages with electricity in the Northern Midlands and Mountains is 97.39%, but it is the lowest rate in the country. At the same time, the percentage of villages with national grid electricity in the Northern Midlands and Mountains is even lower, only 95.21%. If counting by the number of villages without electricity, there are 547 villages in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, accounting for 80.2% of the number of villages without electricity in the country. Villages without electricity are mainly located in remote, isolated and extremely difficult areas. If counting the number of villages with electricity but not from the national grid, according to the survey data, the whole country has 619 villages, of which there are 457 villages in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, accounting for 73.8% of the whole country. That is, in the northern midland and mountainous region, there are currently 457 villages or 2.2% of villages with local electricity supply as shown in Table 2.6. This, on the one hand, shows that the power supply from the national grid to remote, isolated and extremely difficult areas faces many obstacles, especially in terms of investment costs. On the other hand, to a certain extent, it also reflects the ability to exploit the potential of renewable energy, mainly the small hydropower potential of villages in remote, isolated and extremely difficult areas.
Policy for sustainable development of Vietnam’s North Middle and Mountains

In the Northern Midlands and Mountains, the proportion of villages with electricity and the national grid varies by location Table 3.

In which, the provinces of Thai Nguyen, Bac Giang, Phu Tho and Hoa Binh no longer have villages or hamlets without electricity. Among the provinces with a high percentage of villages without electricity are Dien Bien, Ha Giang, Son La, Lai Chau, Cao Bang, and Bac Kan.

At the same time, if counting the number of villages with electricity but not from the national grid, or the highest number of villages self-generating electricity supply on the spot, the highest is Ha Giang with 122 villages, accounting for 26.7% of the whole region. Next is Cao Bang and Dien Bien with 73 villages, equivalent to 16% of the whole region. In general, the provinces with a high percentage of villages without electricity are usually the highland and border provinces. However, these provinces also show efforts in developing local power supply based on the potential of micro and small hydropower. This is also the direction that provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountains need to continue to develop, especially in remote, isolated and extremely disadvantaged villages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>The village has electricity</th>
<th>In which: The village has national grid electricity</th>
<th>Number of villages without electricity from the national grid</th>
<th>Number of villages without electricity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Ratio (%)</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Ratio (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red river delta</td>
<td>13,661</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>13,660</td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands and Mountains</td>
<td>20,408</td>
<td>97.39</td>
<td>19,951</td>
<td>95.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central and Central Coast</td>
<td>14,941</td>
<td>99.16</td>
<td>14,799</td>
<td>98.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>5,434</td>
<td>99.93</td>
<td>5,426</td>
<td>99.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>2,734</td>
<td>99.89</td>
<td>2,733</td>
<td>99.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mekong Delta</td>
<td>8,347</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8,337</td>
<td>99.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Number of villages and percentage of villages with electrification by region
Source: Mid-term survey results in 2020, General Statistics Office
Table 4: Number of villages and percentage of villages with electricity in the Northern Midlands and Mountains by local

Source: Some key indicators summarizing the results of the 2020 Midterm Rural and Agricultural Census, General Statistics Office

The use of renewable energy through renewable energy converters in our country in general and in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, as mentioned above, is tending to increase product market access, especially the electricity market, including renewable energy and E5 gasoline. In addition, reality shows that households are also actively approaching the market to supply solar energy conversion equipment at the scale of households and agencies and organizations. In the Northern Midlands and Mountains, some provinces have applied solar power systems to power border posts, schools, medical stations, and households where the national grid cannot be pulled. In Chieng Hac, Moc Chau, Son La, there is a 1.2 kWp grid-connected solar power station. In Hoa Binh, there has been a project of a solar cell power station combined with diesel to supply electricity to households in Mung hamlet, Xuan Phong commune, Cao Phong district, which is a hamlet without national electricity. The station consists of two independent generating clusters to supply electricity to 30 households, 01 cultural house and 01 kindergarten. In addition, independent households have also been interested in using solar batteries. For example, some families who have installed a solar panel system with a capacity of 3.06kWp have a battery charging system and are connected to the home electricity network or use a solar water heater.

However, this is a new trend that has not really developed in the northern midland and mountainous provinces. Some of the main reasons are limiting the development of this trend in the area such as:

People, especially in remote and isolated villages, are not yet known and lack opportunities to access and learn about technology and benefits of using solar energy and solar energy products. serving life and living
In the Northern Midlands and Mountains, the potential of solar energy is quite good for the provinces in the Northwest region. Other provinces in the region with limited solar potential also reduce the incentive to use solar devices.

The average income of households in the region is still lower than the national average. Meanwhile, solar panel energy converters in our country are imported. Therefore, the price is not suitable with the affordability of the majority of households.

In addition, the installation and operation of solar energy equipment, especially storage technology, not only creates additional costs, but also requires users to have the necessary knowledge and skills.

The Party's guidelines and policies and the State's laws and policies directly affect the development of renewable energy supply in general and renewable energy electricity in particular. Major policies that have been implemented include:

To develop primary energy sources in the direction of increasing autonomy, diversifying, ensuring efficiency, reliability and sustainability:

Develop mechanisms and policies to call and attract investors with experience and capacity to invest and develop in the energy sector. Priority is given to encouraging the development of rooftop and water-based solar power systems, solar power models in combination with the application of developing hi-tech agricultural production and waste power projects for power generation; accelerate investment in construction and put into operation of domestic waste treatment plants to generate electricity in localities

Create an open, favorable and transparent investment environment; publicize planning, list of investment projects; reforming administrative procedures to attract private economy, foreign enterprises of scale, quality and efficiency to the energy industry, especially giving priority to renewable energy.

Research and develop regulations on the installation of rooftop solar power systems for projects using state budget capital to invest in new construction, upgrading and renovation of the offices of the above agencies. province to promote the development of renewable energy.

Promote the modernization and industrialization of the power transmission and distribution system to meet the development requirements of the electricity market, capable of large-scale integration of renewable energy sources, and improve the ability to ensure safety, network security and electricity service quality.

Review power projects in operation and already included in the master plan to ensure safety, reliability and stability in the direction of diversification, focusing on improving the
available capacity factor and having appropriate capacity reserve; meet the requirements of ecological environment protection, occupational safety and health.

Policy Implications for Sustainable Development of the Northern Midland and Mountainous Region in Vietnam

Firstly, the State needs to identify investment in the construction of socio-economic infrastructure as the driving force for development, first of all, transport and irrigation infrastructure. Concentrating capital for urgent and key projects; ensure a higher proportion of development investment spending than in the previous period, give priority to projects on upgrading national highways and provincial roads, continue to fully invest in national highway 6 and Noi Bai-Lao Cai expressway and linking with provinces in the northern mountainous region such as Lai Chau, Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, Yen Bai, Phu Tho, National Highway 3 Hanoi-Thai Nguyen-Bac Kan-Cao Bang, National Highway 1 Hanoi-Bac Giang -Lang Son; develop irrigation works to increase the rate of irrigated area. To increase investment in rural infrastructure construction, especially in ethnic minority areas in service of poverty reduction, development of non-agricultural industries and economic restructuring; ensure that all communes and villages in ethnic minority areas have roads to travel in both seasons, electricity, water supply systems, schools, clinics, cultural post offices and production service establishments. essential output.

Second, to increase investment attraction, on the basis of innovating mechanisms and policies to focus on improving the investment environment; implement administrative reform, build service capacity of the public administration, select appropriate investment forms for each field to ensure the mobilization of domestic and foreign capital and technology for development goals. Northern mountainous areas integrate national target programs, promote people's self-reliance to fight hunger eradication and poverty alleviation, promote the organization of production linkages, encourage businesses, companies, the farm plays the role of patronage, linking business on the basis of land and labor of the people plus investment capital, science, technology and product consumption of the enterprise, in order to promote production, restructuring of labor in ethnic minority areas. Paying attention to investing in developing agricultural service industries in hamlets and villages, restoring traditional handicrafts, supporting people to reduce agricultural jobs, participating in non-agricultural production and business activities. to create jobs, increase incomes and improve living standards.
Third, improve the quality of human resources. The State needs to develop its own policies on attracting and developing human resources in the Northern Midlands and Mountains. Prioritize the development of highly qualified human resource training institutions; have appropriate mechanisms and policies to attract scientific and technical cadres with good professional qualifications to the Northern midland and mountainous region. Organize training and retraining to raise the professional level of the workforce, first of all in the industries, construction and services. Adequate investment in public vocational training institutions; step by step socializing vocational training, diversifying training professions and providing career orientation for young people. To study and build a long-term master program on human resource development in ethnic minority areas, including managerial, scientific and technical staff, and cultural and artistic staff. Consistently implement preferential policies for cadres transferred to ethnic minority areas; increase scholarships for students, preferential allowances for teachers and secure boarding houses for vocational students; give priority to training and job placement for children of ethnic minorities who graduate from universities and colleges in the locality.

Fourth, strengthen research and application of science and technology; The State adopts policies to promote and associate science and technology with production, increase the knowledge content in key agricultural, forestry and industrial products of the Northern Midlands and Mountains, contributing to the building of trademarks strong enough to compete in domestic and international markets. Invest in research and application of new technologies for preservation and processing, limiting the export of raw materials to increase the value of agricultural products. Transfer and supply machinery, equipment and technology at low prices, with good quality, directly serving the people.

Fifth, mobilize the maximum resources of the social community to invest in ethnic minority areas. On the one hand, take advantage of the State's capital, integrate national target programs, promote the people's self-reliance to reduce poverty; on the other hand, promoting the organization of production linkages, encouraging enterprises, companies and farms to do business with the people on the basis of the people's land and labor plus investment capital, science and technology and products of enterprises in order to promote production and restructure labor in ethnic minority areas. To focus appropriate investment on the new rural construction program suitable to the characteristics of the Northern midland and mountainous region; to ensure that all communes, villages and hamlets have traffic infrastructure according to the planning, meeting people's requirements.
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