

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM LEADS THE WORK OF INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION FROM 1986 TO 2021

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Abstract

As the sole force leading the State and society, the Communist Party of Vietnam is the subject of planning all lines and policies in Vietnam. Before 1986, Vietnam faced many difficulties in international integration, but the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (December 1986) marked the first step of Vietnam's international integration. After 35 years of renovation (1986-2021), from the policy of "wanting to be friends" to "ready to be you", then "being friends, being a reliable partner", being a "responsible member" of the community in international relations, Vietnam has gradually eliminated confrontation and hostility, broke the siege, embargo, and isolation, progressed towards normalization and expansion of cooperative relations with countries around the world, comprehensively participates in all fields of social life (politics, economy, culture, security, defense, education, science and technology...), creating a favorable international environment to focus on building building and developing the country.

Keywords

Communist Party of Vietnam, leadership, international integration.

1. Make a problem

In the period 1975-1986, Vietnam faced many difficulties and great obstacles in international integration. Especially since the late 70s of the twentieth century, under the pretext of "Cambodia event", ASEAN countries and some other countries have encircled, embargoed and isolated Vietnam. The above difficulties are due to the fact that Vietnam has not yet grasped the trend of changing from confrontation to conciliation and economic race in the world. Therefore, it was not possible to take advantage of favorable factors in international cooperation to serve the post-war economic recovery and development. The above limitations, after all, stem from the basic cause that was pointed out by the 6th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (December 1986) as a "subjective disease, will only, thinking and acting simply, in haste to follow subjective aspirations" [1].

Along with subjective shortcomings, the heavy consequences of the war led to the economy falling into a serious crisis, the risk of being further behind economically than many countries in the region and the world is one of the big challenge for Vietnam. The need to fight back and narrow the development gap with other countries is a big issue, with special significance of the Vietnamese revolution. In the face of international trends and requirements, the task of the times is the basis for the Communist Party of Vietnam to determine its viewpoints and formulate guidelines and policies for international integration.

2. The process of formation and development of the Communist Party of Vietnam's line on international integration

From the observation that "the development of today's scientific and technological revolution and the trend of expanding public share and cooperation among countries, including countries with other socio-economic regimes, are also the a very important event for the construction of socialism in our country" [2] and the need for national construction and development, the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (December 1986) "must attach special importance to the combination of national and international factors, traditional and modern factors, make good use of all possibilities of expanding trade relations, economic and scientific and technical cooperation with foreign parties outside" [3].

From that awareness, Vietnam determined: It is necessary to participate more and more widely in the assignment and international cooperation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the bloc of socialist countries (SEV bloc). In May 1988, Resolution No. 13 on Tasks and foreign policy in the new situation was issued, which set forth the policy, resolutely and proactively changed from confrontation to struggle and cooperation with the peaceful existence. Marking the renewal of international relations thinking and redirecting the entire foreign strategy of Vietnam, laying the foundation for future international integration.

After the 7th Congress (June 1991), the thinking on international integration continued to be affirmed by the Communist Party of Vietnam, which was "need to be sensitive to and forecast complex and changing developments profound changes in international relations, the strong development of production forces and the internationalization trend of the world economy in order to have appropriate foreign policies" [4]. Especially, the Resolution of the 7th Midterm National Conference (January 1994) of the Communist Party of Vietnam officially affirmed that "Vietnam wants to be friends with all countries in the world community, striving for peace, independence and development" [5], in line with the policy of "equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries, regardless of different socio-political regimes on the basis of basic principles and principles principle of peaceful coexistence" [6], marking the beginning of Vietnam's integration process.

To promote socio-economic development, industrialization and modernization of the country, to implement the foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, expansion, multilateralization and diversification of foreign relations, at the Congress For the eighth time (July 1996), the Communist Party of Vietnam used the term "Integration" officially mentioned in the Party's Document for the first time, at the same time affirming "to build an open, integrated economy integration with the region and the world" [7]. Vietnam has actively, actively penetrated and expanded into the international market firmly, actively, urgently negotiated with the US, joined the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, The World Trade Organization (WTO), has a specific plan to actively commit to joining the Southeast Asian Free Trade Area (AFTA), Vietnam's international integration process has been specifically implemented and more urgently.

In the spirit of "associating the construction of an independent and self-reliant economy with proactive international economic integration" [8], the 9th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (April 2001) set the slogan: "Vietnam is willing to be a friend and a reliable partner of countries in the international community, striving for peace, independence and development" [9]. At the same time, he emphasized: Vietnam actively integrates into the world and the region in the spirit of maximizing internal resources, improving the efficiency of international cooperation, ensuring independence, self-reliance and socialist orientation protect national interests, national security, preserve national identity and protect the environment. Identifying economics as a key field in international integration, on November 27, 2001, Resolution No. 07-NQ/TW of the Communist Party of Vietnam on international Economic integration was promulgated, outlining 9 tasks and 6 measures to organize the implementation of the international economic integration process.

By the 10th Congress (April 2006), the spirit of integration from "active" was developed by the Communist Party of Vietnam and raised to a higher level, which is "consistently implementing the independent foreign policy autonomy, peace, cooperation and development; foreign policy of openness, multilateralization and diversification of international relations, proactive and active international economic integration" [10], Vietnam is ready to be a friend and reliable partner of countries in the international community, actively participating in the process of international and regional cooperation. Vietnam's proactive and active international integration is urgent, internal adjustment and innovation, from leadership and management methods to practical activities, from central to local levels, businesses, and enterprises. But be careful and firm, Vietnam has been in a state of proactive international integration, fully proactive in deciding on guidelines and policies, not falling into a passive position, analyzing and choosing the right integration method and predicting situations advantages and disadvantages of integration.

From identify: The country has achieved important achievements after 25 years of renovation, but there are still many great challenges, intertwined and complicated developments. The Eleventh Congress (December 2010), the Communist Party of Vietnam determined that "Vietnam is a friend, a reliable partner and a responsible member of the international community", at the same time thinking and perceiving the association. Integration has had a more comprehensive development, that is, from "international economic integration" in the previous congresses to "international integration", "synchronously, comprehensively and effectively implementing activities foreign policy, actively and proactively integrating into the world" [11]. Especially on April 10, 2013, the Communist Party of Vietnam issued Resolution No. 22-NQ/TW on International integration. Resolution No. 22, defining objectives: International integration must be aimed at consolidating a peaceful environment, taking full advantage of favorable international conditions for rapid and sustainable development of the country, and improving people's living standards; Maintain independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, firmly defend the Socialist Vietnam Fatherland; Promote the image of Vietnam, preserve and promote the national identity; Strengthen national synergy, enhance the country's international position and prestige; Actively contribute to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world. Thus, Vietnam's international integration has developed to a new, deeper and more comprehensive level than in the previous period.

Ensuring the supreme interests of the nation and nation on the basis of the basic principles of international law, equality and mutual benefit, at the 12th Congress (January 1, 2016), the Communist Party of Vietnam advocated "diversification and multilateralization in foreign relations; proactively and actively integrate into the world; is a friend, a reliable partner and a responsible member of the international community" [12]. After the 12th National Congress, the 4th Plenum of the 12th Central Committee issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on Effectively implementing the international economic integration process, maintaining socio-political stability in the context Vietnam joins new generation free trade agreements. Implement the process of international economic integration, maintain socio-political stability, in order to enhance the autonomy of the economy, expand the market, and take advantage of more capital, technology, knowledge and business, management experience, ensuring fast and sustainable development, improving people's living standards; preserve and promote national cultural identity; maintain independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity; enhance the prestige and position of Vietnam in the international arena.

The 13th National Congress (February, 2021), the Communist Party of Vietnam affirmed: Continue to promote the pioneering role of foreign affairs in creating and maintaining a peaceful and stable environment, mobilizing external resources to develop the country, improve the position and prestige of the country. International integration must also closely follow, attach closely and directly serve the task of serving development with the active implementation of regional and international commitments, integrating with strategies, policies, plans and plans, socio-economic development program. At the same time, he emphasized: Actively participating in, actively contributing to, and enhancing Vietnam's role in building and shaping multilateral institutions and the international political-economic order, and in other issues and issues important and strategic mechanisms for Vietnam's interests, suitable to specific capabilities and conditions [13]. Building a modern diplomacy for the sake of the nation - nation, taking service to the people and businesses as the center, promoting and deepening bilateral cooperation with partners, especially the strategic partners, comprehensive partners, continue to actively and actively integrate into the world, continue to innovate international legal cooperation in the direction of proactively and actively making effective use of international rules and regulations economy and participate in activities of the regional and international community, strengthen people-to-people diplomacy.

Integration to combine national strength and international strength is an indispensable condition in national construction and development, and in the immediate future, complete the industrialization and modernization process. Vietnam's success is a clear demonstration of the Communist Party of Vietnam's wise policy of active and proactive international integration, and a valuable lesson for other countries.

3. Achievements in Vietnam's international integration practice

Implement the foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, diversification, multilateralization and international integration, repelling the encirclement and embargo policies of hostile countries and forces. Vietnam has established diplomatic relations with 189/193 member countries of the United Nations, established a stable and long-term relationship framework with 30 strategic and comprehensive partners; creating a solid foundation for Vietnam and other countries to raise cooperation levels for the benefit of each country and for peace, cooperation and development in the region and the world [14]. Creating favorable conditions for the construction building and defending the country, enhancing the prestige and position of Vietnam in the political arena and international market.

For major organizations in the world and in the region, Vietnam has taken concrete steps in turn. That is: In 1993, the relationship was opened with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB); on July 25, 1995, officially joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and at the same time participated in AFTA and the Common Effective Preferential Tariff Program (CEPT); March 1996 joined the Asia-Europe Forum (ASEM) as a founding member; November 1998 was recognized as a

member of APEC. Vietnam's process of international economic integration took an important step when Vietnam officially became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on January 11, 2007, this is an important event marked a new milestone in the process of international economic integration, opening a new phase: Vietnam's economy integrates more deeply and comprehensively into the world economy.

Especially, in the period 2015-2020, the process of international economic integration has made a breakthrough with the successful negotiation and signing of FTAs with the world's leading economies. Prominent is the Vietnam - Korea FTA; FTA Vietnam – Eurasian Economic Union; Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); Vietnam - EU FTA (EVFTA), Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP), Vietnam - UK FTA (UKVFTA).

Besides negotiating, signing and implementing FTAs, Vietnam also implements integration activities in international economic integration organizations and forums. In ASEAN cooperation within and outside the bloc, Vietnam is one of the two countries with the same level of implementation of priority measures for building the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015 as Singapore. The successful assuming the role of ASEAN Chair 2020, Chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (AIPA) Inter-Parliamentary Council (AIPA) 2020 and a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council 2020-2021 has helped Vietnam South Vietnam promotes its voice in multilateral frameworks, and joins partners in the process of shaping the structure and building economic and commercial laws in line with common interests. In addition, Vietnam actively participates and makes active contributions to multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization (WTO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Asia-Europe Summit (ASEM), Mekong sub-region cooperation...

International integration opens a new development space for the Vietnamese economy, taking advantage of a favorable international environment to focus on socio-economic development, has helped Vietnam overcome the crisis situation market due to traditional partners in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries shrunk suddenly (Disintegration of the socialist system) and due to negative impacts from the 1997 Asian financial crisis and the 2007 financial crisis. Vietnamese rising from a poor, backward country in the socio-economic crisis to a middle-income country; from a major aid recipient to a development cooperation partner.

Under the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic, 2020 is a very difficult year for the Vietnamese economy and the world, but Vietnam still achieves positive results. Compared to 2019, the export growth rate in 2020 is lower, but it is still considered to achieve the most stable growth in all economic activities. Export of a number of key products is still a positive contributor to export turnover. In 2020, export turnover is estimated at 281.5 billion USD, up 6.5% (17.2 billion USD). Some main products contributed to the export growth rate, including: Machinery, equipment, tools and spare parts increased by 47.8%; computer electronics and components by 24.4%; wood and wood products increased by 15.7%; iron and steel increased by 23.7% over the same period in 2019. In 2020, there were 31 exports of over 1 billion USD, accounting for 91.9% of total export turnover; in which, the leading products are phones and components with 50.9 billion USD, accounting for 18.1% of total export turnover [15].

The increased mobilization of investment promotion abroad, the signing and implementation of bilateral agreements related to investment has appeared a new move in foreign investment in Vietnam, which is reflected in the increase in the number of foreign investors number of investors in Vietnam surveying, looking for investment and business opportunities. Attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) capital and taking advantage of the growing official development aid (ODA) and significantly reducing foreign debt. As of December 20, 2020, the total newly registered capital, adjusted and contributed capital to purchase shares (GVMCP) of foreign investors reached 28.53 billion USD, equaling 75% compared to the same period in 2019. Capital The implementation of foreign direct investment projects was estimated at 19.98 billion USD, equaling 98% over the same period in 2019. Cumulatively, there are 33,070 valid projects nationwide with a total registered

capital of 384 billion USD. The accumulated realized capital of foreign direct investment projects is estimated at 231.86 billion USD, equal to 60.4% of the total valid registered investment capital [16]. The above results confirm that Vietnam is an attractive investment destination, and is considered by the world as one of the countries with the most stable growth in the region and internationally.

Maintain economic stability. This is reflected in the economy with a relatively high and stable continuous growth rate, bringing the country out of the economic crisis. For the whole period of the 2011-2020 Strategy, the country's GDP growth is expected to reach about 5.9%/year, belonging to the group of high-growth countries in the region and the world. The size of GDP increased 2.4 times, from 116 billion USD in 2010 to 268.4 billion USD in 2020. GDP per capita increased from 1,331 USD in 2010 to about 2,750 USD in 2020. In 2020, the size of GDP per capita increased from 1,331 USD in 2010 to about 2,750 USD in 2020. Vietnam's economy reached about 343 billion USD, ranked in the top 40 largest economies in the world and ranked fourth in ASEAN; per capita income reached 3,521 USD, ranking 6th in ASEAN [17].

Through integration with countries in the region and the world, Vietnam has absorbed new science, technology and advanced management in many fields, thereby contributing to increasing labor productivity, improving competitiveness in production and business activities. Actively cooperating internationally in the fields of education and training, science and technology, in the period of 2013-2016, there were 68 international agreements and 23 international treaties signed; In the 2016-2020 period, the Vietnamese Ministry of Education and Training has presided over the negotiation and signing of 75 international agreements and treaties at the Government and ministerial levels.

The signing of an agreement on recognition of degrees to promote student mobility with countries in the region and the world such as: the Agreement on Vietnamese - German Universities, the Agreement on the Teaching of English Programs peace process; An exchange note on the Human Resource Development Scholarship Project with Japan; Agreement between the Government of Vietnam and the Government of Armenia on cooperation in the field of education and science; Agreement between the Government of Vietnam and the Government of Latvia on cooperation in the field of education; Agreement between the Vietnamese Government and the French Government on the development of CFVG for the period of 2019-2023.

The process of international integration has contributed to the training of Vietnamese managers, entrepreneurs, and human resources who are qualified and capable both professionally and in management. At the same time, international integration also promotes the process of administrative reform and market economic institutional reform to become more open and compatible, creating favorable conditions for foreign partners to do business with Vietnam and Vietnam will become a real market economy.

4. Some experiences drawn from the international integration process of Vietnam

Firstly, correct awareness of international integration to serve as a basis for formulating guidelines, guidelines and policies for national development, combining national strength with the strength of the times. Ensuring the highest interests of the nation - nation on the basis of basic principles of the United Nations Charter and international law, equality, cooperation and mutual benefit. National interest - the nation has been, is and will continue to be the guideline, the highest criterion in the implementation of activities. Promoting nationalism but absolutely not following narrow-minded and selfish nationalism, it is necessary to promote national - national interests on the basis of basic principles of international law, equality and cooperation , mutually beneficial.

Second, proactively and actively international integration must closely follow, attach and directly serve the task of serving development with the active implementation of regional

and international commitments, integrating with the development strategies policies, plans and programs for socio-economic development. It is necessary to determine that gaining a position and an increasingly significant role in the world economy must be the main content of the process of proactive and active international integration. It is necessary to strive for a place in global production and supply chains; giving priority to promoting the rapid development of digital and industrial sectors for the fourth time. To do so, the Government needs to actively intervene to address gaps and irregularities inherent in the national economy such as streamlining tax structures, improving infrastructure, addressing challenges to business, reform the public sector and introduce better banking standards. Enterprises need to actively transform their business models and manage costs to increase their endurance and flexibility, and take full advantage of the country's advantages.

Third, when implementing international integration activities, there are always problems that need to be handled about the relationship between independence and self-reliance and initiative and positivity. Actively adjust and amend the domestic legal system, however, there must be a roadmap and careful steps to both consolidate independence and self-reliance and successfully integrate into the world. Strengthen research, forecasting, strategic consulting, not to be passive and surprised. Pay attention to the risk of dependence on external markets, economic dependence leading to political dependence..., or the problem of having to deal with cultural aggression, the intrusion of social values not suitable for the country.

Fourth, to be able to take advantage of opportunities and potentials of international linkages in technology, management, and resources and participate in higher levels in the global value chain, a breakthrough in reform is required, domestic innovation, capacity to implement international integration, qualifications, skills and foreign languages of human resources. In particular, it is necessary to improve the bravery, quality, capacity, professional style, and innovation of the staff engaged in external affairs and international integration; proactively adapt to changing situations. Thereby emphasizing that the quality and capacity of foreign affairs officers is a decisive and breakthrough factor in order to ensure meeting the higher and higher requirements of tasks in the new situation.

5. Conclusion

On the basis of analyzing and properly assessing the situation of the country, mistakes and shortcomings in the pre-renovation period, and at the same time being aware of the role and importance of international integration, during the past time, The Communist Party of Vietnam has consistently advocated strengthening international integration. This is a right, wise and practical direction that Vietnam has chosen, representing a timely change in thinking and keeping up with the trend of the times. The results of the process of international integration continue to pose many challenges for Vietnam, but also many advantages. Further promoting the achievements, minimizing the limitations and shortcomings requires Vietnam to continue to promote intelligence and bravery, must have a great strategic orientation to carry out the task of building Vietnam the is growing and growing stronger.

COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS

The author commits that this is the author's research work, the data and citations comply with regulations.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author commits that there is no conflict of interest with any collective or individual.

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