

The Management Policy of the Socialist-Oriented Market Economy in Vietnam in the Period of Renovation and International Economic Integration

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Abstract: International integration is an inevitable process, with a long history of development and origins, the social nature of labor, and the civilized development of human-human relations. In society, people who want to survive and develop must have a close connection with each other. More broadly, internationally, a country that wants to develop must link up with other countries. The 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (December 1986) has opened a new era - a period of comprehensive, thorough, and profound renewal of all aspects of the country's life, including the economic field, in order to implement more effectively the work of building socialism in our country. Entering the period of international economic integration, In the modern world, the development of the market economy requires countries to expand their markets and form regional and international markets. This is the main driving force promoting the global integration process. This study focuses on analyzing the management policy of the socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam in the period of international economic integration, thereby proposing some solutions to improve this policy in the future.

Keywords: Management policy, the socialist-oriented market economy, the period of innovation, international economic integration.

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INTRODUCTION

The Political Report at the XIII Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam agreed and stated: "The socialist-oriented market economy is the general economic model of our country during the transition to communism. society. It is a modern market economy with international integration, fully and synchronously operating according to the laws of the market economy, under the management of the socialist rule of law state, led by the Communist Party of Vietnam. Vietnamese leadership; ensures the socialist orientation for the goal of "rich people, strong country, democracy, justice and civilization" suitable to each development stage of the country.

Vietnam's socialist-oriented market economy has many forms of ownership and many economic sectors, in which: the state economy plays a leading role; the collective economy and the cooperative economy are constantly consolidated and developed; the private economy is an important driving force; Foreign-invested economies are increasingly encouraged to develop in accordance with socio-economic development strategies, master plans, and plans" [1].

From the last decades of the twentieth century until now, the strong development of science-technology has promoted the outstanding

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development of all fields of social life and the high socialization of force manufacturing. The process of socialization and division of labor at a high level has gone beyond national borders and is increasingly internationalized. Such internationalization is through deepening cooperation among countries at the bilateral, sub-regional, regional, and global levels.

The perception of Vietnam's socialist-oriented market economy as above is the inheritance and development of awareness of the socialist-oriented market economy through the Party congresses since the renovation until now, mainly 10 years since the XI Congress and implementation of the 2011 supplementary and development program of the Communist Party of Vietnam [2].

International integration is an inevitable process, with a long history of development and origin, the social nature of labor, and the civilized development of human-human relations. In society, people who want to survive and develop must have a close connection with each other. More broadly, internationally, a country that wants to grow must link up with other countries.

In the modern world, the development of the market economy requires countries to expand their markets, forming regional and international markets. This is the main driving force promoting the international integration process.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The concept of integration

In terms of semantics, "integration" is derived from the word "integration" with the most general meaning being the act or process of linking separate elements together; combining parts into a whole (unity, merge), and combining different elements (convergence, grouping).

In that sense, it can be seen that, since the Second World War, the process of international integration has developed rapidly in many fields; takes place on many levels: bilateral, sub-regional, regional, inter-regional, and global; attracting most of the countries in the world. The level of integration is also deeper and more comprehensive.

At the global level, after the Second World War, the United Nations and its specialized organizations were born with memberships covering most of the world. Since 1995, the process of economic and trade integration has also been gradually accelerated with the introduction of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), which was followed by the World Trade

Organization. (WTO). To date, the WTO has developed a system of "rules of the game" that covers most areas of economic relations among its members and has become the basis of other regional economic agreements around the world.

At the regional level, the integration process started in the 50s of the 20th century and has especially exploded from the 90s to the present. A series of regional organizations have emerged in many fields, especially in the economic field. As of May 2012, 511 regional trade agreements (RTAs) have been notified to the WTO [3]. In addition, hundreds of RTAs are under negotiation. In particular, the process of comprehensive integration within the European Union (EU) has reached a high level, turning the organization into a supranational entity. Countries in the Community of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are also expanding and deepening the regional integration process more comprehensively through building an ASEAN Community based on three pillars: Community, political - security, economic community, and sociocultural community.

Besides, the integration process is also regulated by bilateral association agreements, in the form of alliance treaties (political, security, defense), strategic partnership agreements, economic agreements - trade,... From the late 90s up to now, the trend of signing bilateral agreements (FTAs) has developed especially strongly. Most countries have signed or are in the process of negotiating bilateral FTAs. There are countries that have signed or negotiated dozens of bilateral FTAs, such as Singapore, Thailand, Japan, Australia, etc.

Theoretically, there are many approaches to international integration. The theory of integration was initially developed mainly to explain the integration process of European countries because this is the region where integration started very early [4]. The theory of economic integration states that economic integration is the process of institutional cohesion between economies together; and argues that supranational common markets with the free movement of economic factors between countries would create a natural need for deeper integration, not only economically, but also politically [5].

The concept of policy

Legal policy is a type of public policy, so in order to have a basis for clarifying the concept and signs of legal policy, it is first necessary to understand in general terms public policy and the concept of legal policy. public policy.

The terms “policy” and “public policy” are commonly used in public policy science, political science, and everyday language. The term “policy” also appears quite commonly in the documents of the Party, and in the legal documents of our State.

So, what is policy, public policy? Currently, our country's books and newspapers have different definitions of policy and public policy [6].

According to Gill, “Policy is a series of actions or inactions chosen by the government to address a particular issue or series of interrelated issues”. According to Atkinson, “Policy is a theoretical construct, a sequence of actions, but it is an action that holds both value systems in relation to public goals and a series of beliefs about the best way to achieve them.” those goals” [5]. The view of Dean G. Kilpatrick is that policy is a system of laws, normative measures, sequences of actions, and funding advantages related to a given topic that the Government or its representative promulgates. According to James Anderson, “Policy is a purported course of action pursued by one or more actors in addressing issues of interest to them”. Thomas R. Dye believes that “Public policy is what the Government chooses to do or not to do” [7].

General overview of international integration

From the last decades of the twentieth century until now, the strong development of science-technology has promoted the outstanding development of all fields of social life and the high socialization of the force. manufacturing. The process of socialization and division of labor at a high level has gone beyond national borders and is increasingly internationalized. Such internationalization is through deepening cooperation among countries at the bilateral, sub-regional, regional, and global levels.

In essence, international integration is a highly developed form of international cooperation. International integration as well as other forms of international cooperation are for national and national interests. Countries participate in this process basically for the benefit of the country, and the prosperity of their nation. On the other hand, countries implementing international integration also contribute to promoting the world's rapid progress on the path of civilization and prosperity.

Generally, international integration has three main levels: global, regional, and bilateral. These integration methods are deployed in different areas of social life. Up to now, for Vietnam, international integration has been implemented in three main areas, including Integration in the economic field integration in the field of politics,

national defense, security, and international integration in the fields of culture - society, education, science - technology, and other fields. However, international economic integration is the focus of international integration; integration in other fields must facilitate international economic integration.

The process of developing awareness of the Communist Party of Vietnam on international integration

The Party's 6th Congress (1986) opened the country's comprehensive renewal period. It was also from the 6th Congress that our Party's awareness of international integration was initially formed. The Party believes that “in order to combine the strength of the nation with the power of the times, our country must participate in the international division of labor” [8] and “a prominent feature of the times is that the scientific and technical revolution is taking place strongly, creating a leap in the development of productive forces and accelerating the internationalization of forces.” production” [9]. Following the VII Congress, the thinking on international integration continued to be affirmed by our Party, that is, “it is necessary to be sensitive to and forecast complex developments and profound changes in international relations, the strong development of productive forces and the internationalization trend of the world economy in order to have appropriate foreign policies” [10].

At the VIII National Congress (1996), for the first time, the term “Integration” was officially mentioned in the Party's Document, which is: “Building an open economy, integrating with the region and the world” [11]. Next to the IX National Congress, the Party's thinking on integration was clearly defined and emphasized by the Party, “Associating the construction of an independent and self-reliant economy with proactive international economic integration” [12]. On November 27, 2001, the IX Politburo issued Resolution No. 07-NQ/TW “On international economic integration” to concretize this spirit. At the 10th Congress, the spirit of integration from “Active” was developed and raised by our Party to a higher level: “Actively and actively integrating into the international economy, and at the same time expanding international cooperation”. in other fields”. At the 11th National Congress of Deputies, the Party's cognitive thinking on integration had a more comprehensive development, that is, from “international economic integration” in the previous congresses changed to “International integration”. Our Party has affirmed, “Actively and actively integrate into the world” [2]. Affirming and deepening this spirit, on April 10, 2013, the 11th Politburo issued Resolution No. 22/NQ-TW “On international integration”.

The big goal in Resolution 22 is: International integration must aim at consolidating a peaceful environment, taking full advantage of favorable international conditions for rapid and sustainable development of the country, improving people's lives; maintaining independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, firmly defend the Socialist Vietnamese Fatherland; Promote the image of Vietnam, preserve and promote the national identity [13]; 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, promulgating Resolution No. 22 "On international integration", shows that the Party's awareness and international integration have had a more profound and more comprehensive development process. The entire content of the Resolution clearly states that international integration will be widely implemented in many fields. Economic integration must be associated with renovating the growth model and restructuring the economy. economic. With the importance of international integration, this issue has also been institutionalized in Vietnam's Constitution (2013).

The management policy of the socialist republic-oriented market economy of Vietnam

Since 1986, the Party Central Committee has twice issued thematic resolutions on this topic, which is Resolution No. 21-NQ/TW dated January 30, 2008, of the Sixth Conference of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Party Central Committee (Term X) on "continuing to improve the institution of the socialist-oriented market economy" and Resolution No. 11-NQ/TW dated June 3, 2017, of the Fifth Conference of the Central Executive Committee. 12th Party Central Committee on "Improving the socialist-oriented market economy institution".

In the spirit of these Resolutions, the core content of the socialist-oriented market economic institution is the legal provisions on ownership, property rights, and the law on investment and business. development of economic sectors and types of enterprises), laws on markets (goods, services, labor, real estate, science and technology, finance, etc.), laws on ensuring social security and environmental protection (in order to link economic growth with ensuring sustainable development, progress, and social justice, national defense, security, environmental protection and response to climate change) climate change), the law on dispute settlement and handling of violations in the economic field.

In line with the Party's orientation, during the past 36 years, on the basis of both learning from the practice of reform, innovation, and economic development, and consulting the legislative experience of countries with market economies in the world, In the world, especially developed countries, Vietnam has attached great importance to institutional building for the development of a socialist-oriented market economy. Up to now, as assessed by the 13th Party Congress, "the legal system, mechanisms, and policies continue to be perfected in accordance with the requirements of building a modern market economy and international integration.

Market factors and types of markets gradually develop synchronously, associated with regional and world markets. Many barriers to market entry are removed; The investment and business environment have been significantly improved, and innovative start-ups and business development are quite vibrant. State-owned enterprises have been gradually rearranged and reorganized more effectively; the private economy is increasingly asserted as an important driving force of the economy; the collective economy gradually innovates in association with the market mechanism; the Foreign-invested economy develops rapidly, is an important part of our country's economy.

The indicators of economic growth, import-export turnover, and foreign investment capital attracted every year, and each year about over 100,000 new businesses are established, are the numbers that speak for themselves. for the achievements of perfecting the socialist-oriented market economic institution in our country over the past time.

In each specific legal field, it can be seen that the laws regulating the most basic economic and civil relations of the socialist-oriented market economy have been promulgated, among them, include the following laws:

1. Laws regulating the protection of property rights and property rights of people and businesses, laws governing contractual relations, and guaranteeing freedom of contract of people and enterprises such as the Ministry of Industry and Trade. civil law, Land Law, Housing Law, Intellectual Property Law, Commercial Law, etc.;
2. 2) Laws regulating investment and business activities in the economy such as the Enterprise Law[8], the Investment Law, etc.;
3. Laws on competition and consumer protection such as the Competition Law, the Law on Consumer Protection[11], the Law

- on Food Safety], the Law on Product and Goods Quality, etc.;
4. Acts on some important types of markets such as labor market, land market, real estate market, goods and service market, capital market, and credit market such as the Code of Labor Law, Land Law, Housing Law, Real Estate Business Law, Commercial Law, Credit Institutions Law, Securities Law, etc.,
 5. Laws on social security and environmental protection such as Laws on Social Insurance, Laws on Environmental Protection, etc.;
 6. Laws on dispute settlement and bankruptcy have been promulgated, including the 2015 Civil Procedure Code, the 2010 Commercial Arbitration Law, and the 2014 Bankruptcy Law. Laws on handling violations in the economic field have also been promulgated, including the 2015 Penal Code (amended and supplemented in 2017), and the Law on Handling of Administrative Violations 2012 (amended and supplemented in 2017, change and supplement in 2020).

Some requirements for Vietnam's international integration process in the near future

Vietnam's international integration process in the coming years will be more extensive, not only having opportunities and advantages but also facing many challenges and difficulties. In order for Vietnam's international integration to become more and more practical and effective, it is necessary to recognize and clearly define a number of issues, which are:

International integration is the cause of the entire people and the whole political system, under the leadership of the Party and the management of the State [14]. All mechanisms and policies must promote the initiative, positivity, and creativity of all organizations and individuals, effectively exploiting the potential of the whole society and people of all strata to participate in the work building and defending the Fatherland, including the Vietnamese community living and working abroad [15].

International integration on the basis of maximizing internal resources; Closely linking and promoting the process of perfecting institutions, improving the quality of human resources, modernizing infrastructure, improving synergy and national competitiveness, closely associated with the strengthening the level of linkage between regions, regions, and regions in the country [14, 16].

Economic integration is the focus, integration in other fields must create favorable

conditions for economic integration, actively contribute to economic development, strengthen national defense, ensure national security, and preserve national security. and promote national cultural identity, promote socio-cultural development [17, 18]; Integration in all fields must be carried out synchronously in an overall international integration strategy with a roadmap and steps suitable to the actual conditions and capacity of the country [19].

International integration is a process of both cooperation and struggles [20, 21]; To be steadfast in national and ethnic interests; Proactively forecast, and flexibly handle all situations, not to fall into a passive, aggressive position; Do not engage in assemblages of forces, alliances of one side against the other [22].

Strictly comply with international commitments to which Vietnam participates, along with proactively, actively building and effectively making use of international rules and regulations, participating in activities of the regional community and international; Proactively proposing initiatives and cooperation mechanisms on the principle of mutual benefit; Consolidate and enhance the role in the regional and international community, actively contribute to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

CONCLUSION

In recent years, our market mechanism is still confusing, especially in determining prices for services, especially public services. The document of the XIII Congress determined that it is necessary to consistently implement market prices, and clearly distinguish benefits and incentives for production and business efficiency. At the same time, continue to emphasize the development of the market for production factors so that the market plays a decisive role in mobilizing, allocating, and using resources. Specifically, develop the market for goods and services according to civilized, modern transactional methods and e-commerce.

Develop science and technology market, synchronously develop financial, currency, stock market, insurance market, etc. on the digital technology platform with technology infrastructure and transaction methods modern. Develop and strictly manage the real estate market; land use market. Developing the labor market, reforming salary and social insurance policies. To promote the role of social organizations, professional societies participate in forming and regulating market economic relations. Handle well the inadequacies of the market mechanism, ensure social welfare and

welfare, national defense and security, and protect the ecological environment.

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