

Impact of Urbanization Policies on Sustainable Development of Economic in Vietnam



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ABSTRACT: In this paper, the authors will present the general strategy and legal policies of the urbanization and sustainable development of economic in Vietnam. From there, the authors will take lessons away and recommend the solutions to strengthen the process of urbanization in Vietnam for the next periods. To do this research, the authors use many methodologies such as using data base of some organization, analysis and assessment them, make survey, refer law and regulation, etc.

KEYWORDS: Impact, Urbanization Policies, Sustainable Development, Economic, fact, solution.

INTRODUCTION

After 35 years of innovation, especially in the last 10 years, the work of urban planning, construction, management, and development in our country has achieved many important results. By the end of 2020, our country's urban system has 862 urban areas of all kinds, distributed relatively evenly in the whole country. The rate of urbanization determined by areas with urban functions has increased from 30,5% in 2010 to nearly 40% in 2020. Urban space is expanded; technical and socio-economic infrastructure is invested in an increasingly synchronous and efficient direction; living quality of urban residents has been gradually improved. Urbanization and urban development have become important motivations for socio-economic development. The economy of urban areas has grown at a high rate, contributing about 70% of the country's GDP. Initially, economic growth poles and centers of innovation; science and technology; education and training have been formed in major urban areas, especially in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

However, the process of urbanization and work of urban planning, construction, management, and development still have many limitations. The achieved urbanization rate is lower than the objective set in the Socio-economic Development Strategy 2011- 2020 and is still far from the average rate of the region and the world. Urban management and administration capacity are weak and slow in terms of innovation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Urbanization

Current law does not have regulations explaining the concept of urbanization. However, it can be defined that: Urbanization is the process of urban expansion, calculated by the percentage of urban population or urban area over the total population. Accordingly, the level of urbanization is the percentage between the urban population and the total regional population; Urbanization speed is the percentage between the increase in urban population and the increase in total regional population. On the other hand, the urbanization rate is the percentage of the actual population permanently residing in administrative units recognized as urban compared to the total population.

As of early 2023, the Urbanization Rate in Vietnam is 42%. Pursuant to Section 2 of Resolution 06-NQ/TW of 2022 on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam to 2030, with a vision to 2024, the target on urban ratio in Vietnam by 2025 will reach at least 45%, and by 2030 will reach over 50%. In addition, there are other goals as follows:

- The ratio of urban construction land to total natural land area will reach about 1.5-1.9% by 2025, and by 2030 will reach about 1.9 - 2.3%.

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- The number of urban areas nationwide by 2025 will be about 950 - 1,000 urban areas, and by 2030 will be about 1,000 - 1,200 urban areas.

- By 2025, 100% of existing and new urban areas will have master plans, subdivision plans, renovation, embellishment, reconstruction and urban development programs. Ensure that at least 100% of urban areas of grade 3 or higher complete urban classification criteria for urban infrastructure, especially infrastructure for health, education, training and urban-level cultural works. By 2030, form a number of national and regional urban centers that meet urban-level health, education and training and cultural targets equivalent to the average level of urban areas in the group of 4 countries leading ASEAN.

- The ratio of traffic land to urban construction land will reach about 11 - 16% by 2025, 16 - 26% by 2030. The average green tree area per urban resident will reach about 6-8 m² by 2025; about 8 - 10 m² by 2030. The average housing floor area per capita in urban areas will reach a minimum of 28 m² by 2025, and it will reach a minimum of 32 m² by 2030.

- By 2025, fiber optic broadband network infrastructure will cover over 80% of urban households, universalizing 4G, 5G mobile network services and smartphones. The proportion of the adult population in urban areas with electronic payment accounts is over 50%. By 2030, universalize fiber optic broadband Internet services, universalize 5G mobile network services, and the proportion of the adult population in urban areas with electronic payment accounts will be over 80%.

- The urban economy contributes about 75% to the country's GDP by 2025 and about 85% by 2030. The proportion of the digital economy in the GRDP of centrally run cities reaches an average of 25 - 30% by 2030. by 2025, 35 - 40% by 2030. Building a network of smart urban centers at national and regional levels with international connections and 3 - 5 urban areas with regionally and internationally recognized brands in 2030.

The urban planning is currently classified as follows :

- General planning is prepared for centrally run cities, provincial cities, towns, townships and new urban areas. The general planning of centrally run cities concretizes the provincial planning prepared in centrally run cities in terms of spatial organization, system of technical infrastructure works, social infrastructure works and housing for central cities.

- Subdivision planning is prepared for areas in cities, towns and new urban areas.

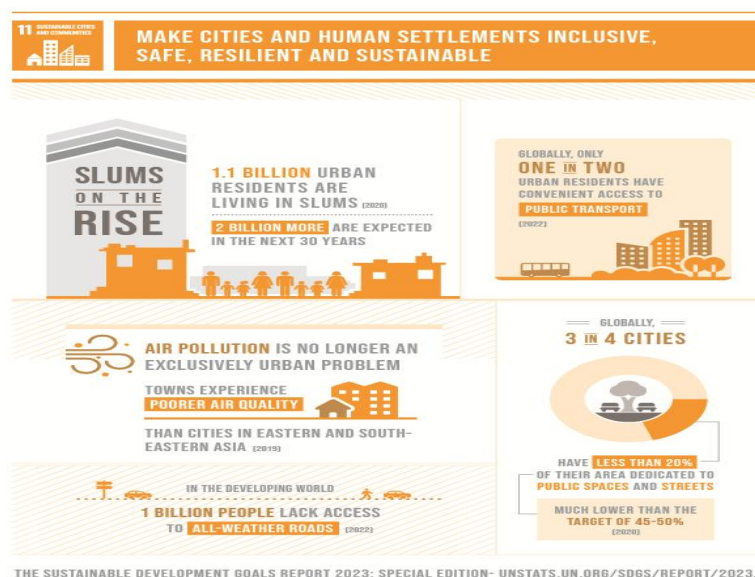
- Detailed planning is prepared for the area according to development requirements, urban management or construction investment needs.

Sustainable development goals of UN related to urbanization and economic growth

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

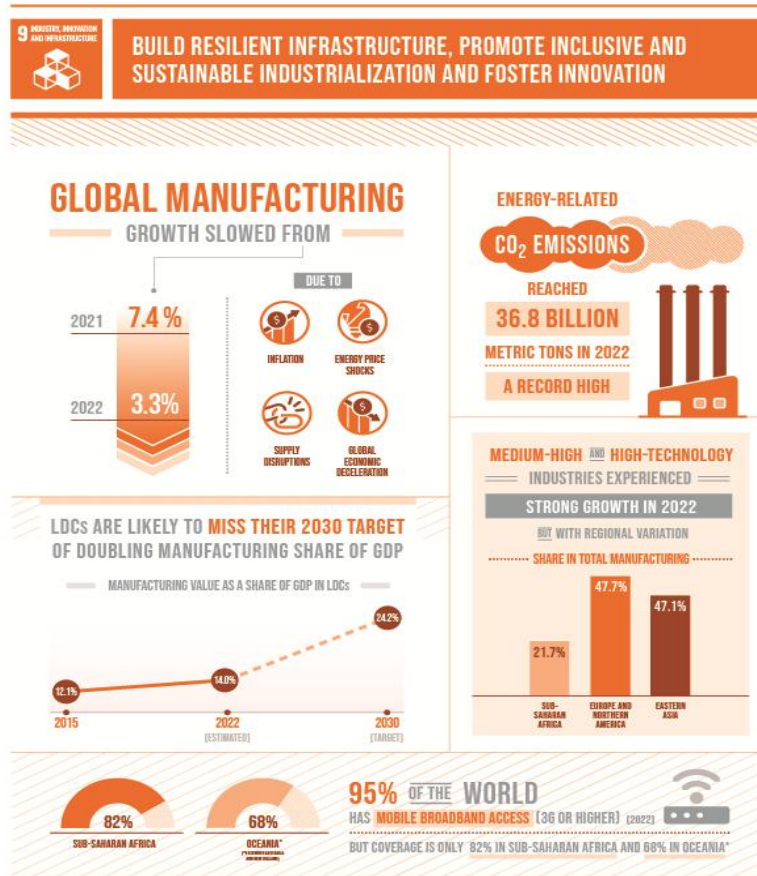
There are some goals related to the urbanization and economic growth as following detail:

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



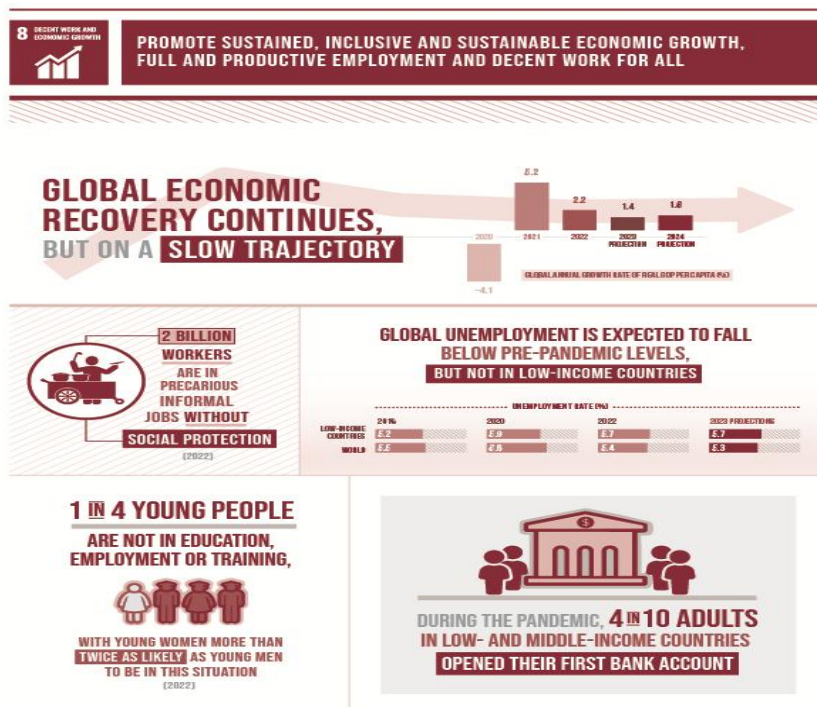
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Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2023: SPECIAL EDITION- UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2023/

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



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METHOD

In this article, the authors will analyze the facts and problems of the urbanization and economic sustainable development when implementing and complying international and domestic laws and regulations in Vietnam. Then, the authors will recommend some solutions to improve the problems. To do this research, the authors use many kinds of methodologies such as analysis international and Vietnamese legal policies and documents (law and regulations) related to of the urbanization and economic sustainable development, survey, and the hypotheses developed in the study shows how to use law and regulation to govern of the urbanization and economic sustainable development activities, etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Vietnam's policy and strategy on urbanization and economic sustainable development

Urbanization is an objective necessity and an important motivation for a fast and sustainable socio-economic development in the coming time. Promotion of the leadership and directive of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) and effective and efficient state management; unification of awareness and actions in completing institutions, planning, construction, management, and sustainable urban development towards a green, civilized, identity-rich city, pioneering, guiding innovative activities, and becoming a motivation for development are the regular and important tasks of the whole political system.

Innovate thinking, reasoning, and methods for urban planning; ensure urban planning have a long-term, synchronous, and modern vision, having people and living quality as the center and culture and civilization as the foundation for development; harmoniously combine the process of urbanization and urban development with industrialization, modernization, construction of new rural areas, and reform of the economy, social development management, ensuring national defense and security. Urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development. Resolutely abolish tenure-oriented mindset suspended planning, bureaucratic administration ("ask-give mechanism") and interest groups in constructing, adjusting, and supplementing planning.

Focus on completing the legal system and promulgating outstanding and breakthroughs mechanisms and policies for sustainable urban development, and promoting economic growth in urban areas in a quick and effective manner. Ensure a synchronous and harmonious combination between urban renovation, embellishment, and reconstruction with the development of new urban areas, ensuring that architecture is modern, rich in identity, and typical cultural elements are preserved and promoted; strongly develop industrial linkages, regional linkages, and multi-dimensional connectivity advantages of urban areas; focus on reorganizing people's life and economic development in the process of urban reconstruction and development; ensure a high quality of life in urban areas, satisfying the basic needs for housing and social infrastructure for urban residents.

Develop a sustainable urban system according to a network, reasonable distributed, suitable for each region, ensuring the synchronization, consistency, and balance among regions; develop urban areas with general functions with a reasonable scale and population in the direction of green, smart urban areas, adapting to climate change, preventing and controlling natural disasters and epidemics; ensure high connectivity between urban areas under the Central government, central urban areas at the national level with regional urban areas and rural areas. Select urban areas with special advantages to build into centers of economy, finance, commerce, services, etc. with a high capacity to compete regionally or internationally.

Implement stronger decentralization for urban governments in association with high responsibility, ensuring the unified leadership, directive, and management of the Central Government. Effectively promote and utilize resources from urban areas and resources from society for urban development. Facilitate and encourage economic areas, especially private economic areas to invest in urban development. Strictly handle violations in the implementation of regulations on urban planning, construction, and development.

Propose policies direction for Vietnam

Completing institutions and policies to facilitate the urbanization process, work of planning, construction, management, and sustainable urban development

Continue to complete policies and laws on land, investment, planning, urban development, architecture, and construction, ensuring transparency, consistency, and eliminating conflicts and overlaps. Synchronously amend, supplement, and complete laws on land, urban planning, construction, real estate trading, housing, etc. Soon to develop a legal framework for the development of smart urban areas, management of technical infrastructure of urban areas, and underground space of urban areas.

Develop and standardize standards, target systems, and data on sustainable urbanization and urban development nationwide and for each region, locality consistent with international practices and actual situations in Vietnam; raise the standard for prevention and control of natural disasters, fires, explosions, environmental incidents, and epidemics, and protect the

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environment in urban construction works. Complete regulations on standards of urban-administrative units suitable for regions and urban areas with specific characteristics. Amend and supplement regulations on urban classification to ensure the compatibility and synchronization between master plans of administrative units and master plans of the urban system.

Improving the quality of urban planning to meet requirements for construction, management, and sustainable urban development

Comprehensively innovate methods, processes, contents, and products of the planning in the direction of multi-sectoral approach, covering a long-term, comprehensive, and strategic vision, respecting the market principles and rules on sustainable development; ensure the hierarchy, continuity, unity, completeness, and integration of the planning system, closely linked with rural planning; clearly define regions in the content of planning and apply development control tools according to planning and plans; associate urban planning with implementation resources. Develop a national data system on urban development planning; widely apply the geographic information system (GIS), digital technology, and digital foundation to planning and management of urban development.

Focusing on construction and development of a sustainable and synchronous national urban system in terms of network

Develop strategies and planning for national urban development by 2030, with a vision toward 2045. Focus on developing urban regions, urban corridors, and coastal urban strips based on the clear determination of the role and function of each urban area, especially motivational urban areas of each region and the whole country and urban areas connected regionally and internationally. Identify urban development as the core element for regional socio-economic development and increase urban density in the northern midlands and mountainous areas, Central Highlands, and the Mekong Delta. Develop a chain of marine and island urban areas in association with the Marine Economic Strategy, ensuring national defense and security; make planning for coastal urban areas in areas with solid foundations and stable elevations, convenient for traffic and fresh water supply in the future; strictly control and supervise sea encroachment for urban development. Invest in improving natural disaster resilience and climate change adaptation in coastal urban areas, the Mekong Delta, and vulnerable ecological zones.

Promoting the development of synchronous, modern, connective, and adaptive to climate change housing and urban infrastructure system

Allocate resources and effectively implement the National Housing Development Strategy by 2030, with a vision toward 2045. Innovate methods and management and development models of social housing, especially housing for workers in industrial zones. Reform administrative procedures and facilitate households and individuals to construct and renovate their houses in accordance with urban planning and regulations on urban architecture management. Closely manage and supervise the development of high-rise buildings in major urban areas. Study and promulgate separate mechanisms and policies on investment in housing construction for workers in industrial zones in the direction of prioritizing the sufficient allocation of land funds to develop housing for workers and other institutions in industrial zones and considering housing for workers as an essential infrastructure of industrial zones.

Develop and implement investment programs for the development of urban infrastructure by 2030. Concentrate resources on investment in the construction and completion of the system of large-scale economic and technical infrastructure and digital infrastructure. Encourage the use of green materials, construction and development of green infrastructure, green works, and consumption of green energy in urban areas.

Develop and promote investment in the synchronous development of digital infrastructure in urban areas equivalent to developed countries in the region and the world. Restructure the infrastructure of technology and communications; establish a number of general digital platforms for urban areas.

Synchronously upgrade, renovate, and develop a modern social infrastructure system in urban areas and a network that provides social infrastructure services. Integrate objectives and development orientations of the system of social infrastructure works and implementation resources into the process of forming and approving urban development plans. Continue to stipulate policies on tax incentives for social and urban service provision projects in large economic and industrial areas. Innovate organizational models and improve the efficiency of urban service enterprises. Diversify models of social infrastructure service provision; integrate the social infrastructure system with convenient focal points of traffic in large urban areas.

Developing and completing the model of urban authority; improving the effectiveness of urban management and the urban living quality, ensuring social security, welfare and urban security, safety, and order

Summarize the pilot implementation of the model of urban authority and separate mechanisms, policies applicable to certain localities for use as a basis for yearly completion of institutions on urban authority. The study, arrangement, merger, and establishment of new urban administrative units must be comprehensive, synchronous, and consistent with the planning and requirements for development. Continue to complete the state management function of urban areas from the Central to local

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authorities at all levels; clearly define functions and tasks of focal state management agencies in charge of urban development at central and local levels.

CONCLUSION

In brief, the urbanization in Vietnam is in procedure and promoted by the Party and Government. The authority of Vietnam has enacted many right policies and try their best to implement the plans and strategies. The process of urbanization should be combined with policies of sustainable development. That is trendy in worldwide now. We believe that Vietnam will become a developed country soon after finishing goals of urbanization and sustainable development.

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