

REICE
Revista Electrónica de Investigación en Ciencias Económicas
Abriendo Camino al Conocimiento

Área de Conocimiento de Ciencias Económicas y Administrativas
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua, Managua (UNAN-Managua)

Vol. 12, No. 24, julio – diciembre 2024

REICE ISSN: 2308-782X

<https://revistas.unan.edu.ni/index.php/reice>
revista.reice@unan.edu.ni

Solutions to perfect development institutions in Vietnam

Soluciones para perfeccionar las instituciones de desarrollo en Vietnam

Fecha de recepción: junio 24 de 2024

Fecha de aceptación: septiembre 12 de 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5377/reice.v12i24.20054>

Vu Thi Phuong Le

Vinh University - College of Social Sciences and Humanities

E-mail: vuthiphuongledhv@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-9915-728X>



Derechos de autor 2024 REICE: Revista Electrónica de Investigación en Ciencias Económicas. Esta obra está bajo licencia internacional [Creative Commons Reconocimiento -No Comercial-Compartir-Igual 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/). Copyright (c) Revista Electrónica de Investigación en Ciencias Económicas de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua, Managua (UNAN-Managua).

Abstract

Vietnam belongs to the group of developing countries with the fastest-growing economy in the world, so building institutions and supplementing legal regulations plays a vital role in planning the country's economic and social development strategies. To have a good institution, improving institution quality, and capacity to develop policies and propose feasible solutions is necessary and needs to be prioritized first. This research aims to analyze and clarify the basic solutions to improve development institutions in Vietnam today. In the current condition of Vietnam, the Vietnamese Government continues to prioritize and focus on perfecting institutions, amending and supplementing the legal system, especially newly arising practical issues, adjusting to remove obstacles in mechanisms and policies, creating favorable conditions for socio-economic development, which are urgent in the context of integration. The content of the article also points out and analyzes the role of development institutions in Vietnam today; what are the issues raised for perfecting development institutions in Vietnam today?; and solutions to perfecting development institutions in Vietnam today. Accordingly, the problems posed for perfecting development institutions in Vietnam today are clearly expressed in the following points: Institutions innovation has a broad set, depending on many different conditions and circumstances; Political institutions innovation is still slow compared to economic institution innovation; In the development of society, institutions related to policies of promoting competition will narrow the scope of authority and influence of state management agencies; The synchronization between political, cultural and social development institutions has not kept pace with economic development institutions and integration institutions. The solutions to focus on will be: perfecting democratic practice institutions; continuing to innovate thinking about building development institutions; Strengthening the legal framework for digital economic and creative urban development institutions; Raising awareness and understanding of sustainable development institutions. The limitation of this article is that it has not pointed out and analyzed the factors affecting the improvement of development institutions in Vietnam today.

Keywords: solution, institutions, development, building, market, legal, Vietnam.

Resumen

Vietnam pertenece al grupo de países en desarrollo con la economía de más rápido crecimiento del mundo, por lo que la creación de instituciones y el complemento de la normativa legal desempeñan un papel vital en la planificación de las estrategias de desarrollo económico y social del país. Para tener una buena institución, es necesario mejorar la calidad de las instituciones y su capacidad para desarrollar políticas y proponer soluciones viables, por lo que hay que darles prioridad. Esta investigación pretende analizar y aclarar las soluciones básicas para mejorar las instituciones de desarrollo en el Vietnam actual. En las condiciones actuales de Vietnam, el Gobierno vietnamita sigue priorizando y centrándose en perfeccionar las instituciones, modificar y complementar el sistema legal, especialmente las cuestiones prácticas de reciente aparición, ajustar para eliminar los obstáculos en los mecanismos y las políticas, crear condiciones favorables para el desarrollo socioeconómico, que son urgentes en el contexto de la integración. El contenido del artículo también señala y analiza el papel de las instituciones de desarrollo en Vietnam en la actualidad; cuáles son los problemas planteados para perfeccionar las instituciones de desarrollo en Vietnam en la actualidad; y las soluciones para perfeccionar las instituciones de desarrollo en Vietnam en la actualidad. En consecuencia, los problemas planteados para perfeccionar las instituciones de desarrollo en el Vietnam actual se expresan claramente en los siguientes puntos: La innovación de las instituciones tiene un amplio conjunto, dependiendo de muchas condiciones y circunstancias diferentes; La innovación de las instituciones políticas sigue siendo lenta en comparación con la innovación de las instituciones económicas; En el desarrollo de la sociedad, las instituciones relacionadas con las políticas de promoción de la competencia reducirán el alcance de la autoridad y la influencia de los organismos de gestión del Estado; La sincronización entre las instituciones de desarrollo político, cultural y social no ha seguido el ritmo de las instituciones de desarrollo económico y las instituciones de integración. Las soluciones en las que hay que centrarse serán: perfeccionar las instituciones de práctica democrática; seguir innovando el pensamiento sobre la creación de instituciones de desarrollo; reforzar el marco jurídico de las instituciones de desarrollo económico digital y urbano creativo; aumentar la concienciación y la comprensión de las instituciones de desarrollo sostenible. La limitación de este artículo es que no ha señalado y analizado los factores que afectan a la mejora de las instituciones de desarrollo en Vietnam en la actualidad.

Palabras claves: Solución, instituciones, desarrollo, construcción, mercado, legal, Vietnam.

Introduction

After nearly 40 years of reform, opening up and integration, Vietnam has achieved great achievements that have a historical significance. The socio-economy is stable and increasingly developing, people's lives are significantly improved and enhanced in both living standards and quality of life. The political system is built and strengthened. National defense and security are maintained and strengthened. Foreign affairs and international integration are constantly expanding, and Vietnam's international role and position are increasingly enhanced. From a country with a backward economy, mainly based on agriculture, Vietnam has transformed into a diverse economy, with an increasingly large and balanced proportion of industry, trade, and services in the overall national economy. The macroeconomy is stable, the growth rate remains at a fairly high level. The startup and innovation along with the trends of digital transformation, digital economic development, digital society, green economy, and circular economy are formed and initially developed. Vietnam pays special attention to linking the economy with society, unifying economic policy with social policy, economic growth coupled with implementing progress and social justice right in every step, every policy, and during the development process, do not trade progress and social justice to reach the simple economic growth. Until now, Vietnam has completed the Millennium Goals and is actively implementing the goal of sustainable development until 2030. The reasons for the above successes and achievements come from many sides, but we can mention one of the basic related causes: institution issues. Institutions play a very important role in Vietnam's sustainable development strategy. Institution innovation is the most important content of the innovation policies that Vietnam has implemented from 1986 to the present (2024) and has played a decisive role in Vietnam's success over the past three decades. Therefore, understanding and providing solutions to improve development institutions in Vietnam is a theoretical and practical request and an urgent requirement in the current context.

Methodologies and Data

The article uses research techniques and document analysis in reports of the Vietnamese Government on institutions; institution innovation; related works by domestic and foreign researchers in Vietnam on institutions; the development institutions in Vietnam. The content of the article uses theoretical research methods such as document analysis and synthesis; generalization and abstraction; Compare and systematize theories.

Research questions

Question 1: Which content does the role of development institutions in Vietnam today represent?

Question 2: What are the solutions to perfecting the development institutions in Vietnam today?

Objectives:

The purpose of the article is to analyze and clarify basic solutions to perfect development institutions in Vietnam today.

Result and discussion

The role of development institutions in Vietnam today

Institution innovation is a complex issue, depending on many different conditions and circumstances. In the current context, institutions have become one of the important factors, contributing to the prosperity of each country and each economy, that's why institutions are also the concern of politicians and researchers. What is the definition of institutions? Currently, there is still no unified concept. The definition of institutions is being expressed in many different ways. However, studies agree that an institution is a set of rules, normative, along with standards recognized by society and the community to regulate the behavior of subjects, and those behaviors are often guided by a system of mechanisms and policies created by that institution. When applied in practice, the institution is made up of three basic

elements: a set of rules; participating organizations; rule enforcement mechanism. Applied to a specific field, institutions are mechanisms and policies promulgated by competent authorities and relevant entities are responsible for implementing or operating according to the provisions of those mechanisms and policies. Therefore, development institutions are not part of the concept of sustainable development (PTBV) but are a premise for sustainable development and a factor that creates conditions for the formation and maintenance of sustainable development achievements. Development institutions are mechanisms and policies that governments at all levels promulgate, according to which entities within the scope of management need to comply. Improving development institutions needs to focus on the following tasks: perfecting institutions that regulate the strategy framework for development; perfecting institutions that regulate standards and behaviors of key subjects in development (government, people, and businesses); perfecting institutions to form a law enforcement apparatus to promote Vietnam's development process; perfecting institutions to create law enforcement mechanisms based on Vietnam's current and future development conditions. The decisive role of institutions in development in general and economic development in particular of a country or territory is proven in practice. Every country exists and operates based on a certain institution's foundation, but not every country has an effective one. Therefore, aiming for an effective institution is the expectation and goal of every country. That role is specifically expressed through:

Firstly, institutions play a role in creating motivation for development.

Institutions are one of the important factors closely related to the subject of leadership and management, reflecting the nature and characteristics of a regime and the State. To lead, manage, operate, and organize well all fields of social life, tools and methods of leadership and management are indispensable, which are the promulgation of charters, platforms, directives, Resolution; policy and legal system; organizing committee; building a team and mobilize resources to ensure activities take place according to defined goals. Institutions that are issued promptly, and appropriately, with vision, forecasting ability, and strategic direction will contribute to

guiding the nation to reach good goals and ideals. The perfect institutions will create an important legal environment, ensure human rights and interests, and create motivation to promote all field's development. On the contrary, if institutions and policies are conservative and outdated, they will be barriers to hinder the development and creativity of the people, causing social conflicts. Institutions are a big issue, directly related to national image, position, and prestige; have a profound and comprehensive impact on all areas of social life, on the lives of each individual and community. Therefore, building, promulgating, and implementing institutions as well as mobilizing and properly distributing resources is the responsibility of the entire political system, especially those individuals and organizations entrusted and given permission by the people.

Secondly, institutions play a role in keeping the political and social environment stable for development

Institutions establish and shape the general framework for all economic, political, and social activities, according to which these basic foundations operate effectively or not, depending on the quality and effectiveness of the institutions, or in other words, it is the appropriateness of the institution. Institutions considered suitable for a country include a reliable legal system that recognizes and protects the legitimate rights and interests of social subjects, a reliable justice-preserving mechanism to help resolve disputes as well as a government that is transparent, trustworthy, and all acts of intervention and regulation by the State in organizing and operating society are predictable and feasible. Therefore, a country with a good institution foundation will have a stable socio-political environment so that all members of society can proceed smoothly. In addition, when a country or territory establishes effective institutions, it inevitably has useful tools for State subjects to effectively regulate social operations. At the same time, based on the existing institution foundation, each subject in society can most appropriately fulfill its rights and obligations towards the organization and society. One of the specific manifestations of this role is that the State creates a legal framework for production and business activities to take place effectively. Only the state has this function. The

more synchronously, correctly, consistently and promptly the state's economic legal system is built, the more positive its impact will be on the operation of the economy. To properly carry out its distribution function, a market economy requires a series of highly developed institutions, including a legal system to combat violence and fraud: a system that deals with property rights, bankruptcy, and insolvency laws, and a financial system with central banks and commercial banks to ensure that cash supply is strictly enforced.

Thirdly, institutions have a role in monitoring social subjects towards sustainable development

Institutions create mechanisms for social actors to exercise their rights and obligations. The reality of development institutions in many countries shows that an institution lacks attention to encouraging subjects to promote their rights to contribute to social development and ensure the legitimate needs of people while focusing on requiring them to perform too many obligations, will probably end up eliminating the motivation for development. An institution that lacks respect for the ownership rights of social subjects, does not create favorable conditions for subjects to carry out their livelihood activities but only focuses on creating favorable conditions for the government or special interest groups, pushing difficulties for a large number of other social actors, will certainly not stimulate the initiatives and talents of the social community for national development. In a society where the institutions are not strict, social evils such as corruption and law violations are not strictly handled, the law will be disregarded, trust will be eroded, and society will lack consensus that cannot develop sustainably. The limitations in the social development process mentioned above can be completely overcome if there is a basic and feasible system of institutions. This means having a similar, trustworthy system of laws and policies that has a pervasive impact and is capable of ensuring the legal rights and interests of social subjects. With that institution system, it will inevitably provide the state with the necessary premises and conditions to limit defects in the social development process. Therefore, if we want to promote development and effectively limit defects in the social development process, we must start by building appropriate institutions,

based on harmonious and reasonable coordination between the country's level of development with the acquisition of advanced state governance experience, which needs to aim at increasing people's participation, increasing accountability, increasing compliance with the law, and increasing the effectiveness of promulgating and implementing government policies.

Fourthly, institutions play a stabilizing role in market development.

The level of investment in a market depends on many factors such as the level of political stability, the level of predictability of the state promulgating new institutions, the level of reflecting the aspirations of businesses in the policies of the state, the ability of the state to protect property and security of private enterprises, the reliability of the judiciary, the level of corruption. The above factors are a measure of investors' trust in state institutions, and once trust is reduced, investments will stagnate or stop completely. In state management activities, a country's economic institutions include a system of legal regulations that guide and intervene in economic activities to make the national economy move according to the market mechanism. The above economic institutions are the basic foundation for all economic entities to operate legally. That is the basic foundation for state administrative agencies to conduct necessary state management activities according to their functions. Activities that state administrative agencies carry out to make economic activities oriented by state law. In Vietnam, the role of the state in the economy not only comes from the common requirements of the market economic development process but also from the unique characteristics of the socialist-oriented market economy. Therefore, in Vietnam's current conditions, market liberalization must go along with state intervention. The market operates on the foundation of institutions. Without the basic principles of social order and supporting institutions, the market cannot work. For a typical example, markets will not be able to develop well without recognition and respect for ownership rights from the state.

What are the issues facing the improvement of development institutions in Vietnam today?

Firstly, the institution's innovation has a broad set, depending on many different conditions and circumstances. Up to now, many studies have been conducted around the world, but how these contents are specifically expressed in the Vietnamese context is a big question that needs to be clarified. Besides, how the process of researching the innovation experiences of the institutions of several countries in the region and around the world, the lessons of success and failure in the innovation process of the institutions towards sustainable and creative development can be applied in Vietnam is also something that needs to be clarified.

REICE | 10

Secondly, in reality, political institution innovation is still slow compared to economic institution innovation. Therefore, the activities of organizations in the political system reveal shortcomings. That is, "The Party's organizational apparatus and the entire political system are still cumbersome and have many layers; Functions and tasks in some organizations still overlap; The effectiveness and efficiency of many organizations in the political system have not met the requirements, tasks, etc. Strengthening the organization and apparatus of state agencies, organizations, and socio-political organizations associated with streamlining payrolls and improving the quality of cadres and civil servants has resulted in low results. The number of civil servants not only did not decrease but increased..."[6, 193-194]. That not only affects socio-economic development, but also causes low wages, the public sector's lack of competitiveness compared to the private sector in terms of income, and rising negativity in the public bureaucracy.

Thirdly, in the development of society, institutions related to competition promotion policies will narrow the scope of authority and influence of state management agencies. Therefore, institution reform and competition policy, like most countries in the world, in Vietnam will face barriers from state management agencies, especially agencies, and localities that receive benefits from maintaining a monopoly in business of one or a group of businesses in the market. Moreover, a multi-sectoral economic development perspective, in which the state economy is

determined to play a leading role in the national economy. This viewpoint poses a requirement to continue maintaining the scale of influence of State-owned enterprises (DNNN) and state intervention in the economy through the DNNN system. Therefore, the State will have to maintain a state monopoly in important sectors of the economy and support resources and mechanisms for DNNN in business. This creates a huge barrier to institution reform to create a fair and healthy competitive business environment among businesses of all economic sectors; The participation of subjects, especially consumers, businesses, and consumer protection agencies, in enforcing competition law and creating pressure on the State requiring institution reform to promote competition is still very limited.

Fourthly, the synchronization between the institutions of political, cultural, and social development has not kept pace with economic development institutions and integration ones; The synchronization of the new institutions achieves compatibility with the universal principles of the market economy without closely following and convincingly concretizing the socialist-oriented market economy institutions; The synergistic impact, along with the positivity in promoting social civilization in the direction of progressive development institutions, is still not clear.

The fundamental solutions to perfect the development institutions in Vietnam today

Institutions play a decisive role in the development of a country. For Vietnam to proactively and actively international integration, creating the necessary premise for development shortly, the basic solutions to perfect development institutions in Vietnam today need to focus on:

Firstly, perfecting democratic practice institutions.

Continue to concretize and perfect the institutions of democratic practice according to the Platform for national construction during the transition period to socialism (supplemented and developed in 2011) and the Constitution in 2013, ensuring that all state power belongs to the people; develop and promulgate the Law on implementing democracy at the grassroots level. Promote the implementation of

the State Administrative Reform Master Program for 2021-2030. Link the implementation of democratic regulations with socio-economic development and ensure national defense and security; continue to improve people's intellectual level and take care of the people's material and spiritual lives. Specifically:

REICE | 12

- ✓ In Vietnam, democracy is both a goal and a driving force for development. However, it has another important role that has not been mentioned, which is a way to control power.
- ✓ The process of concretizing people's rights in practicing democracy "people know, people discuss, people do, people check, people monitor and people benefit" needs to be further specified in reality. What to know, what to do, and what to enjoy? In addition, the right that is emphasized first and is seen as the premise of other rights is the right to know. Because the following rights can only be exercised when people are informed of the necessary information.
- ✓ Pay more attention to the relationship between democracy and strengthening the rule of law, ensuring social discipline, which is the basic relationship of practicing democracy in reality.

Secondly, going on innovating thinking about building development institutions

Focusing on converting the old way of thinking from building and perfecting institutions, old-style economic operating mechanisms, feudal-style giving thinking... to self-enlightened thinking, towards serving society and the cause of common development is the duty of the subjects who monitor the country. Building Institutions requires the responsibility of the entire system of national governance entities, not just the one of the Central Government, nor just a signal from the locality. Quickly and regularly shift from the passive thinking of building institutions to pursue the movement of relationships in all aspects of social life to proactive thinking by getting ahead, leading development with the leading institution solutions. The central government and locality are both responsible for building leading thinking, paving the way, and releasing resources.

Thirdly, strengthening the legal framework for digital economic and creative urban development institutions

With the strategy of target by 2025, Vietnam's digital economic development accounts for 20% of GDP; The proportion of digital economy in each industry and field reaches at least 10%. By 2030, the digital economy will account for 30% of GDP; The proportion of digital economy in each industry and field reaches at least 20% [7], thus the work of building and perfecting institutions for digital economic development to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of state management and good implementation of assigned functions and tasks is an urgent task and objective requirement of the economy and the economics and socio-economic development requirements in Vietnam today. Accordingly, to build and perfect institutions in the digital economy, to create a favorable business and investment environment for businesses to develop and become the driving force of the economy, it is necessary to ensure the following principles: The State ensures equal rights for all businesses, regardless of type and economic sector, in the opportunity to access resources such as science and technology, capital, natural resources, land... and Investment. The immediate issue is a system of unified solutions and synchronous policies from theory to practice to mobilize resources and promote strengths for digital economic development, improving the competitiveness of digital technology products in the global market. Some key tasks and solutions include Researching, developing, and promulgating the Law on the digital technology industry; promulgating mechanisms and policies to encourage, support, and promote digital transformation, especially automation, smartization, and greening of industry. In addition, realize that building socialist-oriented market economic institutions is a process of continuous improvement, innovation, and creativity in awareness, theoretical thinking, and practice. To synchronously complete the parts of development institutions following a full, modern, and integrated market economy, it is necessary to focus on synchronously perfecting economic development institutions, in which, a comprehensive review of the institution group structure aims to liberate existing problems that are constraining the process of production, circulation, exchange, and integration; Focus on ensuring the compatibility, synergistic impact, and positivity of

the economic development institution system, ensuring the synchronization of the economic development institution system not only in one stage or one field but in the entire reproduction process of a socialist-oriented market economy.

Fourthly, raising awareness and understanding of sustainable development institutions.

REICE | 14

Understanding the sustainable development institutions by individuals in the political system is still limited. This leads to a lack of awareness of the close connection between cultural, economic, and political institutions and the development path of the country. A country's economy cannot develop sustainably without cultural institutions that illuminate the vision and political institutions that pave the way in the process of building, protecting, and developing the country. This leads to manifestations of weakness in national governance. In the process of implementing specific tasks, civil servants, public employees, researchers, and leaders need to be aware of sustainable development institutions associated with sustainable social development. That means, to properly understand sustainable development institutions, we need to clearly distinguish the relationship between the scientific aspects of the institution and sustainable social development. In addition, building quality development institutions and effective implementation requires synchronously implementing the solutions, mechanisms, and policies to improve the capacity of all subjects, associated with in-depth development (such as the capacity to promulgate institutions, lead to launch the implementation of institutions, capacity to implement institutions...). Mechanisms and institutions must be established to seriously implement institutions, "talk with action", and "respect the law". The synchronization between promulgation and implementation of institutions requires improving the capacity, qualifications, and sense of responsibility of all subjects, from people to leaders at all levels. The quality of institutions and the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing institutions by all subjects are the decisive factors to ensure the rapid and sustainable development of the country in the new period. To improve the capacity and sense of responsibility of all subjects participating in building and developing the country, it is important to continue to concretize and

perfect the institution of democratic practice to ensure that state power belongs to the people. Properly and effectively implement the motto "People know, people discuss, people do, people check, people supervise, people enjoy", through direct democracy, representative democracy, especially democracy at the grassroots.

Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to analyze and clarify basic solutions to improve development institutions in Vietnam today. Accordingly, in nearly 40 years of innovation-building and perfecting development institutions, Vietnam has done well in building and forming many institutions, however, the effectiveness and efficiency of institutions in promoting social civilization have not been demonstrated. Economic achievements, hunger eradication, poverty reduction, and sustainable development are undeniable, but fundamentally, many aspects of social life still bear the mark of agricultural civilization. The resolution of the 13th Party Congress proposes three strategic breakthroughs suitable for the new period, of which the first strategic breakthrough is: "Synchronously perfect development institutions, first of all, the institutions for developing a socialist-oriented market economy. Innovate national governance towards modernity and effective competition. Focus on prioritizing the synchronous and quality improvement and good implementation of the legal system, mechanisms, and policies, creating a favorable, healthy, and fair business investment environment for all economic sectors, promoting innovation; mobilizing, managing, and effectively using all resources for development, especially land, finance, public-private cooperation; promote reasonable and effective decentralization of power, and at the same time strengthen inspection, supervision, and control of power through the legal system"[6,337-338].

Institutions are one of the few factors that play a decisive role in Vietnam's development in the current context of innovation and integration in each area of socio-economic life. Appropriate institutions will create motivation for development, inappropriate ones will inhibit development. The problem is to properly perceive and build an appropriate and effective development institution. Institutions for rapid and

sustainable development are the elements that form the legal framework, order, and operation of human relations to achieve rapid and sustainable development of the country. In Vietnam's current conditions, the Vietnamese Government continues to prioritize and focus on perfecting institutions, amending and supplementing the legal system, especially newly arising practical problems, and adjusting to remove obstacles in mechanisms and policies, creating favorable conditions for socio-economic development, which are urgent in the context of integration. The content of the article points out and analyzes the role of development institutions in Vietnam today. What are the problems raised by perfecting development institutions in Vietnam today? Solutions to perfecting development institutions in Vietnam today. Accordingly, the problems posed for perfecting development institutions in Vietnam today are evident in the following points: institution innovation has a broad set, depending on many different conditions and circumstances; Political institution innovation is still slow compared to economic institution innovation; In the development of society, institutions related to competition promotion policies will narrow the scope of authority and influence of state management agencies; The synchronization between the institutions of political, cultural and social development has not kept pace with economic development institutions and integration ones. The solutions to focus on will be: perfecting democratic practice institutions; going on innovating thinking about building development institutions; Strengthening the legal framework for digital economic and creative urban development institutions; Raising awareness and understanding of sustainable development institutions. The limitation of this article is that it has not pointed out and analyzed the factors affecting the perfection of development institutions in Vietnam today.

References

- Acemoglu D., Johnson S., Robinson J.A., (2004), Institutions as the Fundamental Cause of Long-run Growth, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper, no. 10481
- Amelung T., (1992), Sustainable Development - A Challenge for the World Economy [in] Conversion. Opportunities for Development and Environment, (eds.) Anke

- Brunn, Lutz Baehr, Hans-Jürgen Karpe, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, pp. 32-43
- Breusch, T.S., Pagan, A.R., (1979), A Simple Test for Heteroscedasticity and Random Coefficient Variation, *Econometrica* 47, 1287 - 1294. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1911963>.
- Berger G., Pohoryles R. J., (2004), Policy Integration and Capacity-Building in Regional Sustainable Development: Analysis of Experiences in Europe, Conference Paper: Berlin Conference on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change, Berlin.
- Report No. 128/BC-CP dated April 19, 2021, of the Government on summarizing the Master Program for State Administrative Reform for the period 2011-2020 and orientation for the period 2021-2030.
- Communist Party of Vietnam: Documents of the 13th National Congress, volume II, Truth National Political Publishing House, 2021, pages 337-338.
- Promote institution perfection to develop the digital economy, retrieved from <https://nhandan.vn/day-manh-hoan-thien-the-che-de-phet-trien-kinh-te-so-post721878.html>
- Driscoll, J.C., Kraay, A.C., (1998), Consistent Covariance Matrix Estimation with Spatially Dependent Panel Data, *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 80, 549 - 560. <https://doi.org/10.1162/003465398557825>.
- Dashwood, H.S. (2014) Sustainable development and industry self-regulation: developments in the global mining sector. *Business & Society*, 53, 551–582.
- Esiyok, B., Ugur, M., (2017), A Spatial Regression Approach to FDI in Vietnam: Province-level Evidence, *Singap. Econ. Rev.* 62, 459 - 481. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S0217590815501155>.

- Giang, L.T., Nguyen, C.V., Nguyen, H.Q., (2020), The Impacts of Economic Growth and Governance on Migration: Evidence from Vietnam, *Eur. J. Dev. Res.* 32, 1195 - 1229. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-020-00262-3>.
- Hung, N.T., Yen, N.T.H., Duc, L.D.M., Thuy, V.H.N., Vu, N.T., (2020), Relationship between Government Quality, Economic Growth and Income Inequality: Evidence from Vietnam, *Cogent Bus. Manag.* 7. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1736847>.
- Harris J., (2003), Sustainability and Sustainable Development [in] *The International Society for Ecological Economics, Encyclopedia of Ecological Economics*.
- Harris J., (2010), *The Macroeconomics of Development without Throughput Growth*, Global Development And Environment Institute, Working Paper, no.10-05.
- Harris J., (2013), *Green Keynesianism: Beyond Standard Growth Paradigms*, Global Development And Environment Institute, Working Paper, no. 13-02
- Malesky, E., (2007), *Provincial Governance and Foreign Direct Investment in Vietnam*, Presented at the 20 Years of Foreign Investment: Reviewing and Looking Forward (1987 - 2007), Knowledge Publishing House.
- Nguyen, T.N.A., (2016), Regional Determinants of FDI Location in Vietnam, *J. Econ. Dev.* 19 - 37. <https://doi.org/10.33301/2016.18.01.02>.
- Resolution No. 30c/NQ-CP dated November 8, 2011, of the Government on Promulgation of the Master program for state administrative reform for the period 2011-2020
- Nguyen Anh Cuong. Do Quang Hung. Nguyen Huu Thu. Nguyen Viet Hung. Pham Quoc Thanh. Vu Bao Tuan. Tran Mai Uoc. From Changes in Religious Policy to Consequences for Freedom of Religion and Belief in Vietnam. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, Vol 11 No 6, 71-81. Retrieved from <https://www.richtmann.org/journal/index.php/ajis/issue/view/320>

- Paul, J., Jadhav, P., (2019), Institutional Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows: Evidence from Emerging Markets, *Int. J. Emerg. Mark.* 15, 245 - 261. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOEM-11-2018-0590>.
- PricewaterhouseCoopers, Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (2019), *Doing Business in Vietnam: A Reference Guide for Entering the Vietnam Market*, PwC, Hanoi.
- Decision No. 136/2001/QĐ-TTg dated September 17, 2001, of the Prime Minister on Approving the Master Program for State Administrative Reform for the period 2001-2010.
- Rasche, A. (2020) 'The United Nations Global Compact and the Sustainable Development Goals'. In (O. Laasch, R. Suddaby, R. E. Freeman, & D. Jamali Eds), *The research handbook of responsible management*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 228–241.
- Tran, M. U. (2023). The quality and capacity of today Vietnamese people are required by the fourth industrial revolution. *Interacción Y Perspectiva*, 14(1), 76-87. Retrieved from <https://produccioncientificaluz.org/index.php/interaccion/article/view/40840>
- Tran Mai Uoc. (2022). From Phan Chau Trinh's Views About The Role Of Law, Associating With The Construction And Perfecting Of The Socialist Rule Of Law State In Vietnam Today. *Lex Humana*, Vol. 14 No. 1, 274-287. Retrieved from <https://seer.ucp.br/seer/index.php/LexHumana/article/view/2309>
- Yin, J. & Jamali, D. (2021) Collide or collaborate: the interplay of competing logics and institutional work in cross-sector social partnerships. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 169, 673–694.
- Zhao, M., Tan, J. & Park, S.H. (2014) From voids to sophistication: institutional environment and MNC CSR crisis in emerging markets. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 122, 655–674.

Wilkinson R., Pickett K., (2011), *The Spirit level: Why greater equality makes societies stronger*, New York: Bloomsbury Press.

Williamson J., (1990), *What Washington Means by Policy Reform, w: Latin American Adjustment: How Much has Happened?* (ed.) J. Williamson, Washington: Washington Institute for International Economics.

REICE | 20