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Vietnam's International Economic Integration Policy Since Joining The World Trade Organization (WTO) Until Now

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ABSTRACT: The contemporary world is undergoing great changes with many events taking place quickly, complicatedly, and unpredictably, giving both nations and peoples opportunities, opportunities, and hope for the future; poses both risks, challenges, and insecurity. All countries have adjusted their foreign policy, seeking to increasingly integrate with the region and the world for development purposes. In the cause of national development, Vietnam promotes globalization, and integrates deeply with the region and the world. Currently, the process of Vietnam's international economic integration is being actively implemented in the new context of the world with many changes. The article focuses on describing the contents of Vietnam's foreign policy and international integration of the economy, presenting the results achieved; At the same time, it raised the problems posed for Vietnam to continue to renew its foreign policy and economic integration in the coming time and gave some recommendations to promote the efficiency of the international economic integration of Vietnam.

KEYWORDS: policy, international economic integration, Vietnam.

1. INTRODUCTION

In addition to policy adjustments, stepping up strategic competition of major countries, the wave of anti-globalization, protectionism, populism, power trends, radical national resurgence, and development The remarkable development of science and technology in the Fourth Industrial Revolution has promoted the formation and movement of a world economic order with many new trends. This is made more evident by the competition between the two largest economies in the world and the recent COVID-19 pandemic.

In recent years, a number of countries have noticed the flip side of globalization, such as illegal immigration, piracy, and climate change. These countries have made some policy adjustments to their interests, such as the US with the "America first" policy or the UK leaving the EU (Brexit). As can be seen, the process of globalization which has shaped a world economic order since the end of the Cold War was considered before the COVID-19 pandemic. In other words, the COVID-19 pandemic is just a factor accelerating the transition of the world economic order and globalization in the sense that trade exchange, and economic cooperation between countries will continue to develop in that new economic order [13].

Over the past decade, China has gradually competed with the United States in the role of leading globalization and international economic integration. These include China unilaterally implementing a commitment at the United Nations Conference on Climate Change 2015 (COP21), while the US withdraws from this commitment; China launched a series of major initiatives, such as the "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI); the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Silk Road Fund; promote the signing of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) ... while the US unilaterally withdraws from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), renegotiating a series of bilateral and multilateral commitments on the economy, including the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA);The US-Korea Free Trade Agreement ... These things have changed the inherent disparity in the position and influence of the US and China, directly affecting the inherent relationship frameworks and ways. in the economic and security order at regional and world levels. This is a bad signal for the operation of international institutions, such as the WTO, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the group of 20 major economies (G20), and regional organizations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This also leads to stronger liberalizing effects of free trade agreements (FTAs). The evidence shows that even when the US-China trade conflict repeatedly escalated and "fluctuated", the US repeatedly imposed unilateral tariffs on partner countries and allies, the tendency to join new links. through preferential FTAs is still developing [14].

In the country's economic development, especially since Vietnam officially joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), Vietnam's economy is increasingly integrated with the region and the world. The opening of the economy has become an important driving force to promote economic growth, contributing significantly to maintaining the high annual growth rate of the Vietnamese economy. Over the past years, Vietnam has achieved many positive results in international economic integration. International economic integration together with efforts to reform the investment and business environment step by step bring Vietnam to affirm its position in the international arena and attract investors. International economic integration has become one of the important driving forces for socio-economic development, increasing the national aggregate strength, improving the competitiveness of the economy, and gradually bringing Vietnam to assert. positioning in the international arena and in the eyes of investors.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The topic is made on the basis of views and lines of the Communist Party of Vietnam, policies, and laws of the State of Vietnam on foreign affairs and international economic integration. The author uses the social science and humanities interdisciplinary method. In which, the author uses mainly historical methods to describe the undertakings, policies, and laws of the Party and State on foreign affairs and international economic integration. Using a combination of methods: history, logic, combining history with logic, comparing, analyzing, and forecasting to present the results achieved in the process of implementing foreign policy, economic integration internationalization of the Party and the State of Vietnam. At the same time, raising the problems posed for Vietnam to continue to renew its foreign policy and international economic integration in the coming time and give some recommendations to promote the efficiency of international economic integration. of Vietnam.

3. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF VIETNAM'S FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION INTO THE ECONOMY

3.1. Contents of foreign policy and international economic integration of Vietnam

Foreign policy of Vietnam

Since joining the World Trade Organization WTO, Vietnam has emphasized the determination of external goals on the basis of national interests, at the same time paying due attention to international obligations. In which, "the basic and highest national interest in foreign affairs is to maintain peace for development" [17, p.44], specifically, the external goal is to create an environment. Peaceful internationalization is favorable for the comprehensive and synchronous promotion of renovation, socio-economic development according to the socialist orientation, the realization of a rich people, a strong country, a democracy, equality, and civilization. Maintaining peace, and creating a favorable international environment, on the one hand, will contribute to protecting independence, sovereignty, and national security; on the other hand, to take advantage of the international support, assistance, and cooperation for the country's development. This is also a favorable condition for Vietnam to enhance its international reputation and at the same time act as a responsible member of the international community.

The country-building platform in the transition to socialism (2011) of the Party, adopted at the XI Congress, affirms for the first time the first goal and the highest principle of the Party. external activities "for the sake of the nation, the nation, for a rich and powerful Socialist Vietnam" [4, p.236]. The clear affirmation of the national and national interests is the external objective, further emphasized at the XII Congress (2016) and the XIII Congress (2021) of the Party continue to direct: “Ensure the highest benefits nation - nation "[10, p.161] and" Improve the dynamic and flexible adaptability to harmoniously handle national interests with common interests, depending on subjects, issues, times, in accordance with international law and regional conduct principles, in the spirit of national interests first "[10, p.161].

The Party and the State of Vietnam have consistently affirmed the viewpoint: “Promote bilateral foreign relations and raise multilateral foreign relations. Actively participate in and develop the role of Vietnam in multilateral mechanisms, especially ASEAN, the United Nations, APEC, the Mekong sub-region cooperation, and regional and international cooperation frameworks, matters. and critical mechanisms of strategic scope, tailored to specific requirements, capabilities, and conditions. Attaching importance to the development of traditional, friendly and cooperative relations with neighboring countries ”[10, p.161-163].

Vietnam is a member of ASEAN. development. Vietnam wishes and shows it's proactive, active, and responsible in building ASEAN Community. Vietnam continues to "actively and responsibly proactively work together with other ASEAN countries to build a united and strong community, and maintain ASEAN's central role in the regional security architecture" [10, p.163].

Current international economic integration policy of Vietnam

In the X Congress (April 2006) of the Party, the integration thinking has been added a step, that is: "proactively and actively integrating into the international economy" [8, p.178], "Deeper and more fully integrated with global, regional and bilateral economic institutions, serving the interests of the country as the highest target" [8, p.211], "Well prepared conditions for the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements ”[8, p.211]. Regarding the motto of integration, the Party emphasized: "Vietnam is a friend and reliable partner of the countries in the international community" [8, p.211]; at the same time, adding a thought about the desire to "actively participate in the process of international and regional cooperation" [8, p.209] with the intention of enhancing its proactiveness and activeness in organizations. international and regional to which Vietnam participates. After 11 years of negotiations to become the 150th member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Party's Central Conference of 4 Session X (February 2007) issued a Resolution “On the big policy for the economy to develop quickly and sustainably when Vietnam is a member of the World Trade Organization ”, emphasizing that the fact that Vietnam joins the WTO is an important milestone in the process of economic integration. international economy, from here on, our country's economy integrates more deeply and comprehensively into the world economy. At the same time, the Resolution affirms: "Integration for the sake of the country, maintaining the socialist orientation, realizing the goal of a rich people, a strong country, a fair society, democracy and civilization" [9, p.25-26].

Congress XI (1-2011) of the Party supplemented and developed a foreign policy in response to the new situation, reflected in the foreign policy's goal of "for the benefit of the nation, the nation, for a country of Vietnam." rich socialism "[4, p.83]. Affirming the interests of the nation and the nation as the external target, the highest principle of foreign activities, the XI Congress of the Party changed the policy: "proactively and actively integrate into the international economy, time to expand international cooperation in other fields "[8, p.209] passed at the X Congress of the Party to" proactively and actively integrating into the world "[4, p.46]. With this policy, international integration is no longer confined to the economic field but extends to all other fields, including politics, defense, security, and socio-cultural. On April 10, 2013, the XIth Politburo issued Resolution No. 22-NQ / TW "On international integration", defining proactive and positive international integration on the basis of maintaining the foreign independence, autonomy for the interests of the nation, the nation, peace, cooperation, and development, implementing the foreign policy of expansion and diversification of international relations. The Resolution has identified economic integration as the focus, integration in other fields must facilitate economic integration and positively contribute to economic development [22].

The XII Congress (1-2016) of the Party emphasized: "Actively and actively integrating into the international economy" [6, p.111]; "Economic integration is the focus, integration in other fields must facilitate economic integration" [6, p154-155]. On that basis, the Party advocates: "Actively and actively integrating into the international economy; diversifying and multilateralizing international economic relations, avoiding dependence on a particular market, a specific partner; an effective combination of external force and internal force, linking international economic integration with building an independent and autonomous economy "[6, p.111]. Regarding the specific tasks in international economic integration, the Party pointed out: "Improving the efficiency of international integration, fully implementing international commitments, new-generation free trade agreements in a whole with a reasonable roadmap, in line with the interests of the country. Strengthen and deepen relations with partners, especially strategic partners, and major countries that play an important role in the development and security of the country "[6, p.35]. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the international economic integration process since Vietnam's accession to the WTO and to propose views and policies for the next phase, the 4th Central Conference session XII (November 2016) of the Party Committee to issue the Resolution "On the effective implementation of the international economic integration process, firmly maintaining socio-political stability in the context of our country's participation in the new generation free trade agreements". The resolution defines the goals: "Implementing the process of international economic integration, maintaining socio-political stability in order to enhance the autonomy of the economy, expand the market, take advantage of more capital, technology, knowledge, management experience, ensuring rapid and sustainable development, improving people's lives", "preserving and promoting national cultural identity", "maintaining independence and sovereignty , territorial unity and integrity; enhancing the reputation and position of Vietnam in the international arena"[7, p.71]; at the same time set out specific directions, guidelines and policies to effectively implement the process of international integration in association with maintaining socio-political stability.

3.2. Some results

In 2007, Vietnam became an official member of the WTO, a global economic playing field that accounts for about 90% of the population, 95% of GDP, and 95% of the world trade value. This is one of the impressive external relations achievements, which is a more fully and substantially integrated country of Vietnam into the world economy. At the same time, this is also a very important new milestone on the path of international economic integration: from the regional integration of ASEAN in 1995 to the ASEM inter-regional level in 1996, APEC in 1998, and to the current global level with the participation of a series of new generation Free Trade Agreements. Vietnam's accession to the WTO is an indispensable result of Vietnam's renewal process of regional and international economic integration.

Vietnam's trade relations have expanded to 6 continents, opening up markets in Europe, Africa, and America. Vietnamese goods have penetrated more and more deeply into the markets of the European Union (EU), Japan, and North America. Since the Vietnam-US Bilateral Trade Agreement took effect on December 10, 2001, the United States has become Vietnam's largest export market. Vietnam has also developed economic relations with international organizations and multinational companies. Some bilateral agreements between Vietnam and other countries in the world such as the Economic Partnership Agreement between Vietnam and Japan (2009), the Vietnam - Chile Trade Agreement (2014), the establishment of the Vietnam - Korea bilateral free trade area (2015), the Agreement on the establishment of a free trade area between Vietnam and the Eurasian Economic Union (2016).

Vietnam also actively and actively joins regional and world trade organizations with the establishment of ASEAN free trade areas with China (2003), Korea (2007), Japan (2008), India (2010), and ASEAN - Australia and New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (2010). In particular, on July 11, 2007, Vietnam officially joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) which is considered an important event marking a new milestone in Vietnam's international economic integration process. Vietnam's economy is more deeply and comprehensively integrated into the world economy. Our country's international economic integration process continues to be promoted through the formation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by the end of 2015, the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). The FTA between Vietnam and the European Union (EVFTA), the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and more recently the FTA between Vietnam, the UK, and Northern Ireland (UKVFTA). It can be seen that the signing of the FTA shows the role of Vietnam in promoting free trade and economic and trade integration in Asia, America, and Oceania [15, p.339].

Foreign direct investment (FDI): Vietnam has taken advantage of a considerable amount of foreign direct investment (FDI). As of June 2003, Vietnam has taken advantage of the FDI of corporations and companies from 77 countries and territories [1, p.153]. By the end of 2003, foreign investment projects had a total turnover of nearly 70 billion USD (excluding oil and gas), and exports reached over 26 billion USD. At the same time, the foreign-invested economic sector has created jobs for 665,000 direct workers and more than 1 million indirect workers [20, p.14]. FDI has continuously increased in terms of both the number of projects and the total capital. In 2007, with 1,544 projects, registered FDI capital reached 21.3 billion USD and realized 8 billion USD [21, p.27-28]. On average in the 2007-2015 period, the average export growth rate was 16.9% / year, and the export / GDP ratio continued to increase, up to 84.8% in 2015 (compared to 62.5% in 2006). Accumulated to December 2015, Vietnam has attracted 281.8 billion USD of foreign direct investment registered capital with 20,069 projects, the sector's contribution to GDP increased from 15.2% in 2010 to 18.1% in 2015, contributing to the restructuring of Vietnam's exports in the direction of increasing goods with high technology content [16, p.40]. As of the first quarter of 2016, foreign direct investment projects were estimated to disburse 3.5 billion USD, up 14.8% over the same period in 2015. In which, processing industry, Manufacturing is the field attracting a lot of foreign investors' attention with 216 newly registered investment projects, the total newly and additionally registered capital is 2.9 billion USD, accounting for 72.2% of the total. registered investment capital in the first quarter. The real estate business ranked second with 11 new projects, the total newly and additionally registered capital was 239.78 million USD, accounting for nearly 6% of total registered investment capital. With a large project with a total investment capital of 210.58 million USD, the arts, entertainment, and entertainment sectors ranked third, accounting for 5.2% of total investment [23]. Vietnam is a member of most international and regional organizations, including the United Nations, World Bank, IMF, ASEAN, APEC, and ASEM… and has negotiated to sign 17 FTAs with 58 partners; promote international integration, join more than 500 bilateral and multilateral agreements in many fields. In the period 2001-2021, the average export turnover reached 17.5% / year, of which many exports grew strongly after joining the WTO such as rich sandals, textiles, seafood, agricultural products, and electronics. ... According to the statistics of the Foreign Investment Department, accumulated to 9-2020, the whole country has 32,658 valid projects with a total registered capital of 381.5 billion USD. The accumulated realized capital of foreign investment projects (FDI) was estimated at 225.8 billion USD, equaling 59.1% of the total valid registered investment capital. According to the World Investment Report 2021 at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Vietnam is among the top 20 countries attracting the most FDI in the world. In 2020, Vietnam ranks 19th globally as a recipient of FDI with an investment capital of 16 billion USD, an increase of 5 ranks compared to 2019 [24].

In addition to attracting FDI, Vietnam has also taken advantage of the non-refundable aid (ODA) capital of many countries and international financial institutions. The total committed ODA of donors to Vietnam in the period 1993 - 2014 reached 85,195 billion USD, total ODA disbursed in the period 2011 - 2014 was 18,470 million USD [23]. Accumulated to 2016, attracting ODA in 2016 is 78.7 billion USD, and disbursement is about 56.7 billion USD [25]. These are important additional capital sources for investment and development, contributing to the exploitation and efficiency improvement of domestic resources, and creating a new position and development force for the economy. With its renewed foreign policy, Vietnam is known by the world community as a country that persists in implementing the reform path and has achieved many economic achievements and this facilitates the development of relations. economic and trade cooperation of Vietnam in the later period [12, p.210-213].

In the field of import and export, in 2000 the total export turnover of Vietnam was only approximately 14.5 billion USD, in 2006 it was 39.6 billion USD, 2.7 times higher than in 2000 [27]. In the period 2001-2010, export and import growth exceeded the strategic target with an average growth rate of 17.42% / year (the target of 15% / year) and 2.4 times higher than the rate. GDP growth [28]. In 2012, Vietnam exported $ 114.6 billion and imported $ 114.3 billion which was the first year Vietnam had a surplus in the field of exports. By 2014, trade surplus was $ 2.37 billion [18, p.17]. In the five years from 2011 to 2015, the total turnover of foreign trade in goods and services reached the US $ 1,439.5 billion, nearly 2.1 times higher than the 2006-2010 period [11, p.23]. Export turnover in 2016 reached USD 176.63 billion, an increase of 9% compared to 2015 [2, p.13]

Table 1: Import-export turnover of Vietnam from 2015 to 2020 (billion USD)

Năm	Xuất khẩu	Nhập khẩu	Tổng giá trị xuất nhập khẩu
2015	162,11	165,65	327,76
2016	176,63	174,11	350,74
2017	214,02	211,1	425,12
2018	243,48	236,69	480,17
2019	264,19	253,07	517,26
2020	282,65	262,70	545,36

Source: The General Department of Customs.

In 2017, the total import and export value continued to increase, reaching 425.12 billion USD, up 21% (equivalent to about 73.74 billion USD) compared to 2016. In which, the total export value reached 214.02 billion USD increased by 21.2% (equivalent to an increase of 37.44 billion USD); The total import value reached 211.1 billion USD, up 21% (equivalent to an increase of 36.3 billion USD) compared to 2016.

In 2018, the total import-export turnover reached US $ 480.17 billion, an increase of 12.2% (equivalent to an increase of US $ 52.05 billion) compared to 2017. In which, exports reached the US $ 243.48 billion, an increase of 13, 2%, and imports reached 236.69 billion USD, up 11.1%. In 2019, the country's total merchandise import-export turnover reached 500 billion USD for the first time (reaching 517.26 billion USD, up 7.6%, equivalent to an increase of 36.69 billion USD) compared to 2018. In general, In the period 2015-2019, the country's import-export activities always achieved a high growth rate each year.

The year 2020 has a special mark on global trade, with the outbreak and complicated developments of the COVID-19 pandemic. Measures to block and close borders to prevent the outbreak of COVID-19 have caused global trade to stagnate, and supply chains to fail, leading to a wave of bankruptcy of many businesses around the world.

For Vietnam, with the realization of "dual goals" to ensure both socio-economic development and drastic prevention of the COVID-19 epidemic, the economic growth rate in 2020 will reach 2.91%. This is the lowest increase in the period 2011-2020, however, considering the overall impact of the COVID19 pandemic, this result is relatively impressive compared to other countries in the region and the world (growth GDP is negative or not growing).

In 2020, Vietnam will achieve a new record in the size of import and export turnover. The total value of goods imported and exported in the whole country reached 545.36 billion USD, up 5.4% from 2019. In which, the value of exported goods reached 282.65 billion USD, up 7.0% (corresponding to an increase of 18.39 billion USD) and imports reached 262.70 billion USD, up 3.7% (corresponding to an increase of 9.31 billion USD). According to the General Department of Customs, Generally in 2021, the total import and export turnover reached 668.54 billion USD, up 22.6% over the previous year, of which exports increased by 19%; imports increased by 26.5%.

It can be seen that the above results are important external forces contributing to the country's socio-economic development, despite the impact of the global financial crisis (in 2008), the growth of total assets. GDP remained on average over 6% / year for 10 years (2007 - 2016). Per capita income in 2016 was 48.6 million VND, equivalent to 2,215 USD, while in 2007 it was 835 USD [20, p.27] and in 2001 it was 416 USD [26].

3.3. Issues posed to Vietnam in continuing foreign policy reform and economic integration in the coming time.

Peace, cooperation, and development are big trends, globalization and international integration continue to progress, but emphasize that these trends are facing many obstacles and difficulties due to "the world are undergoing changes. big, fast, complicated and difficult to predict"; The Asia-Pacific plays an increasingly important role, but clearly points out that this is a "potentially volatile" region, etc. In the context of complicated developments in non-traditional security challenges, the Party said. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic will last, "profoundly change the economic order, structure, global governance mode, the way of economic activities and social organization of the world"[3].

The faster and wider the international economic integration process, the greater the competitive pressure on domestic production, while the domestic production capacity slowly improves, especially in supporting industries the trade deficit has continuously increased (mainly imported raw materials for production). Meanwhile, the domestic preparation is basically incomplete, there is no joint effort of the whole community to take advantage of opportunities from integration. Therefore, the economic structure is still slowly moving toward a rational and efficient direction. The unproductive, unproductive development of the economy in the context of limited resources is hindering the ability to grow rapidly and sustainably. The competitiveness of enterprises is still low, although the private sector has grown, but its scale is still small and has many limitations in a financial capacity. In addition, issues of land, labor, capital, and technology have not developed synchronously ... all of these problems have a great impact on and impact on the sustainable development of Vietnam in the future.

The achievements of Doi Moi have created an important premise and foundation for the Party, State, and people of Vietnam to continue building the country for the goal of "rich people, strong country, democracy, equality, literature bright". The XIII National Congress of the Party affirmed: “After 35 years of renewal, the position and power, the national aggregate strength, international prestige, the confidence of the people have been increasingly enhanced. important prerequisites for building and defending the Fatherland”[10, p. 107] and forecasts about the difficulties: “In the next 5 years, Vietnam integrates more deeply and broadly and will have to fully and effectively implement its commitments when joining the new-generation free trade agreements. The economy is not yet sustainable, it still has many limitations and weaknesses, facing many new difficulties and challenges caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and the global economic crisis. The trend of rapid population aging; the speed of industrialization and urbanization increased sharply; especially changes in climate change, good luck, severe and complicated epidemics ... have a strong impact on the development of the country ”[10, 282].

3.4. Some recommendations to promote efficient international economic integration of Vietnam

Firstly, to continue implementing the foreign policy of independence, autonomy, multilateralization, and diversification; proactively and actively integrating into the world in a comprehensive, extensive and effective manner; maintaining a peaceful and stable environment, and constantly improving Vietnam's international status and prestige [10, p.282].

Secondly, Continue to build and perfect the legal and policy system in order to improve the efficiency of international economic integration. Developing supporting industries through attracting investment, reducing import of inputs, increasing the content of localization, and the added value of exports. To adjust FDI inflows in the direction of selective attraction, with priority given to the development of key industries. Investment policy focuses on areas capable of growth and spread as a number of industries use high technology, energy-saving, and environmental protection.

Thirdly, awareness-raising, leadership capacity, and current organizational direction. Grasp the Party's awareness of the Party's guidelines and guidelines on the international economic integration process at all levels, branches, and localities. Strengthen the Party's leadership and unanimously direct the effective implementation of the set objectives and tasks. In addition, all levels, branches, and localities actively follow the Party and State's undertakings, lines, and directing views on international economic integration in the implementation process.

Fourthly, investment in infrastructure, and technology, one of the important factors determining the quality of exported goods is the level of technology in production activities. Currently, most of the technologies in the enterprises need to be invested in order to improve and apply scientific and technical advances to production and export. Investing in technology will create quality products that meet the requirements of export products and compete with other countries when joining the new generation FTAs.

Fifthly, training high-quality human resources

Human resource is always an important factor in determining the efficiency of production, business, and export. Promote merchandise export when implementing new-generation FTAs depends greatly on human factors, labor skills, and management. Vietnam has always had a comparative advantage in terms of labor resources with low labor costs compared to the region and the world. Despite having an abundant source of labor with cheap labor costs, Vietnam still lacks a highly skilled and highly trained workforce, leading to low labor productivity. In order to take full advantage of the advantages that FTAs bring, it is necessary to focus on the development and management of human resources, training high-quality human resources to meet the requirements set out in exporting goods in New generation FTA.

4. CONCLUSION

With the perception that Vietnam is a part of the world, international economic integration (Ninth Congress) has been vigorously implemented, then expanded to other fields and formed a policy of the proactive and active association. international entry (Congress XI). The proper implementation of the Party's foreign policy has made a very important contribution to maintaining a peaceful, stable, and favorable environment for the renovation, firmly defending independence, sovereignty, unity, and integrity, territory, and enhancing the status of the country. Faced with the context of globalization and international integration continuing to progress but emphasizing that these trends are facing many obstacles and difficulties because the world is undergoing great fluctuations, evolving very quickly. complicated and difficult to forecast, Vietnam needs to continue to renew its economic integration policy in order to meet the new context.

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