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Land for Tourism Accommodation Development – A new driver for large-scale land acquisition in Vietnam

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FIG FIG BORKING WEEK 2019 22-26 April, Hanoi, Vietnam "Geospatial Information for a Smarter Life and Environmental Resilience"

Outline

- Research Problem and Research Question
- Research Context
 - Development of Tourism in Vietnam: An overview
 - The issues of Property right over land in Vietnam
 - Land acquisition mechanism
- Case Studies
- Conclusion and Recommendation

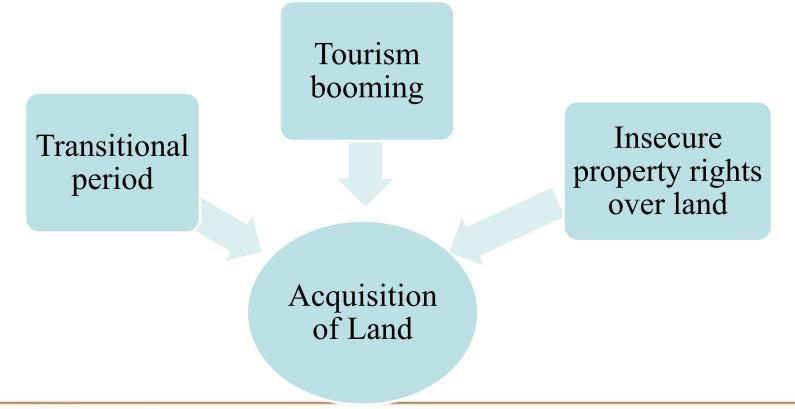


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Research Problem









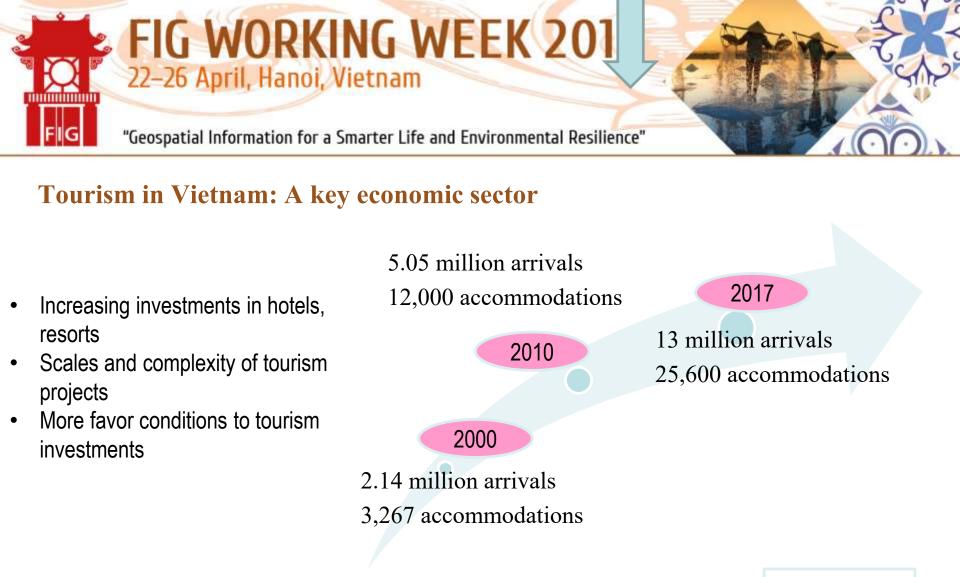




Research Questions

How do the land property right arrangement in Vietnam's transitional period influence tourism (accommodation) development?





Source: VNAT







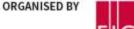




FIG WORKING WEEK 2019 2-26 April, Hanoi, Vietnam "Geospatial Information for a Smarter Life and Environmental Resilience" Land ownership The rights of the State over the land Land price

- Owned by the State
- No private ownership

- Acquire land for public purposes
- Revoke and reassign acquired land to new users

- Set by the State
- Use
- Transfer
- Exchange
- Lease
- Inherit
- Donate
- Contribute land
 as capital
- The right to claim for compensation

Overview of Property Rights over Land in Vietnam







Land Acquisition Mechanism in Vietnam

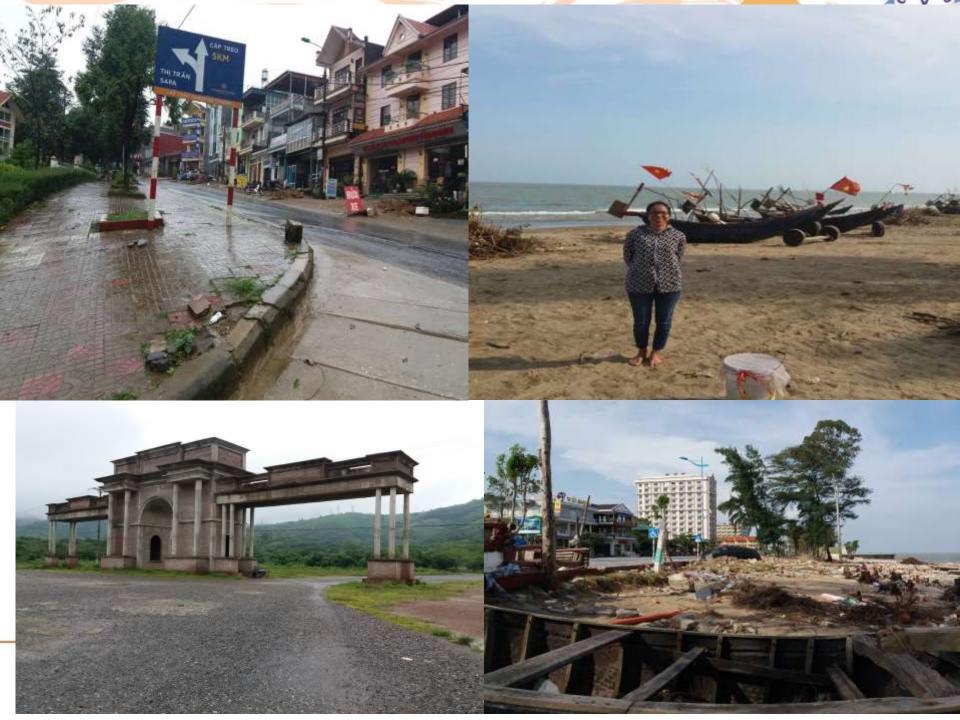
Compulsory Land Acquisition	Voluntary Land Conversion
Land is acquired by the State for national public interest	Investors directly negotiate with land users without the intervention of government for economic investment projects
- Compensated price set by the State - Unclear definition of <i>national and public</i> <i>interest</i>	- Self –negotiated compensated level



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0	Case Studies in Vietnam	Luong Son - Hoa Binh	Sam Son -Thanh Hoa	Sapa – Lao Cai	
	Area	Rural	Coastal	Urban	
	Type of investment	Domestic investment	Public –Private Partnership (BOT Contract)	Domestic investment	
	Land Acquisition Mechanism		Compulsory		
	Affected people	Farmers	Fisherman and Small Household	Small household (Businessman)	
	Right to access resources	No Social Civils	Limited (after protests) Social Tension	Loss urban land to do business	
	Right to participation	Lack participation	Low level involvement	Non – active participation	
_	Right to be compensated	Yes, but Insufficient and unclear compensated level	Yes, but Inadequate compensation level	Yes	
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Conclusions

(-) The government can see tourism projects as national public purposes due to the present ambiguous and unsecure property rights system

(-) Tourism investment could get priorities thanks to the role of tourism sector in the economy

(-) Unfairly compensation for affected people because of compulsory acquisition mechanism



Facilitate for large – scale land acquisition for tourism accommodation





