



PAPERS' ABSTRACTS

12th NEU-KKU INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE



SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT



Hanoi, 16 - 17th July 2020



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ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL

ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT



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16-17th JULY, 2020



TENTATIVE AGENDA & DETAILED SCHEDULE FOR PRESENTATIONS

12th NEU-KKU International Conference on Socio-Economic and Environmental Issues in Development

Venue: A1-A2 Building, National Economics University
207 Giai Phong Road, Hai Ba Trung District, Hanoi, Vietnam

16th July, 2020

TENTATIVE AGENDA

Time	Contents
8.00 - 8.30	Registration <i>Venue: Conference room - G floor - A1 NEU</i>
8.30 - 8.40	Opening Ceremony - Welcome speech <i>Speaker: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bui Duc Tho, Vice President, National Economics University</i>
8.40 - 8.50	Opening Ceremony - Opening remark <i>Speaker: Assistant Prof. Dr. Sutida Ngonkum, Vice Dean, International Affairs, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University</i>
8.50 - 8.55	Opening Ceremony - Opening remark <i>Speaker: Dr. Nguyen Thi Dieu Trinh, Deputy Director General - Dept of Science, Education, Natural Resources and Environment - Ministry of Planning and Investment</i>
8.55 - 9.15	Keynote Speaker Presentation <i>Speaker: Dr. Laurent Umans, First Secretary of Netherland Embassy in Vietnam</i>
9.15 - 9.25	Q&A
9.25 - 9.45	Photo Session & Tea Break Move to Parallel Sessions
9.45 - 11.45	Presentations at 12 Parallel Sessions <i>Venue: 9th Floor, A2 Building NEU</i>
11.45 - 12.00	Closing Ceremony
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch <i>Venue: 17th floor - A1 Building NEU</i>
13.15 - 17.30	Fieldtrip to Tam Truc Pagoda – Ha Nam Province

CONFERENCE'S ONLINE PLATFORM

Topic: National Economics University's Zoom Meeting

Time: Thursday, July 16, 2020 - 07:00 AM Bangkok, Hanoi (GMT+7)

Zoom Meeting URL:

<https://zoom.us/j/97516202013?pwd=VUFGQ0xXd2dybHp3K01ZU0JHUDI1dz09>

Meeting ID: 975 1620 2013

Password: 893520

DETAILED SCHEDULE FOR PRESENTATIONS

Sesion 1: Economic Development and Integration (a) Room: 901 - A2 Building - NEU Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Le Quoc Hoi Secretary: MA. Le Huy Huan		
1	Nguyen Kim Quoc Trung Nguyen Thi Phuong Dung	The Macro-Factors Affect Securities Market: Case in Vietnam
2	Nguyen Thi Tuyen	Helicopter Money and The Prospect of Implementation in Vietnam During Economic Crises
3	Mac Thi Hai Yen	Tax Administration to Improve Tax Compliance: The Lessons from The United States, The United Kingdom and Bulgaria
4	Le Ngoc Thong Nguyen Thi Hao	Growth Model of Rising Income (Romo Model) and Economic Policy Orientation in Vietnam
5	Dinh Thi Nga Nguyen Thi Quynh Anh	Conclusion and Approval Of EVFTA: Opportunities and Challenges for Vietnamese Enterprises
6	Phung The Hung	The Role of Bank Credit Activities in The Development of Green Economy in The Period
7	Hoang Thi Hong Van	Application Of Z-Score Model Research for Predictability of Bankruptcy: The Case of Enterprises in Vietnam
Session 2: Economic Development and Integration (b) Room: 902 - A2 Building - NEU Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Ngoc Son Secretary: MA. Nguyen Chi Dung		
1	Nguyen Thi Hoai Phuong Le Van Chi Pham Thi Thuy Dung	Macroeconomics Policy and Financial Stability - Sweden Experience and Lessons for Vietnam
2	Nguyen Thanh Tuan Nguyen Duc Hoang Tho	Developing High-Tech Market and Sustainable Agriculture in Israel: Policy Implications for Vietnam
3	Nguyen Ngoc Son Pham Hong Thai Doan Thi Ha Nguyen Phuong Thao Bui Ngoc Lan Le Thi Huyen Trang	Developing Night-Time Economy in Vietnam - The Case of Hanoi
4	Nguyen Minh Cuong Vu Phuong Lan Nguyen Thi Dieu Huyen	Competitive Power Generation Market in Vietnam Achievements and Limitations
5	Nguyen Thi Hoai Phuong Mai Tuan Anh	The Impact of Ownership Structure on The Performance of Commercial Banks – The Case in Vietnam
6	Nguyen Thi Dieu Huyen Nguyen Thi Tuyen Minh Nguyen Minh Cuong	Current Situation of Electricity Market in Vietnam in the Period of 2005 - 2017 and some Efficiency Improving Solutions
7	Tran Thi Mai Phuong	Demographic Changes and Opportunities for Banking Sector in Vietnam

<p align="center">Session 4: Business Administration and Management Room: 904 - A2 Building - NEU Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Truong Thi Nam Thang Secretary: MA. Nguyen Quang Hong</p>		
1	Vu Thi Mai Dinh Gia Hoa Mai Thanh Huong Pham Van Hau	Determinants of Operational Efficiency and The Relationship Between Operational Efficiency and Solvency of Logistics Joint-Stock Companies
2	Le Thi Hoai Thu Bui Duc Tho	Increasing Supportive Behavior for Organizational Change in SOE Equitization: Role of Individual Readiness for Change
3	Do Thuy Chi Le Thanh Tam Le Duc Hoang	Application of SERVQUAL Model for Evaluating Deposit Service Quality of Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam – Hai Ba Trung Branch
4	Khuc The Anh Le Hoang Anh Pham Thi Nhat Linh	Access to Banking Capital of Micro-Enterprises and Households
5	Nguyen Quoc Anh Tran Viet Hoang Le Thi Thu Trang Nguyen Thi Viet Trinh	Feminist Perspectives in Entrepreneurship: A Study of Institutional Changes of Female Entrepreneurship in Vietnam
6	Duong Thuy Ha	Switching Behaviour of Customer in Vietnamese Commercial Banks
7	To Hien Tha Nguyen Trong Luat	Orientations for Building the Potential of Science and Technology of The Vietnamese People’s Army in The Fourth Industrial Revolution Period
<p align="center">Session 5: Humanities, Education and Social Science (a) Room: 905 - A2 Building - NEU Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tran Van Nam Secretary: Dr. Duong Duc Tam</p>		
1	Le Thi Nhu Quynh Nguyen Thi Ngoc Diep Pham Xuan Nam	The Impacts of Health Insurance on Healthcare in the Poor and near-Poor Households in Vietnam
2	Nguyen Nam Hung	Spiritual Tourism Development in Vietnam and its corollaries to Religion – Spirituality
3	Truong Vu Long	Cultural Life of Workers in Industrial Zones: Current Situation, Causes and Solutions
4	Tran Thi Thu Hoai	More Aware of the Vietnam’s Development Way that Nguyen Ai Quoc Found in the Early 20th Century, Opportunities and Challenges for Vietnam's Development
5	Tran Van Nam Tran Thi Nguyet	Complete the Regulations of the Law on Anti-competitive agreement in Labor
6	Do Van Hai	Improving Social Security Policies in Vietnam
7	Le Pham Khanh Hoa Nguyen Thi Duong Linh Dong Thi Thanh Thuy Tran Thi Hong Nguyen Thi Bao Ngoc	Factors Influencing Urban Vietnamese Youngsters’ Online Shopping Hesitation

Session 6: Humanities, Education and Social Science (b) Room: 906 - A2 Building - NEU Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pham Thi Thanh Thuy Secretary: MA. Tran Ngoc Thuy		
1	Vu Ba Anh Tung	Training and Fostering the Official Staff at Hanoi University of Home Affairs
2	Kieu Thi Thuy Linh Deo Thi Thuy	Completing the Provisions of Vietnam's Civil Code 2015 Towards Sustainable Development
3	Le Thi Hong Thuan Nguyen Thuy Linh Nguyen Thi Mai Lan	Status of Ecological Ethics of NEU's Students and Some Recommendations
4	Nguyen Thi Phuong Linh Tran Thi Nga Nguyen Thi Phuong Nhung Nguyen Vu Khanh Quynh Nguyen Thi Thao	Factors Affecting Online Payment Method Decision Behavior of Consumers in Vietnam
5	To Hien Tha Truong Tat Thinh	Assistance of Justice of Social Benefits in The Market-Oriented Social Economy in Vietnam Today
6	Nguyen Vinh Giang Mai Quoc Bao	The Influence of Social Insurance on Workers' Wages and Jobs in Vietnam
7	Trinh Mai Van Nguyen Van Dai Trinh Nguyen Anh Khoi Tran Minh Quang	A Study on Gender-based Violence against Female Youth in Vietnam
Sesion 7: Urban and Regional Development (a) Room: 915 - A2 Building - NEU Chair: Dr. Nguyen Thi Thanh Huyen		
1	Co Huy Le	Solutions for Developing High Quality Human Resource to Meet the Targets of Industrialization and Modernization of Nam Dinh Province
2	La Ngoc Mai	Development of New Urban Areas that are Friendly and Meet the Aging Needs of the Population
3	Ma Duc Han	Sustainable Development of The Marine Economic Zone in The Central Coast - Realities and Solutions
4	Tran Thuy Linh	Raising the Legal Awareness of the Northern Mountainous of The Northern Vietnam-Situation and Solutions
5	Phan The Cong Nguyen Ngoc Quynh	Tectonic Government with Sustainable Urban Development: A Case Study in Vietnam's Major Cities during COVID-19
6	Nguyen Thanh Lan Nguyen Minh Phuc Pham Kieu Loan Tran Thi Tu Uyen	Factors Influencing Green Housing Purchase Behaviour: A Survey from Hanoi City, Vietnam

Session 8: Urban and Regional Development (b) Room: 916 - A2 Building - NEU Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dinh Duc Truong		
1	Nguyen Thu Nga Do Thuy Dung Phan Thi Quynh Le Ngoc Binh Le Anh Dung	Consumers' Purchasing Intention Toward Organic Cosmetics: Insights from Hanoi
2	Nguyen Le Dieu Linh	Toward Sustainable Grade a Office Buildings: A Case Study in Hanoi
3	Ta Nhat Linh Phan Thu Trang Nguyen Thanh Huyen Philippe Lebailly	Access to Credit Markets and Selection of Credit Sources of Rural Households: The Case Study of the Red River Delta, Vietnam
4	Nguyen Thi Thanh Ha	Management of Compulsory Social Insurance Collection from the Non-state-owned Enterprises in Bac Giang Province
5	Pham Thi Ngoc Van Nguyen Thi Thu Trang	Role of Out-State Enterprises in Socio-Economic Development in Thai Nguyen Province
6	Nguyen Thi Tham	Model of Traditional Brocade Weaving Conservation Associated with The Sustainable Economic Development of H'mong Ethnic Minority Sung Phai - Lai Chau
7	Le Pham Khanh Hoa Nguyen Thi Phuong Anh Tran Ngoc Anh Vu Diem Hang Pham Hoai Phuong Chu Thi Hong Quyen	Organic Foods Buying Intention's Barriers of Young Urban Vietnamese
Session 9: Environmental Economics and Management / Climate Change and Sustainability Management (a) Room: 917 - A2 Building – A2 Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Le Ha Thanh		
1	Le Thi Thanh Ha	The Impact of Globalization on Environmental Security in Vietnam Today
2	Ha Van Duong	Impact of The Breadth and Depth of Outreach on Operational Sustainability in Vietnam's Formal Microfinance Institutions
3	Hoang Ngoc Huong	Theoretical and Practical Issues in Land Accumulation and Concentration in Vietnam
4	Nguyen Hong Son Nguyen Thi Bich Thuy Nguyen Thi Mai Lan	Applying the Communitarianism in The Orientation of Sustainable Development in The Environment in Vietnam Today
5	Le Thi Hanh	Impact of The Fourth Industrial Revolution on The Environment
6	Nguyen Dang Khoa Nguyen Huyen Trang	Statistical Analysis of the Impact of Climate Change on Rice Productivity in Vietnam: Using Panel Data Model
7	Nguyen Thi Phuong Hoa To Van Nhat	Comparison of Performance of Foreign Direct Invested Entities in the Industrial Sector and Vietnamese Counterparts – Evidence from UNIDO Survey

Session 10: Environmental Economics and Management / Climate Change and Sustainability Management (b) Room: 918 - A2 Building - NEU Chair: Dr. Ngo Thanh Mai		
1	Ngo Quang Son Vu Thi Binh Do Thi Nguyen Tieu Pham Van Phuc Le Thi Nhu Quynh Vu Xuan Hung Tran Thi My An Ha Thi Giang	Current Situation of Environmental Sanitation and Solutions to Improve Environmental Sanitation in The Mong Ethnic Minority Areas in The Northwest Region
2	Do Minh Diep	Hanoi Towards Sustainable Tourism Development
3	Nguyen Tien Thanh	The Proposals for a Sustainable Development of Socio-economic under Climate Change Conditions in Quang Binh Province
4	Nguyen Xuan Thach	Energy Consumption and Carbon Dioxide Emission in Southeast Asia: A Panel Data Approach
5	Hoang Thi Quyen	Adapting to Climate Change through Occupational Mobility in Mekong River Delta
6	Pham Minh Duyen Nguyen Thanh Dung	Enterprise Economic Security: Research Orientations in Vietnam
Session 11: Environmental Economics and Management / Climate Change and Sustainability Management (c) Room: 919 - A2 Building - NEU Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vu Thi Hoai Thu Secretary: MSc. Nguyen Thuy Linh		
1	Hoang Ngoc Huong	Impacts of Climate Change on Agricultural Production in Viet Nam
2	Trinh Minh Chanh	Exploiting the Cultural Heritage Values from The Sustainable Tourism Development View: Case Study in Tran Van Thoi District, Ca Mau Province
3	Ha Huy Ngoc Tran Thi Tuyet	Climate Change Adaptation Policies in Mekong River Delta
4	Dang Anh Tuan Nguyen Mai Thu Hanh Tran Thi Bich Loan Hoang Minh Ngoc	Determining Factors to the Acceptance and Use of Peer-to-peer Lending Behavior of College Students in Hanoi
5	Nguyen Dinh Thai Luu Viet Dung Nguyen Tai Tue Tran Dang Quy Mai Trong Nhuan	Developing the Sustainability Index for The Coastal Zone of Vietnam in the Context of Climate Change
6	Le Thu Hoa Tran Thi My Loc Tran Thi Thu Trang Vu Huy Huan	Survey on The Usage of Single- Use/ Disposable Plastics in Vietnamese Students
7	Nguyen Nhat Ha Nguyen Thai Son Bui Quynh Anh Tran Tien Dung	Level of Factors Impact on The Buyers' Intention in Buying Health Insurance at Non-Life Insurance Companies in Vietnam

<p align="center">Session 12: Digital Economy and Information Technology Room: 920 - A2 Building - NEU Chair: Dr. Nguyen Trung Tuan Secretary: Dr. Truong Dinh Duc</p>		
1	Le Bao Ngoc Le Huyen Trang	User Acceptance of E-Books: The Effect of Perceived Barriers, Reading Habit and Environmental Consciousness
2	Nguyen Trung Tuan Truong Dinh Duc Dao Thien Quoc	Building Digital Government for Environment Management and Sustainable Development
3	Tran Thi Huong Bui Ngoc Thiet	Smart Locker - A Sustainable Urban Last-Mile Delivery Solution: Benefits and Challenges in Implementing in Vietnam
4	Do Thi Dong Nguyen Thi Kieu Trang Nghiem Minh Giang Nguyen Thi Thuong Nguyen Ba Viet Trung Nguyen Kieu Anh	Factors Influence Customers' Satisfaction toward Online Brand Community: A Case Study of National Economics University's Online Brand Communities
5	Nguyen Nhat Linh Phung Thanh Quang Nguyen Thi Thao Nguyen	Outward Foreign Direct Investment in The Context of Digital Transformation: The Case of Vietnam
6	Nguyen Minh Cuong Nguyen Thi Thanh Thao Vu Phuong Lan	Distribution System Planning in Competition Power Market

12th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT, 2020

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WELCOME SPEECH

By

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bui Duc Tho - Vice President of National Economics University

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 12th NEU-KKU INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT

Honourable and distinguished Delegates, Scientists, and Representatives,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of National Economics University, the host of 12th international conference on “Socio-economic and environmental issues in development”, I would like to express our most honour to welcome you all in National Economics University.

As you all know, the world is facing a global health crisis unlike any in the 75-year history which is known as the COVID-19 pandemic. Vietnam is among countries which have successfully managed to contain COVID-19; however, we are still on the way of lifting social isolation measures step by step, allowing businesses to resume and reopening the economy. Therefore, the implementation of the government's instructions for health and safety is essential. And due to the effect of the pandemic disease, in this year conference, NEU has decided to create an online platform to connect all foreigner and national delegates while ensuring the quality of the conference and health safety. Surely I believe, despite the difficulties, we shall create a successful conference where we share our knowledge, research results and policy recommendatins for sustainable development goals.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Southeast Asia Region has great oppotunities for economics development with the deeper international economic intergration and tightly economic, cultural and political cohesion among regional members. The 4th revolution basing on digital technology, articial intelligence and modern educational trends which contribute to human power force’s thinking competence, intelligence, and skill in the new era. All things will be linked and shared to open new space as well as to creat new resources for development. However, our region faces many unprecedented challenges, for instance social inequality, starvation and poverty, climate change and most rencent and urgent is the COVID-19 crisis. In this context, we are here to share our opinions, vision and research results of those issues. And more importantly is to find our the answers for policymakers regarding solutions to deal with development issues, aiming at sustainability for our country and our region. In this year conference, the organizing committee was honoured to receive 110 research papers from Vietnamese and international authors. After the reviewing process, 102 papers were accepted to be published in the proceedings in 7 major discussion topics including:

1. Economic development and integration
2. Business administration and management
3. Humanities, education and social science
4. Urban and regional development
5. Environmental economics and management
6. Climate change and sustainability management
7. Digital economy and information technology

These 7 topics are divided into 12 parallel sessions; each session will give authors, scientists the opportunity to exchange and findings in their fields of interest in order to putting forward effective solutions for current issues in the region

Ladies and gentlemen,

On this occasion, I would like to express the sincere appreciation to leaders and representative from Khon Khaen University, Prof. Sutida Ngonkum, for excellent and effective cooperation. Thankyou to Dr. Laurent Umans - First Secretary of Netherland Embassy in Vietnam; Dr. Le Thi Dieu Trinh - Deputy Director General, Department of Science, Education, Natural Resources and Environment - Ministry of Planing and Investment; and all our distingguished delegates, scienties, lecturers from Thailand, Myanmar and Vietnam for supporting and giving a great contribution to the success of the conference.

Wish you be healthy and successful!

OPENING REMARK

12th NEU-KKU International Conference on Socio-Economic and Environmental Issues in Development

Speaker: Assistant Prof. Dr. Sutida Ngonkum, Associate Dean for International Affairs Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bui Duc Tho, Vice president, National Economics University, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen

I am most honored and delighted to have the privilege of giving the opening remarks on the 12th NEU-KKU International Conference on Socio-Economic and Environmental Issues in Development. I wish, first of all, to accord my warm welcome to all of the distinguished scholars who come from many places across Vietnam and around the world. We do very much appreciate your interest in coming and participating in the conference held in National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam this year.

Currently, research studies on humanities and social sciences as well as economics have pointed out a particular concern on “Environment” As we all can see, we, human, are accelerating economic growth and our own wellbeing. This leads to the suggestion that while doing this, we should also take responsibility in maintaining the world natural assets. To succeed in this endeavor, we are to lead our role in maintaining the green environment and mitigating climate change while advancing our economy and welfare.

This year conference is dedicated to cover a wide spectrum of themes related to “Humanities, Social Sciences, Green Environment, as well as Socio-Economic Sustainable Development” The conference brings together scholars from various fields to present and exchange break-through ideas relating to humanities, social sciences, and environment. Particular discussion will be on how we, human, take concrete actions for reasserting our global commitment in order to sustain the healthy world as we are moving to human wellbeing and economic development.

We are honored to have *Mr. Laurent Umans, First Secretary of Netherland Embassy in Vietnam* with us as the guest speaker today. It is my sincere hope that we will gain *insight into* knowledge on how we move forward to address socio-economic and environmental issues in order to sustain economic development and human wellbeing across generations.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to use this opportunity to express on behalf of National Economics University, Vietnam and Khon Kaen University, Thailand our most sincere thank to *Mr. Laurent Umans* for his valuable talk.

I would like to also express my gratitude to our hosts and co-organizers, for making this conference a true partnership event. My thanks as well go to all of researchers and *presenters* for their sharing of *knowledge* and insight into the *recent research*, which could be applied in the actual situations.

My appreciation equally goes to delegates who have come to join our gathering to reassert our global commitment to a brighter future of Planet Earth.

At this auspicious moment, I would like to declare the official opening ceremony for the *12th NEU-KKU International Conference on Socio-Economic and Environmental Issues in Development* and wish you fruitful deliberations.

Thanks for your very kind attention!

KEYNOTE SPEECH

12th NEU-KKU International Conference on Socio-Economic and Environmental Issues in Development

Speaker: Dr. Laurent Umans - First Secretary of Netherland Embassy in Vietnam

From intrusive to inclusive development in the Mekong Delta

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

I am pleased to stand in front of you this morning, although I stand in my home since I am still in quarantine. The COVID-19 pandemic is affecting all of us, demanding us to make drastic changes. We have to adapt like switching to video links. We might also leap forward and use this as an opportunity to transform, like switching to a more sustainable and inclusive economy and society. Today I speak to you in my capacity as a researcher and not as a diplomat. Partly because what I will say resembles to the Inconvenient Truth of former Vice-President Al Gore. It might be inconvenient for some.

My keynote address is about marrying environmental sustainability with economics, the overarching topic of this conference series. Getting to this marriage has been a challenge for decades. Pairing ‘high prosperity’ with ‘care for nature’ turned out difficult so far. Simple growth-oriented development has resulted over the centuries in irreversible negative impacts and humanity came to a point which requires a transformational change. Today, I would like to present some ideas on how to make that change from an intrusive to an inclusive development. My main point is that we change the world by changing our practices, not by elaborating new plans, promulgating laws or restructuring the economy, unless these actions result in a change in a practice. I will show how humanity shapes the world through our practices. Transforming our practices is the key to enact a different world which could become more sustainable and inclusive.

How did we get into this present time?

I want to elaborate on some historical developments that took place in the Mekong Delta in order to make my point by showing some examples.

I go back more than a thousand years when the Khmer already settled in the Delta. Up to today, they don’t conceive the Mekong Delta as a delta but as an archipelago. According to them, when they came, there were some elevated islands rising above the sea. That’s where they settled on the sandy dune ridges near the East coast and at the foot of the mountains in the North-West. Over time the sea retreated but the people kept avoiding deep floods, acid soils and salt water. Their settlement sites have slight elevation differences and therefore multiple resources. This enabled them to practice hunting, fishing, gathering and a non-intrusive agriculture. They hardly altered the landscape but they fitted in. Life was geared towards self-sufficiency and religious merit. Nature was conceived as belonging to another, the spiritual predecessors and ghosts, it was not for the taking. One of the few landscape altering practices was the digging of wells and ponds to get year-round access to

fresh water. All in all, through their settlement and adaptive practices, the Khmer shaped a stratified world of respect for people on higher grounds, animals and rice on lower grounds and ghosts below that.

When the French came to the Mekong Delta, they conceived this area as an empty, hostile space which they could occupy, control and exploit. The French were not so much interested to 'fit-in' but to master the delta. Their engineers and equipment enabled landscape-altering intrusions to control floods, form estates, generate an agricultural surplus and intensify trade. Their practices of dredging, resettling people, extracting wealth and fighting any opposition have triggered a particular development pathway, namely prosperity for some at the cost of others and the environment.

When the Vietnamese government took over, they somehow continued with these practices to control the water, people and delta. After the reunification the aim became attaining national food security. The engineers and farmers further developed the practices of irrigation and cooperative rice farming. After the *Đổi Mới* reforms, profits and export-oriented value chains became important conceptions to restructure the agricultural practices. Rice and shrimp exports became big business, resulting in occupying and exploiting the last wetlands, the aquifers and the mangrove forests. So, still today we see such practices that bundle land appropriation, sand mining and wealth extraction. This is not good or bad but an unbalanced intrusive development which results in environmental degradation and exclusion.

The point I would like to make is that different practices, those that fit-in-best and those that get-out-most, shape different landscapes and worlds. The Khmer seem less interested in prosperity, the others less interested in sustainability.

Nowadays, delta experts came on the scene. They conceive the Mekong Delta as a landform originating over the past 8000 years from the deposition of upstream sediments. They conceive this space as a socio-hydro-environmental system at risk due to climate change, land subsidence and biodiversity collapse. Delta experts are critical of intrusive developments and aim at sustainable and inclusive growth for which a transformation of earlier practices is needed. The planning practice needs to become multi-disciplinary, cross-sectoral and interprovincial. The exploitation practices of sand mining and groundwater abstraction need to be guided by sustainability principles rather than profit. What comes in can be taken out but not more! The agricultural practices too need to transform by embracing floods and salinity, ensuring water retention against droughts, reduction of harmful agro-chemicals, etc. The engineering practices have to take the ecosystems into account and move away from hard infrastructure development.

The central role of practices,

So, different actors have developed different practices in order to attain high prosperity, often at the cost of ecological sustainability. Successively, more areas were occupied, exploited and integrated into the capitalist world system through ever increasing landscape interventions. As humanity we entered the Anthropocene and acquired the capacity to shape the world through our practices. Practices are not only our doings, but

they are bundles of the ways we act and talk as well as the ways we conceive our environment and use it. These practices are not only a way-of-life *in* the world but through them we *bring the world into being*. They are considered by many social scientists as the key vehicle for world-making. I can explain this point by reflecting on this conference. One might think that the conference hall is the environment in which the conference takes place. An action *in* the world. But in reality, it is our practice of organizing conferences that shaped this hall in the first place. The ways we sit and listen, speak, conceive this hall and use its equipment are shaping this environment prior to our action. Through the practice of conferencing, the world is made in a modest way.

Now, these practices also form bundles that persist over long periods of time and shape the landscape, society and world. An example is the bundle of exploring, occupying, controlling and exploiting. This is the intrusive practice. Different bundles and development paths affect the environment in different ways. The good news is that we can transform the world by changing our practices. We have to develop a more inclusive practice.

How can we proceed from here and now?

The system approach to the Mekong Delta, as reflected in Resolution 120 of the Vietnamese government, is an important step in combining ecology and economy or sustainability and prosperity. But a resolution doesn't change reality. For that to happen the practices need to change. These are for instance the planning practices, which are fortunately now changing towards more integrated regional master planning. The engineering practices have to change, making use of new technologies, nature-based principles, so-called soft materials but also a philosophy of adaptive and actively living with nature. And the agricultural practices have to change. A few months back I visited a farm near the coast in a so-called freshionized zone where the salt water is kept out by closing off canals when they had still fresh water. The farmer I visited, was pumping up salt groundwater to grow shrimp. This showcases the mismatch between water management, governance, markets and cropping. A transformation is needed to re-align these issues, which should result in higher resilience, predictability, sustainability as well as profits.

A quite different practice that I am advocating for is Deltacare. We are all familiar with healthcare as well as child and elderly care. I extended that to deltas after an eye-opener I got from my daughter who studies Medical Science. She said: 'as doctors we are very good at healing patients with drugs but we increasingly fail to really take care of them'. She noted a rift between Medical Science and healthcare. This made me reflect upon my work in the water sector. Nowadays we have excellent professional teams working on resilient systemic deltas but we don't necessarily care for our deltas. Those teams conceive the delta as a passive object in which they intervene to maximize human use. My proposition is to conceive deltas as living bodies for which we care to maximize life. The Mekong Delta is breathing, expanding slightly every wet season and shrinks every dry season. It has a heartbeat, which is the annual flood pulse or the tidal flows. It has mangroves that purify water as our kidneys do and forests that act as lungs. The delta as body has river arms, salt tongues and water bodies. This delta body is not only for human

use and consumption. It has values beyond its use value. Conceiving the delta as a living body opens up the opportunity to care for it. This is a different practice that emphasizes our closeness, reciprocity and mutual bond. We don't live off the delta but respectfully with the delta. Caring for and valuing the delta should help to combine sustainability and prosperity. It enables a balance between an intrusive and inclusive development.

Knowledge practices,

I hope I made clear that through 'practices', in terms of what we conceive, do, say and use, we enact or shape the world. Now turning to the universities and academics that are involved in this conference, I would like to say that this is true for knowledge practices too. Your practices produce knowledge through research and teaching, which is shaping and reshaping the world. Now, not only in the light of the COVID-19 crisis that affects us today but in the light of the unbalance between an intrusive economy and society versus an inclusive and sustainable economy and society, your scientific practice has to transform. Let me share some of my insights on some 'hows'.

First, conventionally we make a division between us as the subject of knowledge and our object of research or our objects of teaching. We create a distance in order to be objective. This could be transformed into us making an intimate connection with our research topic and students. By getting close we learn, we get bonded, we create commitment and we can take care. This non-distant practice will create new knowledge and bridge gaps, for instance with the policy makers or vulnerable people of society. Be inclusive.

Second, conceiving the world and our so-call 'object' as a living body is an alternative practice from the conventional, reductionist approaches to knowledge production. It contrasts with our practices of dividing, dissecting and categorizing. Rather than taking apart, splitting up and fragmenting the world, we could emphasize wholeness and connections. Apart from disciplinary silos, we might be more productive when working in multi-disciplinary teams. Be inclusive.

Third, very immediate and concrete, there is a task for academics to support the COVID-19 recovery. The build-back-better agenda is an effort to rebalance profit or growth with environmental sustainability and inclusion. I congratulate the government of Vietnam in particular with the outstanding results of their practice to cope with the pandemic. It is laudable that the country still aims at a growth rate of around 5%. In the newspapers I read about GDP growth and little about the quality of that growth. The post-COVID recovery packages are an opportunity to embark fast-track on sustainable and inclusive growth practices. Leaving behind the intrusive practices. A friend working in the municipality of Rotterdam told me how they do so. They adapt their plans and timeline. They pull future 'green' investments towards the present and start right now, creating jobs. They push 'dirty' investments towards the future as much as possible to buy time for developing alternatives. I hope this conference can come up with many more ideas.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your attention and hope we have an inspiring conference this year too. Inspiration is needed!

From intrusive to inclusive development in the Mekong Delta

Keynote speaker: Dr. Laurent Umans
First Secretary of Netherland Embassy in Vietnam

Marrying environmental sustainability with economics

- Transforming our intrusive development path to a sustainable and inclusive one, requires a change in our practices.
- Humanity shapes the world through its practices. Transforming our practices is the key to enact a different world.

Historical examples of practices

- A practice and technology level that aims to fit into the landscape. Non-intrusive agriculture. Nature was not for the taking. High environmental sustainability but low prosperity.
- A practice that aims to explore, occupy, alter, control and exploit the landscape. Intrusive growth. Higher prosperity (for some) at the cost of the environment
- A practice that aims to attain sustainable development through integration.

The importance of practices

- Different practices shape different landscapes and worlds.
- Practices are not only our doings, but they are bundles of the ways we act and talk as well as the ways we conceive our environment and use it.
- These practices are not only a way-of-life *in* the world but through them we *bring the world into being*.

System approach and deltacare

- Our practices of planning, engineering, agriculture.
- Re-alignment with nature.
- Distancing ourselves from the object.
- The Mekong Delta as a living body.
- Caring for the Delta

Knowledge practices

- From objectifying to intimacy.
- From divisions and fragmentation to wholeness and multi-disciplinarity.
- From merely intrusive to a balance with inclusive: build back better.



**PART 1:
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND INTEGRATION**

THE MACRO-FACTORS AFFECT SECURITIES MARKET: CASE IN VIETNAM

*Nguyen Kim Quoc Trung, University of Finance - Marketing
Nguyen Thi Phuong Dung, Foreign Trade University, Ho Chi Minh Campus*

Abstract: *The main objective of this study is to determine the macro-factors affect Vietnam stock market from 2006 to 2017. By using qualitative research methods such as the statistics, description techniques, the study analyzes the volatility of the stock market in Vietnam during that period. At the same time, the method of estimating the long-term relationship between Vietnam stock market and key macro-factors by using an autoregressive distributed lag model. Research results show that the significant variables have influenced on Vietnam stock market are: Consumer price index, Exchange rate and Oil price affect.*

Keywords: *stock market, VNINDEX, exchange rate, inflation rate, interest rate, oil price, money supply.*

HELICOPTER MONEY AND THE PROSPECT OF IMPLEMENTATION IN VIETNAM DURING ECONOMIC CRISES

*MSc. Nguyen Thi Tuyen, Faculty of Economics and Business
Administration, Haiphong University, Haiphong, Vietnam*

Abstract: *As the current COVID-19 pandemic lingers on with its fallout agonizing several economies on the globe, a number of policy instruments have been summoned by governments to cope with the looming recession. Among those instruments is the contentious “helicopter money”, which has received the endorsement of multiple economists while many others consider it a too risky tactic to follow. This paper is going to discuss the suitability of implementing “helicopter money” in the context of Vietnam during economic crises, particularly with a focus on the ongoing novel coronavirus-induced economic downturn. The author also makes an attempt to clarify certain challenges that Vietnamese legislators should better study carefully if “helicopter money” is ever to be deployed, as well as the circumstances and extent of such deployment.*

Keywords: *COVID-19, economic crisis, helicopter money, Vietnam.*

TAX ADMINISTRATION TO IMPROVE TAX COMPLIANCE: THE LESSONS FROM THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BULGARIA

*MA. Mac Thi Hai Yen, Faculty of Management Science,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *This paper focuses on the experiences of tax administration in three selected economies the United States (US), the United Kingdom (UK), and Bulgaria. By analyzing and comparing the tax administrative approaches, policies, frameworks, and performances of the three countries, the study is an attempt to identify lessons that are suitable for applying in the context of Vietnam. The analysis starts with an overview of tax administration and tax compliance, follows by investigating how those three countries implement tax administration to improve tax compliance and the level of tax compliance they achieved. Finally, the paper jumps to a conclusion and provision of recommendations on tax administration to improve taxpayers compliance in Vietnam.*

Key words: *tax administration, tax compliance, taxpayers.*

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF BOND MARKET TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STABLE DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

*Dr. Tran The Sao, Department of Finance and Accounting,
Ho Chi Minh City Open University*

Abstract: *In an open economy increasingly integrating deeply into the world economic community like Vietnam today, if the bond market develops sustainably, safely and effectively, it will create favorable conditions for development. develop socio-economic stability. The paper focuses on analyzing the current situation of Vietnam bond market, clarifying risks for the development of uncontrolled corporate bond market and risks for commercial banks investing in bonds. votes, find the causes and recommend some relevant solutions.*

Key words: *sustainable development, bond market, stable development, socio-economic*

GROWTH MODEL OF RISING INCOME (ROMO MODEL) AND ECONOMIC POLICY ORIENTATION IN VIETNAM

*Dr. Le Ngoc Thong, Dr. Nguyen Thi Hao, Department of Political Theory,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *The article has used appropriate research methods, in a combination of many factors: document research, field surveys, predictions,... Thereby, the authors carefully study the content of Romo theory - A theory with many contributions that can be applied in economic policy making in Vietnam in terms of international integration. Since then, the article has concluded, showing some orientations for applying Romo theory in Vietnam's economic policy making: (1) developing a comprehensive knowledge development policy (including common knowledge and professionalized knowledge); (2) formulating and implementing science development policies, truly considering scientific research as a social production industry for adequate investment; (3) formulating and implementing foreign policy, implementing international integration on the basis of determining national strengths that contribute to world resources and planning to prepare conditions to compensate for the use of use world resources satisfactorily, effectively, and in accordance with international law.*

Keywords: *Romo theory; policy making; Government; Knowledge; Human capital*

CONCLUSION AND APPROVAL OF EVFTA OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR VIETNAMESE ENTERPRISES

Assoc.Prof. Dinh Thi Nga, MA. Nguyen Thi Quynh Anh

Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Institution of Economics, Hanoi.

Abstract: *In the 21st century, new-generation FTAs (new-generation free trade agreements) have been formed with the strong development of globalization, which are not only goods exchange and investment promotion agreements like traditional FTAs but also "non-traditional" contents such as reforms to improve institutions, raising standards and conditions, working environment, even related to issues on democracy and human rights. As a subject of the global economy, Vietnam has always been proactive and active to participate in the international playgrounds, in order to promote extensive integration through the negotiation and conclusion of new-generation FTAs. In addition to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, EVFTA (EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement) is forecast to create an impetus for the transformation of Vietnam's economy. This research paper generalizes some contents of the EU-Vietnam free trade agreement, thereby it analyzes the opportunities and challenges for Vietnamese enterprises and at the same time, it offers some solution orientations for the enterprises in order to help the enterprises take advantage of opportunities and overcome challenges so that they may survive, develop and thrive in a new context.*

Keywords: *EVFTA, Vietnamese enterprises, opportunities, challenges*

THE ROLE OF BANK CREDIT ACTIVITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN ECONOMY IN THE PERIOD

Dr. Phung The Hung, Trade Union University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *In Vietnam today, bank credit still plays a key role in projects of economic growth and development. Investment bank credit capital for projects must ensure the development of a green economy, environmental protection and climate change. The paper focuses on clarifying the relevant mechanisms and policies, the current status of the banking system, making some comments, assessments, and recommendations for solutions according to the research objectives.*

Key words: *bank credit, green economy*

THE IMPACT OF OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS - THE CASE IN VIETNAM

*Dr. Nguyen Thi Hoai Phuong, School of Banking and Finance,
National Economics University, Vietnam*

*M.Fin. Mai Tuan Anh, Faculty of Finance and Banking,
University of Economics - Technology for Industries, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Since the global crisis in 2008, the Vietnamese economy has encountered many macroeconomic issues such as unreasonable growth structure, high inflation rate và declining national competitiveness, etc. Accordingly, a comprehensive restructuring of credit institutions will be implemented to ensure a utility, modern and safe development of banking system by 2025. This paper examines the relationship between the ownership structure and the technical efficiency of Vietnamese commercial banks. The evaluation of the bank's technical efficiency allows research to rank and compare the effectiveness of each bank in the selected samples of both high and low efficiency bank groups in order to formulate and recommend specific policies for improvement. The research results have shown that the performance of Vietnamese commercial banks in the period of 2011-2017 has a significant and negative correlation with the credit growth, net interest margin and ownership concentration coefficient. Meanwhile, the foreign ownership variable has a significant and positive impact on the technical efficiency of Vietnamese commercial banks.*

Key words: *ownership structure, bank's performance, ownership concentration, foreign ownership, technical efficiency.*

MACROECONOMICS POLICY AND FINANCIAL STABILITY - SWEDEN EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS FOR VIETNAM

Dr. Nguyen Thi Hoai Phuong, MSc. Le Van Chi, MSc. Pham Thi Thuy Dung

*Department of Monetary and Financial Theories, School of Banking and
Finance, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *The process of international economic integration has brought many development opportunities but also made financial markets become complicated and risky. Over the past 20 years, the world has witnessed many large-scale financial-monetary crises. The losses that these crises have caused to the economy are extremely serious. Consequently, ensuring macroeconomic stability is becoming an important goal in the monetary policy conducting of central banks and governments in many countries around the world. This paper examines the experience of controlling financial markets through the creation of a coherent legal framework as well as the use of macroeconomic policy instruments to control adverse transactions and activities in Sweden financial market, thereby giving lessons for Vietnam.*

Keywords: *Financial indicators, financial stability, fiscal policy, monetary policy, systematic risk*

DEVELOPING HIGH-TECH MARKET AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN ISRAEL: POLICY IMPLICATIONS FOR VIETNAM

MA. Nguyen Thanh Tuan, Political Academy, Hanoi, Vietnam

MA. Nguyen Duc Hoang Tho, Tran Quoc Tuan University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *In the current climate change context, sustainable agricultural development has become a global issue. Vietnam government has had issued guidelines and policies to develop agriculture sustainably; in which the application of science and technology, high technology in agricultural production is a great orientation. However, there is still a big gap between policy and reality, which requires appropriate policy adjustments to move towards truly sustainable agricultural development. Israel, a country with unfavorable geographical location and natural conditions, has made remarkable achievements in sustainable agricultural development thanks to the application of high technology, which gives useful suggestions to other countries in sustainable agricultural development. By examining the available documents, this paper attempts to present the process of sustainable agricultural development in Israel, in which specially emphasizes the role of the high-tech market in sustainable agricultural development. On that basis, some policy implications are proposed for Vietnam.*

Keywords: *High technology, high-tech market, sustainable agriculture, Israel, Vietnam.*

IMPACT OF BUDGET DEFICIT ON GROWTH - A CASE STUDY OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

*M.Sc. Le Khac Hoai Thanh, Faculty of Economics and Tourism,
Quang Binh University, Quang Binh, Vietnam*

Abstract : *This paper explores the impact of budget deficits on economic growth in several Southeast Asian countries during the period of 2009-2019 using estimation methods for panel data (FEM, REM). The research results show that the budget deficit has a positive impact on economic growth within the aforementioned study and is statistically significant at the 5% significance level, foreign investment has a positive effect. It is significant to the economic growth within the aforementioned study and is statistically significant at the 1% level. Meanwhile, inflation has the opposite effect to economic growth.*

Keywords: *budget deficit, economic growth, Southeast Asian countries.*

DEVELOPING NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY IN VIETNAM - THE CASE OF HANOI

*Assoc.Prof. Dr. Nguyen Ngoc Son, Pham Hong Thai, Doan Thi Ha
Nguyen Phuong Thao, Bui Ngoc Lan, Le Thi Huyen Trang
Faculty of Planning and Development, National Economics University, Vietnam*

Abstract: *The concept of “night-time economy” (NTE) is familiar in many countries. Due to the characteristics, this activity is often associated with cultural events and arts, entertainment services, food, shopping. In many "tourist powers", the NTE brings great value, promotes socio-economic development, creates jobs, generates surplus value and attracts foreign currencies. In Vietnam, the NTE is only developing in big cities like Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. This article analyzes the situation of night-time economic development in Hanoi, thereby proposing some measures to develop the NTE in Hanoi in the coming period.*

Keywords: *Night-Time Economy, Hanoi, measures*

COMPETITIVE POWER GENERATION MARKET IN VIETNAM ACHIEVEMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

Nguyen Minh Cuong, Vu Phuong Lan, Nguyen Thi Dieu Huyen

*Thai Nguyen University of Technology,
Thai Nguyen University, Thai Nguyen, VietNam*

Abstract: *The competition for electricity generation has been officially operated since 2012, officially called the competitive electricity generation market in Vietnam. The competitive electricity generation market in Vietnam opens the electricity production market to investors outside Vietnam Electricity, diversifying in terms of ownership of electricity generation. Over operating time, this market has shown many advantages but there are still some limitations. This paper summarizes the assessment of the competitive electricity generation market in Vietnam in recent years.*

Keywords: *Electricity market (EM), competitive power generation market, electricity trading.*

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PLANNING IN COMPETITION POWER MARKET

Nguyen Minh Cuong, Nguyen Thi Thanh Thao, Vu Phuong Lan

Thai Nguyen University of Technology, Thai Nguyen University, VietNam

Abstract: *The economical and reliable aspects of power supply are an indispensable foundation to provide many important services for modern life. Electricity is the main demand for a lot of things such as household consumption, transportation, and business activities. The electricity industry is also a key industry for most economies in the world. One of the important stages in the design and operation of the electricity system is system planning. Along with the restructuring of the electricity industry, the problem posed how to put distributed power sources into electric grid. This paper presents a planning model that takes into account the above mentioned clean power sources.*

Keywords: *Electricity system, distributed sources, electricity market, electricity price.*

CURRENT SITUATION OF ELECTRICITY MARKET IN VIETNAM IN THE PERIOD OF 2005 - 2017 AND SOME EFFICIENCY IMPROVING SOLUTIONS

*Nguyen Thi Dieu Huyen, Nguyen Thi Tuyet Minh, Nguyen Minh Cuong
Thai Nguyen University of Technology, Thai Nguyen University, VietNam*

Abstract: *The overall development of the electricity market has achieved positive results such as the operating capacity improvement, the reliability of the system, and enough electricity for economic development. In addition, the operation of the competitive electricity generation market has increased transparency and fairness in mobilizing power sources. Power plants participating in the market also initially improved production and business efficiency. However, there is still a need to find solutions to improve the efficiency of the electricity market. This article addresses that issue.*

Keywords: *Electricity market, electricity demand, electricity production.*

SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNANCE QUALITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN VIETNAM

*PhD Candidate Do Tuyet Nhung, Graduate School,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Le Quang Canh, Institute for Sustainable Development,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Empirical studies around the world have yielded various conclusions about the relationship between sub-national governance and economic growth, which can be caused by different measures of governance quality or testing methods. This paper uses provincial governance indicators built from the two datasets of PAPI and PCI to explore the relationship between governance and economic growth, and then to estimate the impacts of governance on provincial economic growth in Vietnam. The research results show that once the endogeneity is controlled, the governance quality has positive effects on long-term economic growth, which supports policy recommendations to improve sub-national governance quality to promote economic growth in Vietnam.*

Keywords: *Economic growth, Governance, Sub-national, Vietnam*

COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTED ENTITIES IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR AND VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS - EVIDENCE FROM UNIDO SURVEY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Thi Phuong Hoa, Dr. To Van Nhat

*School of Accounting and Auditing,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Foreign direct investment (FDI) has been argued to contribute significantly to the Vietnamese economy since the late 1980s. The expected contributions are capital formation, technology transfer, job creation, export earnings, competition and building linkages with domestic companies. To follow this trend of thinking, the paper used primary data from UNIDO survey in 2010-2011 to calculate, analyse and then compare the performance of FDI enterprises in the industry sector of Vietnam and Vietnamese counterparts.*

Keywords: *Foreign direct investment, domestic investment, industry sector, performance*

THE ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY AND ITS CORRELATION WITH THE FOREIGN CAPITAL FLOW IN VIETNAM

Nguyen Thi Nhu Quynh (LLM), Ngo Thuy Hang,

Nguyen Hien Mai, Nguyen Dao Thao

Faculty of Law, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *Three decades after its doi moi (renovation) and getting the economy open to the world, Vietnam's development has struck with enormous external capital flows, mainly in the form of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The country has turned up to be a leading destination country for foreign capital, becoming the second largest ODA recipient while maintaining a strong and stable FDI inflow throughout that time. However, its high level of corruption has remained an obstacle for socio and economic development in the country. Even though the country has improved its Corruption Perception Index for the past few years, Vietnam has still kept its position relatively low for the last decade (since 2012), scored 37/100, ranking 96/180, in the Transparency International annual ranking in 2019 for 180 countries and territories based on level of public sector corruption. This poor ranking proves that Vietnam has not yet found a thorough and effective way to deal with endemic corruption in the country. Questions have been raised on the relationship of capital flows with corruption in general and whether or not the external capital flows have an influence on the corruption level and the anti-corruption policies of Vietnam. This paper sets out to seek appropriate answers and in so doing, suggests for a more effective anti-corruption strategy.*

Keywords: *anti-corruption policies, foreign capital flows, bribery, ODA, FDI*



**PART 2:
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
AND MANAGEMENT**

APPLICATION OF Z-SCORE MODEL RESEARCH FOR PREDICTABILITY OF BANKRUPTCY: THE CASE OF ENTERPRISES IN VIETNAM

Dr. Hoang Thi Hong Van

Faculty of Accounting and Auditing, Banking Academy, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstracts: *There have been many research models built by researchers to assess and forecast bankruptcy risks of businesses based on published corporate financial information. Each model has its advantages and disadvantages. Altman's Z-score model (1986) is considered to be the original model applied by many researchers to different countries to forecast credit risk, bankruptcy risk. The paper is done to apply the Z-score coefficient model to evaluate the correct forecasting rate of the model with Vietnamese enterprises through collecting data of 30 bankrupt and 30 enterprises. The business is operating at the time of research. The research results show that the accuracy of the Z-score model for bankruptcy forecast of enterprises in Vietnam for a year before bankruptcy is 76.67% and for 2 years before the bankruptcy is 70%. Accordingly, investors who are interested in the financial situation of the business can fully use the Z-score model for risk assessment before making their decision.*

Keywords: *Bankruptcy, Z-score, risk*

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR BANKING SECTOR IN VIETNAM

*Tran Thi Mai Phuong, Faculty of Human Resource Economics and Management
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Vietnam is experiencing a period of rapid demographic change. Commercial banks can be successful in taking these opportunities to achieve competitive advantages when they better understand the dynamics of market and demand of their customers. So this report aims to present the positive influence of demographic trend on retail operations of Vietnamese commercial banks in the future. Research methods include practice review upon previous findings and analyzing the dynamics of retail banking operations in the context of demographic shifts in Vietnam. Data is collected from customer database of Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam. Based on demonstrating the positive effect of demographic changes on retail banking, this report suggest solutions for commercial banks in Vietnam to make good use of those opportunities.*

Keywords: *demographic change, opportunity, retail banking.*

EMPLOYEE COMMITMENT TO ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE WITH THE ROLE OF JOB SATISFACTION AND TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Nguyen Thi Bich Thuy, Phan Dang Ngoc Yen Van

Lac Hong University, Faculty of Administration-International Economics, Vietnam

Abstract: *This study aimed to analyze the role of job satisfaction and transformation leadership for employees' commitment to organizational change. Based on a survey sample of 381 employees in post-merger enterprises in retail and pharmaceutical sector and a linear regression model. The results revealed that Transformational leadership was associated positively and significantly with Affective Commitment ($\beta = .42, p < .000$), Normative Commitment ($\beta = .32, p < .000$), and Continuance Commitment ($\beta = .27, p < .000$); Job satisfaction was associated positively and significantly with Affective Commitment ($\beta = .24, p < .000$) and Normative Commitment ($\beta = .30, p < .000$) among employees' to organizational change. The results of this study provide a foundation of theory and practice for organizational changes that can efficiently exploit the human resource for the development in the next period.*

Keywords: *job satisfaction; organizational commitment; organizational change; transformational leadership; Vietnam*

IMPROVING THE REMUNERATION SYSTEMS OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN VIETNAMESE FIRMS

Hoang Thi Thanh Chung, Duong Thi Phuong Hanh, Faculty of Administration - International Economics, Lac Hong University, Bien Hoa City, Vietnam

Abstract: *The present study aims to investigate the characteristics of remuneration systems practices of Vietnamese enterprises. The study was based on qualitative approaches with 20 firm HR managers in domestic and FDI enterprises in Dong Nai province, Vietnam. The result shows that the sustainability of the remuneration system, through the links between remuneration system characteristics and SHRM principles. Empirical validation of these links opens up guidelines for further research into the sustainability of remuneration systems.*

Keywords: *Remuneration system, Sustainable human resource management, Vietnam*

DETERMINING FACTORS TO THE ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF PEER-TO-PEER LENDING BEHAVIOR OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN HANOI

*Dr. Dang Anh Tuan, School of Banking - Finance,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

*Nguyen Mai Thu Hanh, Tran Thi Bich Loan, Hoang Minh Ngoc,
Excellent Banking 59, School of Advanced Educational Programs,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *By utilizing UTAUT theory, this paper shows that students' awareness about this subject is still inadequate. The development of technology and telecommunication networks are preferable conditions for students' access to peer-to-peer lending services. Peer-to-peer lending brings many substantial advantages to students, such as uncomplicated procedures or no requirements for collateral, though it still potentially contains unwanted security risks. It is found that performance expectancy has major impacts on students' acceptance and use of peer-to-peer lending in the city of Hanoi. The aforementioned factor is orderly followed by effort expectancy, facilitating conditions, social influence and trust level. Our findings show that Financial expenses do not affect intention to use this service. Additionally, gender differences have no influence on factors affecting intention to use peer-to-peer lending. Based on research results, we proposed several measures to improve peer-to-peer lending environment. The limitation of this research is that it is only conducted within the city of Hanoi, and we had not taken into consideration every factor affecting intention to use peer-to-peer lending.*

Key words: *Fintech, UTAUT model, peer-to-peer lending, personal finance*

FACTORS AFFECTING ONLINE PAYMENT METHOD DECISION BEHAVIOR OF CONSUMERS IN VIETNAM

*Dr Nguyen Thi Phuong Linh, Tran Thi Nga, Nguyen Thi Phuong Nhung
Nguyen Vu Khanh Quynh, Nguyen Thi Thao*

Faculty of Business Management, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *E-commerce development led to the explosion of online payment. Consumers have many choices when deciding on the online payment method for each transaction. Using a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods, this study explores the factors that influence consumers' online payment method decision behavior in Vietnam. Research results show that awareness of usefulness, awareness of risk, awareness of trust, awareness ease of use, product uncertainly perception and perceived behavioral control have effects on the behavior of deciding on online payment methods. Awareness of risk has the strongest negative impact on online payment method decision behavior and awareness of usefulness has the strongest positive impact on online payment method decision behavior.*

Keywords: *e-commerce, online payment, customers*

ENTERPRISE ECONOMIC SECURITY: RESEARCH ORIENTATIONS IN VIETNAM

*Pham Minh Duyen, Faculty of Economic Security,
People's Security Academy, Ministry of Public Security*

*Nguyen Thanh Dung, Institute of Security Science, People's Security
Academy, Ministry of Public Security*

Abstract: *Enterprise economic security is widely researched by many scientists around the world. Despite various viewpoints on economic security at the enterprise level, the importance of economic security in the development of enterprises as well as the prosperity of a nation is apparent. In Vietnam, enterprise economic security is a new issue in terms of security science and economics. This article will clarify the necessity of researching and applying enterprise economic security theory into practice and recommend some research orientations on this subject in the future.*

Keywords: *Economic security, enterprise economic security, theoretical research.*

FACTORS INFLUENCE CUSTOMERS' SATISFACTION TOWARD ONLINE BRAND COMMUNITY: A CASE STUDY OF NATIONAL ECONOMICS UNIVERSITY'S ONLINE BRAND COMMUNITIES

Assoc. Prof. Dr Do Thi Dong, Nguyen Thi Kieu Trang, Nghiem Minh Giang

Nguyen Thi Thuong, Nguyen Ba Viet Trung, Nguyen Kieu Anh

Faculty of Business Management, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *This paper investigates factors influencing customers' satisfaction toward online brand community and online communities of National Economics University are taken as case study. A quantitative study is conducted with the sample size of 144 observations. The results reveal that there is sufficient evidence to conclude quality of information, customer interaction, and customer attitude have positive relationship with customer satisfaction toward online brand communities of National Economics University. Additionally, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that customer satisfaction toward online communities has positive relationship with customer brand loyalty.*

Keywords: *Brand loyalty, Customer satisfaction, Online Brand Community*

DETERMINANTS OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND SOLVENCY OF LOGISTICS JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES

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National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam

*Pham Van Hau, Vietnam Rural Industries Development and
Research Institute, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Operational Efficiency (OE) and solvency play an important role in the success of any enterprises. Therefore, studying the relationship between OE and solvency needs to be taken comprehensively and continuously in order to find out long - term solutions for increasing business effectiveness. This paper examines the determinants of OE and the relationship between OE and solvency of the logistics joint-stock companies (JSCs) listed on the Vietnam Stock market with answers for the above-mentioned issues. This study mainly investigates 30 listed logistics firms from 2014 to 2018. The findings of this study suggested that the relationship between OE and solvency of logistics JSCs is inversely correlation.*

Key words: *Operational Efficiency, Logistics JSCs, Solvency.*

INCREASING SUPPORTIVE BEHAVIOR FOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE IN SOE EQUITIZATION: ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL READINESS FOR CHANGE

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bui Duc Tho, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam
MA. Le Thi Hoai Thu, School of Information Technology and Digital Economics,
National Economic University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract

This report refers to the impact of individual readiness for organizational change in the context of equitization in Vietnamese state-owned enterprises (SOEs). Equitizations often lead to major changes in organizations, and then, these changes will affect employees, both positive and negative aspect. In some cases, the negative influences can cause employee to have an intention to leave job or resistance change behaviors. The individual readiness for change was shown to help employees in accepting and adapting to organizational changes better. It can reduce intention to quit job and increase their supportive behaviors for equitization in state enterprises.. This report also addresses the status of employee' readiness to change in equitized state enterprises in Vietnam by collecting data from 222 peoples who are working there. The research finding is positive impact of readiness change to supportive change behavior. Base it, this study proposes some solutions to increase the individual readiness for change successful.

Key words: *Individual readiness for change, SOE Equitization, Organizational change*

**APPLICATION OF SERVQUAL MODEL FOR EVALUATING
DEPOSIT SERVICE QUALITY OF JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL
BANK FOR INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM -
HAI BA TRUNG BRANCH**

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Development of Vietnam - Hai Ba Trung Branch, Hanoi, Vietnam*
*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Le Thanh Tam, Commercial Banking Department,
School of Banking and Finance, - National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*
*M.Sc. Le Duc Hoang, Faculty of Economic Mathematics,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *This paper is aimed at analyzing the customers' expectations and perceptions of deposit service quality at a specific bank branch in Vietnam, as service quality has been considered as an essential factor for success and acknowledgement in the banking field. The data are combined between secondary data of the bank branch and desk review data, and primary data collected from 200 clients in 4 months in 2019, with 25 questions developed from SERVQUAL model, justified for banking sector. The SERVQUAL research model is applied. The main findings are: all measurements of SERVQUAL including Reliability, Tangible, Assurance, Responsiveness, and Empathy have significant impacts on customer satisfaction. While Responsiveness is the factor that impact on customers' satisfaction the greatest, Assurance is acknowledged as the dimension which impact on customers' satisfaction the least. This study shows a support to the overall understanding about service quality in the banking field. Besides, it gives useful information to assist commercial banks in management, such as focusing on service quality and improving the customers' satisfaction.*

Keywords: *Assurance, Customers' satisfactions, Deposit Service Quality, Responsiveness, SERVQUAL*

ACCESS TO BANKING CAPITAL OF MICRO-ENTERPRISES AND HOUSEHOLDS

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Abstract: *Since banking services were created, micro-enterprises and households (MEs & Hs) are two main subjects that find difficult to access to banking capital. Especially in the rural areas, the conditions to meet the banking services seem to be challenging for MEs & Hs. In the Fourth Industrial Revolution era, accessing to banking capital should not only be basic but also more convenient and easier to use. This paper analyzed factors influencing the decision of accessing to banking services. The research method is in-depth interview with experts. From the research result, the authors suggested some policy implications in order to make this process become easier to MEs & Hs. The authors believe that the improvement of the access to banking capital will strengthen the operations of MEs & Hs, thus, enhancing sustainable economic development.*

Key words: *Micro-enterprises and households, banking capital, rural areas.*

FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES OF FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN VIETNAM

Nguyen Quoc Anh, Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Tran Viet Hoang, Le Thi Thu Trang, Nguyen Thi Viet Trinh

National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *This study focuses on examining and evaluating institutional changes from 1975 onwards on the policy of innovation and entrepreneurship for women-owned enterprises. This paper uses the institutional change theory of Streeck and Thelen (2005) as a theoretical framework in research. Based on the policies on innovation and entrepreneurship in Vietnam since 1975, the development, the gaps and limitations of such policies in supporting business women entrepreneurs have been addressed. This paper also proposes the way forward to revising policies on innovation and entrepreneurship in women in Vietnam.*

Keywords: *Institutional changes, Innovative and entrepreneurship, Women entrepreneurship*

SWITCHING BEHAVIOUR OF CUSTOMER IN VIETNAMESE COMMERCIAL BANKS

*MA. Duong Thuy Ha, School of Banking and Finance,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *The paper examines which factors influence customer's switching behaviour in Vietnamese commercial banks. We developed questionnaires and used for the data collection surveys from 400 customers having their bank accounts in different banks of Vietnam. The results of the study will also provided improved of understanding of how price, reputation, service quality, effective advertising competition, involuntary switching, distances and switching cost influence customer's switching behaviour in Vietnamese commercial banks. The research will identified the most and the least important factors that influence customer's swithching behaviour and also determined the impacts of demographic characteristics on customer's switching behaviour in Vietnamese commercial banks.*

Key words: *Switching behaviour, Vietnamese commercial banks, price, reputation, service quality, effective advertising competition, involuntary switching, switching cost, distance*

LEVEL OF FACTORS IMPACT ON THE BUYERS' INTENTION IN BUYING HEALTH INSURANCE AT NON-LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN VIETNAM

*Nguyen Nhat Ha, Nguyen Thai Son, School of Banking and Finance,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Bui Quynh Anh, Tran Tien Dung, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *The study aims to determine the influence of factors affecting the intention to purchase private health insurance at non-life insurance companies in Vietnam. The samples were surveyed from 500 people from many areas but mostly in Hanoi. The study identified and clarified 5 independent factors affecting the intention to buy private health insurance at non-life health insurance companies in Vietnam. The analysis results show 5 variables: "Past experience", "perception of service quality of insurance companies", "perceived behavioral control", "Attitude towards risks and private health insurance ", and the variable "Subjective norms on private health insurance" affect people's intention to buy private health insurance. From the analysis, several policies have been proposed to increase customers' intention to buy private health insurance at non-life insurance companies, which is to raise people's awareness of the need of private health insurance to improve service quality, and especially after-sales service; improve the quality and expertise of staff; complete policies and legal framework on private health insurance renovating the quality of organizing the implementation of the private health insurance regime; form the basis of the entire population pathology record.*

Keywords: *private health insurance, intention to purchase, non-life insurance company.*



**PART 3:
HUMANITIES, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

THE EFFECTS OF THE CONFUCIANISM - BUDDHISM - TAOISM THOUGHT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VIETNAM FROM THE X-XIX CENTURY

MA. Nguyen Thi Hoai An, Faculty of Social Sciences, Quang Binh University

Abstract: *Throughout nearly ten centuries, Vietnam has been influenced by many ideologies: Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Tam Giao ideology deeply affects many fields of politics, society, culture, education, literature... However, with the flexibility in receiving, Vietnamese people harmonize and integrate the three religions' ideas. with traditional national culture. The hallmark of the Triple Thought ideology to Vietnamese society from the X-XIX century is the establishment of independent feudal dynasties, diverse culture, imbued with national identity and a rich literature. achievements and important contributions to the development of the national literature stream.*

Keywords: *Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, and Vietnamese culture*

THE IMPACTS OF HEALTH INSURANCE ON HEALTHCARE IN THE POOR AND NEAR-POOR HOUSEHOLDS IN VIETNAM

*Le Thi Nhu Quynh, Nguyen Thi Ngoc Diep, School of Banking and Finance,
National Economics University*

*Pham Xuan Nam, Faculty of Economics,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Improving health and reducing catastrophic healthcare expenditure for the poor and near-poor are the major concerns of the Vietnam Government. This research analyses the impacts of health insurance schemes for the poor and near-poor households in Vietnam on two aspects, including healthcare utilization and out-of-pocket expenditure. The study applies the zero-inflated model and pooled OLS regression on the data that is extracted from the Vietnam Household Living Standard Surveys in two years 2014 and 2016. The findings show that health insurance significantly increases the probability of having a doctor visit and the number of doctor visits for a health check or outpatient treatment. For inpatient treatment, insurance does not increase the probability of having a doctor visit or the number of doctor visits. Having insurance significantly reduces out-of-pocket expenditures for both inpatients and outpatients.*

Keywords: *Health Insurance, Healthcare utilization, Poor and near-Poor, Out-of-pocket expenditures.*

SPIRITUAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM AND ITS COROLLARIES TO RELIGION - SPIRITUALITY

*MA. Nguyen Nam Hung, Department of Political Theory,
Thai Nguyen University of Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *In Vietnam, spiritual tourism is a new type of tourism, formed over the past 20 years. However, in a short period of time, spiritual tourism in Vietnam has seen a strong growth, holding an important position in Vietnam's tourism industry, greatly contributing to the socio-economic development in many localities. However, besides the benefits, spiritual tourism causes negative impacts on religion - beliefs: changing the scale, structure, architectural value of monuments and worship facilities. ; alter religious traditions; distort the nature and value of religious-spiritual activities; secularization of religious - spirituality by many anti-cultural acts; and above all, religion - beliefs are taken advantage of for commercialization. That raises the requirement for State agencies to further enhance their role and responsibility in the management of spiritual tourism activities, making spiritual tourism truly a return to its roots of national culture.*

Keywords: *Spiritual tourism, sustainable tourism, religion*

CULTURAL LIFE OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL ZONES: CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

*MA. Truong Vu Long, Department of Political Theory,
Thai Nguyen University of Technology, Thainguuyen, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Workers are an important labor force that contributes to the country's development. In recent years, taking care of cultural life for workers in industrial parks has received much attention from the society. However, in general, the cultural life of workers is still many difficulties and shortages. There are many factors affecting the cultural life of workers, but it can be said that high work pressure and difficult economic conditions are the basic factors. Improving the quality of cultural life for workers in industrial parks today is a big problem that is worth paying attention to and solving. In order to accomplish this, there must be strong involvement from the state agencies, the goodwill of enterprises and the active participation from the workers themselves.*

Keywords: *Cultural life, industrial zone, workers, workers life*

COMPLETING THE LAW ON HANDLING OF ANTI - COMPETITIVE AGREEMENTS

*MS. Tran Thi Nguyet, Faculty of Law,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Anti-competitive agreements have the potential to cause great harm to the interests of consumers and / or other business entities in the relevant market. In order to effectively control anti-competitive agreements, the State needs to use many measures simultaneously, including measures to handle violations, especially fines in administrative or criminal sanctions play an important role. Nevertheless, the question is, what effective tools can be used to deal with violations of anti-competitive agreements and to determine the correlation between these measures and objectives is to design a way to control anti-competitive agreements in accordance with the context of Vietnam's economy in this comprehensive integration period. The article analyzes the remaining limitations in the mechanism of handling violations and provides directions to improve the law on handling of anti-competitive agreements.*

Keywords: *Anti-competitive agreement, compete, complete; handling, law.*

MORE AWARE OF THE VIETNAM'S DEVELOPMENT WAY THAT NGUYEN AI QUOC FOUND IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR VIETNAM'S DEVELOPMENT

*Assoc. Prof. Tran Thi Thu Hoai, Faculty of Political Theory,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract : *The way to save country that Ho Chi Minh found for the people of Vietnam in the early twentieth century is to liberate the people according to the proletarian revolution trajectory. This choice has proven its correctness in both theory and practice. The paper contributes to clarify advantages and disadvantages, opportunities and challenges that this road has created for the development of Vietnam during the past century and the present period. We have exploited and used all the advantages the opportunities to create miraculous victories in two big wars to protect national independence in the twentieth century. The difficulties and challenges are to accumulate internal resources large enough to overcome the long gap between the poor and backward state of the country and the real goal of socialism. The key issue to overcome difficulties and challenges is to consolidate the Communist Party of Viet Nam, make the Party really "mobilize the force and creativity of the people", promote enormous strength from the people.*

Keywords: *Ho Chi Minh, national independence, proletarian revolution, thoroughly.*

COMPLETE THE REGULATIONS OF THE LAW ON ANTI - COMPETITIVE AGREEMENT IN LABOR

*Prof. Dr. Tran Van Nam, LL.M. Tran Thi Nguyet, Faculty of Law,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstracts: *Inadequacies in the regulations on anti-competitive agreements in the field of labor law is a huge problem, arising from the absence of legal regulations. This has made many legitimate benefits of employers not regulated by law as an object protected by anti-competitive agreement. The law and the labor contract parties do not specify the objects protected by anti-competitive agreement. Lawful interest of workers are not guaranteed. The law has no regulations on dispute resolution mechanism relating to restraint of competition. The post focuses on analyzing the inadequacies of the law on anti-competitive agreement in Labor Law; At the same time, the post come up with some solutions to improve the law on anti-competitive agreement in labor law.*

Key word: *Inadequacies, labor, improve, anti-competitive agreements.*

IMPROVING SOCIAL SECURITY POLICIES IN VIETNAM

Do Van Hai, Faculty of Political Economy, Political Academy, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Abstract: *Social security is a system of policies and solutions to ensure income security and protect the lives of people of all strata from unexpected risks and impacts in life; arousing the spirit of solidarity and mutual assistance in social community; contribute to hunger eradication and poverty alleviation, ensuring social justice. Social security is both a stable factor and a driving force for national development. In this article, the author presents some solutions to perfect social security policies in Vietnam in the coming years.*

Keywords: *Social security, policies, Viet Nam.*

TRAINING AND FOSTERING THE OFFICIAL STAFF AT HANOI UNIVERSITY OF HOME AFFAIRS

*Vu Ba Anh Tung, Organization and staff Office,
Hanoi University Of Home Affairs.*

Abstract: *The educational officer as a provider of public services in the field of education and training. They are indispensable workforce in the implementation of the work of the unit or organization, and, they are also the people who directly implemented the obligation of state management in the field of education and training. Hanoi University of Home Affairs with its own special university specializes in training the officers and human resources to meet the requirements of the interior industry in particular and for society in general according to the direction of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Therefore, training and fostering the officers staff of the school is one of the urgent requirements in the phase of promoting construction, developing high quality staff to serve the education and training career of the country's home affairs and industry. The article discusses the contents of the training of officials in the universities, directly researching at University of Home Affairs and suggesting some solutions and effective tools to perform this work effectively for the university.*

Keywords: *Education, training, fostering, officer, lecturer, management officer, university, Hanoi University of Home Affairs.*

COMPLETING THE PROVISIONS OF VIETNAM'S CIVIL CODE 2015 TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Kieu Thi Thuy Linh, Faculty of Civil Law, Hanoi Law University

LLM. Deo Thi Thuy, Faculty of Law, Tay Bac University

Abstract : *The paper focuses on analyzing connections as well as aspects that need to be revised, amended, or supplemented in civil law that its basis is the Civil Code, to create a legal framework to regulate social relationships in private life to aim sustainability in the development process. The current Civil Code of Vietnam has achieved specific goals, but there are still many inappropriate points which need to be further improved.*

Keywords: *Vietnam's Civil Code, sustainable development, amendment, supplement, provisions.*

STATUS OF ECOLOGICAL ETHICS OF NEU'S STUDENTS AND SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

*MA. Le Thi Hong Thuan, MA. Nguyen Thuy Linh,
MA. Nguyen Thi Mai Lan*

Faculty of Political Theory, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *Students are a unique, quintessential social force in the youth class and a major force to complement the intellectuals. Students are also the main force contributing to the sustainable development of the country in the future. Ecological ethics of students have both immediate and long-term benefits, so it is considered to be the most effective, profound and lasting. In addition to professional qualifications and ethical qualities in general, ecological ethics in particular is one of the criteria to assess the capacity of students when they graduate and join the human resources for national development. Students of the National Economic University will become economists, business administrators in the future, directly participating in the process of industrialization and modernization of the country associated with sustainable development, so ecological ethics is even more necessary. This article focuses research on the status of the ecological ethics of NEU's students in present about consciousness, standards, behavior, thereby giving some recommendations in order to improve more and more ecological ethics for students, the most important of which is due to the student themselves.*

Keywords: *ecological ethics, ecological ethics of students, students of national economic university.*

SOME SOLUTIONS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM TODAY

Hoang Thi Hai Yen, Thai Nguyen University of Technology

Abstract : *Social sciences and humanities (Social Sciences and Humanities) are responsible for studying the laws of formation and development of society and people, of the relationship between human beings, between humans and the environment and society. Therefore, Social Sciences and Humanities have an increasingly important role for the development and social progress of each country. In our country, Social Sciences and Humanities have the function of basic and comprehensive research on Vietnamese society and people, providing scientific arguments for planning guidelines, policies for national construction and development, and protecting national defense, contributing to improving the intellectual level, participating in the evaluation of programs and projects of socio-economic development, building and developing social sciences and human resources to meet the country's development requirements. Therefore, in the task of promoting industrialization, modernization and international integration, human resources of Social Sciences and Human Resources plays an important role. However, the current situation of Social Sciences and Humanities human resources still faces many difficulties and limitations, requiring appropriate solutions to promote the efficiency of this human resource.*

Keywords: *social sciences and humanities, human resources, international integration.*

ASSITANCE OF JUSTICE OF SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE MARKET - ORIENTED SOCIAL ECONOMY IN VIETNAM TODAY

*Dr. To Hien Tha, MA. Truong Tat Think,
Le Quy Don Technical University, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Ensuring equality of "social welfare" will directly create motivation for socio-economic development, socio-political stability, create favorable conditions and opportunities for each person to develop comprehensively. Based on deep awareness and creative application of the views of Marxism-Leninism to the circumstances of Vietnam, our Party and State stated: "realizing social progress and social justice in every step and every policy, harmoniously developing material and spiritual life, continually improving the welfare of all members of the society in terms of food, accommodation, travel, study, rest, medication, and physical improvement, obligations to interests, dedication to enjoyment, individual interests to the benefits of communities and society. " The essay focuses on clarifying: The concept of social welfare, ensuring equality of social welfare and the position and role of ensuring equality in social welfare in the socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam today.*

Keywords: *Social Equality; Social Welfare; Social Justice.*

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL INSURANCE ON WORKERS' WAGES AND JOBS IN VIETNAM

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Vinh Giang, Mai Quoc Bao, Faculty of Human
Resources Economics and Management, National Economics University*

Abstract: *Based on the rationale and reality of social insurance in Vietnam, this paper points to the impact of increasing social insurance rate on wages and job of workers. And then, the study discusses and proposes some ideas to contribute to improve social insurance policy in Vietnam more and more reasonable and effective.*

Keywords: *Social insurance, Social insurance rate, Real wages, Jobs*

A STUDY ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST FEMALE YOUTH IN VIETNAM

*Dr. Trinh Mai Van, Research Management Department,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

*MA. Nguyen Van Dai, Faculty of Planning and Development,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

*Trinh Nguyen Anh Khoi, IBD student (IBD13.I), International School of
Management and Economics, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

*Tran Minh Quang, Auditing Student (58A), School of Accounting and
Auditing, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Gender-based violence has still become one of the debates among academics and policymakers. Studies in Vietnam on gender violence against women are still limited. This study aims to explore gender violence further among young women. The sample size is 650 for online surveys and 12 people in in-depth interviews. This study indicates that gender-based violence is prevalent and has both economic, physical and emotional consequences for victims. In addition, a part of the population advocates for this type of violence. This study also provides some policy recommendations to limit gender violence against young women.*

Keywords: *Gender-based Violence, Female, Vietnam, Youth*

FACTORS INFLUENCING URBAN VIETNAMESE YOUNGSTERS' ONLINE SHOPPING HESITATION

*Le Pham Khanh Hoa, Nguyen Thi Duong Linh, Dong Thi Thanh Thuy,
Tran Thi Hong, Nguyen Thi Bao Ngoc, Faculty of Marketing,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *With the explosive growth of e-commerce and online buying in Vietnam, the youngsters are main drivers. But our research shows that they are not ready to buy online or familiar with this modern buying method. Online shopping hesitation in Vietnamese urban youngsters is common phenomenon which significantly caused by online buying concern, website availability, payment concern and situational factors. Probably Vietnamese online sellers or companies should enhance their trust, credibility and mechanism to protect online customers.*

Keywords: *E-commerce, Online shopping hesitation, online shopping abandonment.*



**PART 4:
URBAN AND REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

SOLUTIONS FOR DEVELOPING HIGH QUALITY HUMAN RESOURCE TO MEET THE TARGETS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION OF NAM DINH PROVINCE

*Co Huy Le, Faculty of Human Resource Management,
Hanoi University Of Home Affair*

Abstract: *The article mentions the task of developing human resource to meet the needs of industrialization and modernization of Nam Dinh province in the context of market economy, international integration and knowledge economy. Raising the innovation requirements for developing high quality human resource in Nam Dinh province for socio-economic development in the direction of industry and modernity. Based on the conditions and requirements of Nam Dinh province, it is necessary to identify effective solutions to develop high quality human resource to ensure sufficient quantity, quality and uniformity of high quality human resource structure to meet the targets of industrialization and modernization of Nam Dinh province and contribute to the socio-economic development of this locality in the current period.*

Key words: *Human resource, high quality human resource, industrialization and modernization, development, high quality human resource, Nam Dinh province.*

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW URBAN AREAS THAT ARE FRIENDLY AND MEET THE AGING NEEDS OF THE POPULATION

*M.Sc. La Ngoc Mai, Faculty of Human Resources Economics and Management,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Approaching from the perspective of analyzing the needs of the elderly, as well as the increasing number of the elderly in urban areas through data of the Population and Housing Census of years and the survey of population change in Family Planning of Vietnam, the author has generalized the population aging process in Vietnam; In addition, the author also summarizes the theories and practices of some developed cities that have applied the active aging approach implemented by the World Health Organization (Who) in the “Active Aging” campaign, thereby, the author has given orientations for building a new and more friendly urban area to accommodate the elderly population in the future. New urban areas need to be built as well as adjusted to ensure the following aspects of active aging: raising awareness of the whole society in general and the elderly themselves in particular to help the elderly consider themselves a resource of the country; applying technology, synchronizing systematically, giving access to the elderly so that they can access all utilities and social services easily and conveniently; building infrastructure to support the care of the elderly both physically and mentally. By clearly recognizing and coordinating across the sectors, the country in general and cities in particular can completely narrow the fourth age of ‘decrepitude and dependence’ and expand the third age of ‘achievement and independence’ with the contribution of the elderly to the economic and social development.*

Keywords: *Air and water pollution, Physical environment, Population and environment*

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARINE ECONOMIC ZONE IN THE CENTRAL COAST - REALITIES AND SOLUTIONS

Ma Duc Han, Political Academy, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *During the Doi Moi period, the Party and the State paid special attention to the development of coastal economic zones (CEZs), identifying the CEZs as a new development model that is breakthrough, and plays a leading role in regional development and inter-regional. Thus, Vietnam will become a country which is "strong sea, rich in the sea, sustainable development, prosperity, security and safety". In this article, the author focuses on analyzing the process of formation and realities of development of the CEZs in the Central Coast. Based on these analyses, the author proposes a number of solutions to develop the CEZs in the Central Coast towards sustainability in the near future.*

Keywords: *Economic zone, Coastal economic zone, sustainable development of coastal economic zone.*

RAISING THE LEGAL AWARENESS OF THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINOUS OF THE NORTHERN VIETNAM-SITUATION AND SOLUTIONS

*Tran Thuy Linh, Department of Basic Science,
Thai Nguyen University of Information and Communication Technology*

Abstract: *Raising the legal awareness of grassroots cadres is an active and positive process through propaganda and education, making grassroots cadres gradually raise awareness and consolidate attitude, belief in law and improving the efficiency of applying legal knowledge to work effectively. The paper studies the status of raising the legal awareness of grassroots cadres in the northern mountainous region of Vietnam from which to propose necessary solutions.*

Key words: *Awareness raising, legal awareness, grassroots cadres, Northern mountainous region*

LESSONS APPLIED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINAL VALUE CHAINS IN QUANG NINH PROVINCE

Dr. Tran Trung Vy, Ha Long University, Quang Ninh, Viet Nam

Abstract: *Developing the value chain of medicinal herbs materials plays an important role in planting, exploiting and processing medicinal herbs materials, as an increase in the quantity and quality of agents participating in the pharmaceutical value chain in both width and depth. The article clarifies theoretical and practical issues on the development of medicinal value chains; factors affecting the development of the pharmaceutical value chain include both internal (subjective) factors and external (objective) factors. From that, it can identify how the factors affect the value chain of medicinal herbs in the study area. The author clarifies the benefits of analysing the value chain; contents of analysis of medicinal value chains: chain maps, quantification and detailed description of factors in the chain, economic chain analysis, chain upgrading. The study of medicinal development experiences of some localities such as Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Ha Giang and Da Lat from which draw lessons learned for the development of the medicinal value chain in Quang Ninh.*

Keywords: *Chain, Development, Medicinal Materials, Quang Ninh Pharmaceutical, Value Chain.*

TECTONIC GOVERNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT. A CASE STUDY IN VIETNAM'S MAJOR CITIES DURING COVID-19

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Phan The Cong, Dr. Nguyen Ngoc Quynh
Department of Economics, Thuongmai University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Tectonic Government has been a topic of interest to many scholars in recent years. This model appeared in Asia more than 30 years ago and is the goal of many countries around the world. This is a model in which the government plays a leading role, directing the development of a sustainable economy, a civilized society that promotes human values. One of the core issues related to improving the quality of life and safety of people is housing in large cities. An example of the impact of the tectonic government on the environment was analyzed during the COVID-19 pandemic that has recently occurred and spread worldwide. The period of pandemic showed the effectiveness of the Vietnamese government in disease control, adaptive policies and safe living together in a new situation, helping to develop sustainable urbans. The paper analyzes the modern tectonic government model and its application to sustainable urban development in Vietnam.*

Keywords: *Tectonic government; Tectonic state; Planning; Green urban; Sustainable development*

RESEARCH ON ROAD MAINTENANCE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT IN NINH BINH PROVINCE, VIETNAM

PhD. Bui Thi Hoang Lan, Faculty of Environmental, Climate Change and Urban Studies, National Economics University

Abstract: *Effectively using Road Maintenance Fund, ensuring the publicity and transparency are the important objects in the road maintenance. For past five years, the exploitation and maintenance activities of road have achieved many objective results, especially in capital mobilization. However, due to the lack of regular maintenance capital, the capital mobilization faces a lot of difficulties. Basically, it only meets the essential requirements for ensuring the safe and smooth traffic without the prevention of the works' degradation. In terms of periodic repair, only seriously broken positions are given priority for repair (local nature, thorough solution can't be reached), the periodic repair volume has not been fully implemented in accordance with regulations. As a result, the arrangement and allocation of expenses from Road Maintenance Fund should be researched accordingly and accurately compared to the actual requirements in order to improve the efficiency of capital use from Road Maintenance Fund.*

Key words: *Road maintenance, maintenance capital, capital management, road, Ninh Binh province.*

FACTORS INFLUENCING GREEN HOUSING PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR: A SURVEY FROM HANOI CITY, VIETNAM

*MSc. Nguyen Thanh Lan, Nguyen Minh Phuc, Pham Kieu Loan,
Tran Thi Tu Uyen, Faculty of Real Estate and Resources Economics,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *This study is focused on examining the impact of some factors on green housing behaviour (GHB) for urban consumers in Vietnam, an emerging economy. This research employs the extended Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) as the conceptual framework. The hypotheses are empirically tested using survey data obtained from consumers in Hanoi city, the capital of Vietnam. The findings indicate that all hypotheses received support from the data. Specifically, four factors including subjective norm, perceived GH value, health and environmental awareness media influences are found to have positive impacts on GHB. The research findings are discussed and implication for managers and policy makers are provided.*

Keywords: *Influencing factors, green housing, purchase behaviour, Theory of planned behaviour (TPB), Vietnam.*

GENTRIFICATION IN HUE CITADEL: URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN HERITAGE MANAGEMENT TASK

Pham Manh Hung, PhD Candidate, Doctor of Philosophy Program in Social Science (International Program), Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Thailand, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sciences, Hue University, Vietnam

Abstract: *This research presents generally about the process of gentrification in the Hue Citadel - a world cultural heritage has listed by UNESCO in Hue city, Vietnam. Under the pressure of urbanization, gentrification is considered as a task of heritage management followings local government policy, which is conducted for a long term in order to protect the monuments. Based on the qualitative research with observational research, document analysis, and description method, the research examines and analyzes phenomenon and progression of gentrification process through evaluating the policies of heritage preservation and urban management. Gentrification in Hue citadel is supported by many regulations and this is a complicated process with participating of diversities of actors. The research indicates that there is a gap in the policies of the heritage management causing conflicts for urban development issue; the local government needs to have more specific policies in order to solve the remaining problems and exploit the heritage space effectively. Besides, gentrification is a concept coined by the Western, so it is needed to develop appropriately to the concrete context when applying to Asia countries, especially Vietnam.*

Keywords: *Gentrification, Heritage Management, Hue Citadel, Urban Development Policy*

CONSUMERS' PURCHASING INTENTION TOWARD ORGANIC COSMETICS: INSIGHTS FROM HANOI

*MA. Nguyen Thu Nga, Do Thuy Dung, Phan Thi Quynh, Le Ngoc Binh,
Le Anh Dung, School of Trade and International Economics,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *The organic industry continues increasing year on year, and organic cosmetics has been emerging as a new trend. This qualitative study investigated the factors that affect Hanoi consumers' purchasing intention toward organic cosmetics based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). Data collected from 286 individuals from Hanoi were analyzed using multiple regression analysis via Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0. The results revealed that attitude, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control have a direct influence on consumers' purchasing intention of organic cosmetics whereas health consciousness was found to directly influence attitude. The findings of this research potentially benefits organic cosmetics enterprises in developing business strategies to attract consumers.*

Keywords: *consumers' purchasing intention, Hanoi, organic cosmetics, Theory of Planned Behavior*

TOWARD SUSTAINABLE GRADE A OFFICE BUILDINGS: A CASE STUDY IN HANOI

MSc. Nguyen Le Dieu Linh, Faculty of Land Management, Hanoi University of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam

Abstract: *In Vietnam, the office market has become very diversified and varied in type and quality, including Grade A, B, C and below Grade C office market. In which Grade A office market in big cities such as Hanoi has been active recently, thanks to attractive design and reasonable market rent of high quality office buildings. However, investors are gradually keen on sustainability and green development when developing their projects in Vietnam. According to Solidiance, green building adoption has been limited in Vietnam, with only 41 buildings receiving certifications to date. Green office buildings in Vietnam are either aimed at attracting high-paying tenants or are part of larger green industrial facility. This study provides the systematic review of experimental evidence on sustainability benchmark: a case study in Grade A Hanoi Office market in Vietnam. We focus on studies which buildings are considered to be assessed via Lotus certification system. Based upon the market research and case study analysis, broad areas that a developer and landlord must consider to maximize the value of the development. Finally, there are some solutions for green building culture of Grade A office market to take root in Vietnam. Firstly, we should show that environmental concerns require sustainable building practices, develop market and public education awareness. Secondly, cooperation should Demonstrate return on investment (ROI) of green projects, help government agencies to be proactive. Thirdly, we assess the demand for green building projects, improve cross-sectorial cooperation between market and government, instigate legislation, governmental support and initiative.*

Key words: *sustainability, Grade A, office market, net absorption, rent, occupancy, benchmark, Lotus certification system.*

ACCESS TO CREDIT MARKETS AND SELECTION OF CREDIT SOURCES OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS: THE CASE STUDY OF THE RED RIVER DELTA, VIETNAM

Ta Nhat Linh, Phan Thu Trang, Nguyen Thanh Huyen, School of Banking and Finance, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam
Philippe Lebailly, Economic and Rural Development Unit, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, University of Liege, Gembloux, Belgium

Abstract: *The role of agriculture sectors in the economic development of a country is undeniable, especially in developing and least-developed ones, ensuring food supply, increasing national income, export earnings and poverty reduction. Vietnam is known as an emerging market, depending directly on agriculture-related activities for their livelihood. However, the issue of rural credit access still remains a confounding problem. The paper focuses on identifying the determinants of credit access in rural areas of Vietnam using the Red River Delta as the case study, including formal and informal credit. The paper uses data from Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey 2018 (VHLSS 2018) of General Statistics Office of Vietnam. The probit and linear regression models are applied to investigate the factors that determine household credit accessibility, i.e., the households' decision to borrow and borrowing amounts. Results of this analysis reveal the different significant determinants of formal and informal credit market access. The implications of these findings for enhancing formal credit accessibility and reducing reliance on informal markets are considered.*

Keywords: *access to credit, developing countries, rural credit market, Vietnam*

MANAGEMENT OF COMPULSORY SOCIAL INSURANCE COLLECTION FROM THE NON-STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN BAC GIANG PROVINCE

Dr. Nguyen Thi Thanh Ha, Faculty of Industrial Economics, Thai Nguyen University of Technology, Thai Nguyen, Vietnam

Abstract: *Compulsory social insurance plays an important role to employees in every enterprises as it guarantees fully or partially offset employees income that is reduced or lost due to unpredicted sickness, maternity, labour accident, occupational disease, retirement or death, on the basis of their contributions to the social insurance fund. The expansion of the non-state-owned enterprises with stable and increasing labour force is a favourable condition for the development of compulsory social insurance. However, the collection of compulsory social insurance from non-state-owned enterprises faces a numerous difficulties, particularly NSE in developing area like Bac Giang province. This paper analyses the situation of the management of CSI collection from NSE in the period of 2016-2018 in Bac Giang province to find out the achievements, limitations and suggest possible solutions to overcome the difficulties in the upcoming years.*

Keywords: *Compulsory Social Insurance, Management, Non-state-owned Enterprises.*

ROLE OF OUT-STATE ENTERPRISES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THAI NGUYEN PROVINCE

*Dr. Pham Thi Ngoc Van, MA. Nguyễn Thị Thu Trang,
University of Economics & Business Administration,
Thai Nguyen University, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Businesses play a very important role in the economy. Thai Nguyen province has 96.2% of non-state enterprises and more than 95% of them are small and super small scale. However, the development of this economic component is not commensurate with the available potential. By the method of empirical quantitative statistical research (the method of dividing the time series, the method of absolute and relative comparison, ...). and secondary data sources were collected from the Statistical Office and departments of Thai Nguyen province. The paper analyzes the overall role of non-state enterprises in socio-economic development of Thai Nguyen, thereby proposing some solutions to support and encourage investment of this enterprise sector in the coming time.*

Keywords: *Enterprises, Non-state enterprises, Economic growth*

MODEL OF TRADITIONAL BROCADE WEAVING CONSERVATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF H'MONG ETHNIC MINORITY SUNG PHAI - LAI CHAU

*M.Phil. Nguyen Thi Tham, Department of Political Theory,
National Economics University, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Lai Chau province pays great attention to conserving traditional craft in general and brocade weaving in particular. Lao Cai, Dien Bien and Ha Giang have succeeded in conserving and developing brocade embroidery. The article introduces some brocade weaving models in the northern mountainous provinces of Vietnam and introduces brocade weaving models in Sung Phai, Lai Chau with achievements and limitations that exist on the basis of It proposed solutions to preserve traditional career development.*

Keywords: *Brocade weaving, Sung Phai, Lai Chau.*

ORGANIC FOODS BUYING INTENTION'S BARRIERS OF YOUNG URBAN VIETNAMESE

*Le Pham Khanh Hoa, Faculty of Marketing,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

*Nguyen Thi Phuong Anh, Tran Ngoc Anh, Vu Diem Hang
Pham Hoai Phuong, Chu Thi Hong Quyen, School of Advanced Education
Program, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Organic foods have some advantages in the media messages and expertise's suggestions. Consumers still hesitate to buy them because of some constraints. In the context of Vietnam, we found 9 barriers of organic food buying intention of 313 young urban high qualified consumers. The results significantly showed that unsatisfaction ($\beta = -0.463, p < 0.000$) and price ($\beta = -0.319, p < 0.000$) of organic foods are the two most high-ranking main reasons prevents young consumers from buying organic foods. Utilitarian elements tended to be higher impact than rational elements in purchasing organic foods. With the limitations of low established measures, we hope future researches develop more measures for the area of organic foods and focus more on exploring barriers of intention to buy.*

Keywords: *Buying intention, organic foods, young consumers, Vietnam.*

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC NETWORK IN MYITKYNA, KACHIN STATE, MYANMAR

Prof.Dr. Seng Aung, Geography Department, University of Myitkyina, Myanmar

Abstract: *Myitkyina is the capital of Kachin State and situated on the western bank of the Ayeyarwaddy River covered a wide flat topography and elevation is (475) feet above sea level. Myitkyina is made up of urban infrastructure development such as housing development, road upgrading, boom economic functions, fertile agricultural areas and it is pull factors of urban expansion and increase population. A series of socio-economic activities depend upon natural environment and a set of proposals for Myitkyina depend mainly upon natural environment. The study needs is to address the critical field of each sector including jade mining, gold extraction, fishing, plantation and agriculture encroachment. There are different sectors of economic activities and trade network is in all directions especially with China. Each sector is related to socio-economic development and environment. Banking is better than before and both private and government sectors are improving in Myitkyina. So this research would be discussed on urban development and economic activities toward sustainable development.*

Key words: *infrastructure development, housing development, urban expansion, socio-economic activities.*



**PART 5:
ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS
AND MANAGEMENT**

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY IN VIETNAM TODAY

Assoc. Prof. Mrs. Le Thi Thanh Ha

Institute of Philosophy, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi.

Abstract: *In recent years, environmental security issues have emerged as an urgent phenomenon of social life. In Vietnam, environmental quality is changing in a way that is detrimental to human life. Without maintaining environmental security, there is not any existence and development of human as well as human society. One of the causes of environmental insecurity is the negative impact of globalization. Therefore, the article points out the negative effects of globalization affecting environmental security, based on which some solutions are proposed to maintain environmental security in Vietnam in the context of globalization the current.*

Key words: *Globalization, Environmental security, Vietnam*

IMPACT OF THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Dr. Le Thi Hanh, University of Finance - Business Administration

Abstract: *Human health blends with the environment. From local communities to global communities, the environment provides natural resources that promote the development of industries and the economy and affects diverse public issues such as health and coping and recovery of natural disasters, energy and food security. As the planet becomes increasingly stressed, action on environmental issues - such as climate change, biodiversity and public health - constitutes some of the most pressing and significant challenges. Innovations of the Fourth Industrial Revolution have great potential to improve global environmental management and governance and provide the system change needed to create clean, resource-safe economies. and comprehensive.*

Keywords: *Fourth Industrial Revolution, Environment*

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES IN LAND ACCUMULATION AND CONCENTRATION IN VIETNAM

MA. Hoang Ngoc Huong, National Defense Academy, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *Vietnam's agricultural production is facing great opportunities in the context of global integration but also challenges. Land, basic and essential production materials and agricultural production are facing the biggest obstacles for the development of modern and sustainable agriculture. Studies have shown that the dispersion, fragmentation, and smallness of plots and separation parcels of land make it difficult to apply science, technology, and mechanization to modern and commodity-oriented agriculture production. Hence, land accumulation and concentration have been recognized as an important path to serve such production. This paper aims at analyzing the situation of land accumulation and concentration in Vietnam in the current circumstance both in theoretical and practical aspects. Since land accumulation and concentration create favorable conditions for mechanization for the moving of the agricultural sector towards a commodity production model, it faces multiple challenges in practices under a variety of forms of accumulation and concentration. Besides providing a more clear explanation of related concepts to land accumulation and concentration theoretically, the paper explores the practices of land accumulation and concentration at different speeds in typical localities. Solutions and recommendations are developed to contribute to the renovation of land policies and laws in the period of comprehensively promoting the renovation process*

Keywords: *Farmer household, land accumulation, land concentration, land policy.*

APPLYING THE COMMUNITARIANISM IN THE ORIENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT IN VIETNAM TODAY

*Dr. Nguyen Hong Son, Dr. Nguyen Thi Bich Thuy, MA. Nguyen Thi Mai Lan
Faculty of Political Theory, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *In recent decades, "sustainable development" has become a fashionable key phrase in mass media and academic research. In broad terms, sustainable development can be applied at different levels: international, regional, national, regional, human communities, families as well as individuals. Vietnam is also not out of this trend, in which applies Vietnamese communityism to solve a range of cultural and development issues. Vietnamese communityism is one of the core values of Vietnamese traditional political culture, conceived and developed in the history of national construction, defense and the openness of the Vietnamese nation. Today, in the context of globalization and international integration, it is necessary to fully realize and promote Vietnamese communityism in order to arouse social forces and social capital, in order to best deal with the situation. between the individual, the community and the entire nation; between national and international; between history, present and future; between survival and development.*

Keywords: *Communitarianism, sustainable development, Vietnam.*

EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON THE ROLE OF LAND USE RIGHTS ON THE TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE IN VIETNAM

*Kieu Nguyet Kim, Banking Academy, Hanoi, Vietnam
Nguyen Thi Minh, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Land use rights play an important role in agricultural productivity because they have some certain effects on farmers' decisions and therefore they also affects productivity. This research focuses on analyzing the impact of agricultural land use rights on the total factor productivity of farm households by using fixed effect and quantile regression. The results show that, in both models, households with the land use right certificates (LURCs) had higher total factor productivity than others. In addition, other factors such as growing area, weather, ethnic group, householder's qualification, average income and local governance policies also have a significant impact on productivity. In this article, the author has suggested some recommendations to improve the farm productivity of farm households.*

Key words: *fixed effect, quantile regression, total factor productivity, farm households in Vietnam.*

RESULTS OF A CHOICE EXPERIMENT SURVEY TO ESTIMATE WILLINGNESS-TO-PAY FOR AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS IN HANOI CITY

*Dr. Nguyen Cong Thanh, Faculty of Environmental, Climate Change
and Urban Studies, National Economics University, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Air pollution has been a major concern for people around the world, especially in urban areas of developing countries, such as Ha Noi city. Based on the choice experiment approach, this paper presents estimates of residents' willingness-to-pay (WTP) for improving air quality of Ha Noi. Hanoi residents expressed their strong preferences for increase of green spaces and reduction of air pollution-related deaths. The mean marginal WTP for the increase of 1 m² in per-capita tree cover is estimated at 3,692 VND per month; and for the reduction of 1 in 100,000 death related air pollution is about 1,591 VND per month. Hanoi residents appear to be willing to pay monthly 97,000 VND for the maximal improvements in air quality. This maximum amount of WTP accounts for about 0.43% of household income. The information on residents' WTP for improving air quality would be useful for policy makers in investing effectively in controlling air pollution given the budget limitation.*

Keywords: *Air pollution, Choice experiment, Ha Noi*

TWO-WAY IMPACTS OF CRUDE OIL PRICE MOVEMENTS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY IN VIETNAM

Dr. Luong Van Hai, Hanoi Open University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *The paper focuses on the development of crude oil prices in the international market in recent years, analyzing the two-way impacts of such developments on the Vietnamese economy from different perspectives on security, national capacity and socio-economic sustainable development goals, environmental protection, on which basis to draw conclusions and recommend solutions according to the research objectives of the article.*

Keywords: *two-way impact, oil price volatility, sustainable development, energy security*

PAYMENTS FOR FOREST ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES IN VIETNAM WITH THE DIFFERENT MECHANISMS

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School of Hospitality and Tourism, Hue University, Hue, Vietnam

Abstract: *In Vietnam, payment for forest environmental services (PFES) is in the orientation for socialization of national forest protection in Vietnam and has made great strides in the last decade. The paper clarified two cases of implementing PFES with the different mechanism of payment in Phu Loc district (Thua Thien Hue province) and Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park (Quang Binh Province). In the first case, PFES is indirect method by a clean water supply company. With an appropriate mechanism, indigenous people has been able to involve in PFES policy. However, due to the low payment amount, PFES money has not had a prominent role in improving the local livelihoods. In the second one, tourism companies have been the direct payers to use the environmental services from forest. It is worth mentioning in this situation that there was no involvement of local people in PFES. This implementation mechanism prevented local people from participating and benefiting from the policy. Whether it is direct payment or indirect payment, the overall goal of PFES is always concern to ensure the livelihoods of local people. Therefore, after awarding the limitations from the PFES implementation process, the suggestions will be given to improve the policy.*

Keywords: *Local livelihoods, payment for Forest environmental services, ,payment mechanism of PFES, PFES.*

**CURRENT SITUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL
SANITATION AND SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL
SANITATION IN THE MONG ETHNIC MINORITY AREAS
IN THE NORTHWEST REGION**

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Abstract: *The study of the situation of environmental sanitation, identification and evaluation of the situation of environmental sanitation so that there is a basis for proposing solutions to improve environmental sanitation for the Mong ethnic minority area in the Northwest region is very important and urgent in the current period and must be implemented through 01 project. This project was conducted in 2013 and 2014. The method of implementing the project is based on two specific contents: Content 1: Investigating, surveying and assessing the situation of environmental sanitation in the Mong ethnic minority communities in the Northwest region (Case study of two provinces of Son La and Dien Bien in 2013), Content 2: Building a model to improve environmental sanitation in Kho Bua village, Pu Nhung commune, Tuan Giao district, Dien Bien province (2014).*

Key words: *Environmental sanitation; Assess the status of environmental sanitation; Solutions to improve environmental sanitation; Mong ethnic minority area; Northwestern region.*

THE STUDY ON MYANMAR AND ASEAN ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

Dr. Ah Mar, Associate professor, History Dept, East Yangon University, Myanmar

Abstract: *ASEAN has cooperated closely in promoting environmental cooperation among its member countries Since 1977. Myanmar became one of the ASEAN members in 1997. Since then, Myanmar has been participating actively in ASEAN programmers and activities includings environmental issues. The Government of the Union of Myanmar formed the National Commission for Enviromental Affairs (NCEA) in Februaey 1990. This paper is based on Literature, information and publications from relevant institutions, various Libraries and internet sources using descriptive method of study. ASEAN must address a number of environmental problem and challenges that may emerge as hindrances to the accomplishment of a clean and green ASEAN in ASEAN vision 2020. Climate change is one of the most complex challenges of twenty first century. ASEAN region is very vulnerable to environmental issues especially **global warming and climate change** and their consequence deforestation. The emergence of development of ASEAN is terribly threatened by the climate change because most of ASEAN depend on the agricultural commodities for their economic growth. ASEAN reconized the benefits of collective action and tries to efforts in achieving sustainable environmental through the cooperation and convention of ASEAN Socio-cultural community Blueprint(2009-2015).*

Key Words: *ASEAN, Enviromental Cooperation, Global warming, Climate Change*

ENERGY SECURITY ENERGY ELECTRICITY OF VIETNAM OIL AND GAS GROUP FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

*Dr. Nguyen Thi Truc Phuong, Finance And Accounting Department,
University Of Food Industry, HoChiMinh City, Vietnam*

Abstract: *In recent years, the Vietnam National Oil and Gas Group has not only played a role of supplying oil and gas for the energy of the economy but also has been expanding into the field of electricity production, making an important contribution to ensuring security of electrical energy. The paper focuses on clarifying this role of the Vietnam National Oil and Gas Group for socio-economic sustainable development, protecting the ecological environment and combating climate change.*

Key words: *electrical power, oil and gas corporation, sustainable development, environmental protection*

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FROM MARBLE EXTRACTION IN MANDALAY REGION: A CASE STUDY OF SAGYIN VILLAGE, MADAYA TOWNSHIP/ MYANMAR

Prof. Dr. Khin Khin Soe, Department of Geography, Sittway University, Myanmar

Abstract: *Sagyin village, Madaya township ranks among the least developed and accessible village of Mandalay region. Marble hills area, low population density, infrastructural deficits and mostly crafts and handicraft supported subsistence economy, partly community-based tourism, limit the current socio-economic development. There are 6000 population of 1600 households, one-thirds of the population depend on agriculture in Sagyin village. About 80% of the population makes their major livelihood as a stone carving business. This paper presents the findings of a study that explored the socio-economic and environmental issues associated with marble extraction. Although stone carving work has no positive impacts on environments, the local communities are enjoying some benefits of positive social impacts including creating job opportunity, attracting tourists, maintaining traditional cultures, spending more time for families. The research investigates processes of recent local socio-economic characteristics. The research is based on the analysis of (inter)national literature and empirical (quantitative and qualitative) data, collected in three research fieldwork campaigns in 2019. Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis, thematic mapping, transcripts of 45 expert and household interviews and information from field observation is combined in a mixed method approach. The results documents myriad of environmental issues including: landslides and soil erosion, natural resource degradation, ecosystem damages, water, noise and visual pollutions, vibration and resource depletion by overexploitation with modern technology. This informs the need to develop effective monitoring systems that guarantees environmental and social management plan compliance by this business. The findings are explained and discussed and recommendations for improved local's socio-economic conditions and systematic management for environment and natural resources.*

Keywords: *environmental issues, landslides and soil erosion, health problems, natural resource degradation, ecosystem damages*

SURVEY ON THE USAGE OF SINGLE - USE/ DISPOSABLE PLASTICS IN VIETNAMESE STUDENTS

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National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Disposable/ Single-use plastic has become more prevalent in production and consumption than other materials due to the advantages it may bring. However, wastes from SUP, especially plastic packages, account for nearly half of the global plastic wastes, causing potential environmental problems. Students are not only a big group but also an influential group in the process of reducing SUP in Vietnam. Research on the state of students' usage of SUP aiming at recommendations to raising awareness, changing attitudes and behavior of consuming SUP products among Vietnamese university students will contribute to spread the positive impacts on the society. The survey carried out in a sample of 362 university students to explore the state of usage and the factors affecting the usage of SUP among Vietnamese students. SUP products that often used by students include nylon bags, water bottles, cups, straws, food containers, spoons, plates, knives, etc. Frequency of using plastic bags is from 6 to 10 or more than 10 time a week. 87.6% of students are partly aware, but only 45% understood the full impact of SUP products on the environment. Up to 95.6% of students are willing to participate in environmental programs or join the program if the program be organized with appropriate content. Therefore, universities need to promote the organization of communication programs, implement effective environmental events to attract the participation of students. Other recommendations were figured out based on survey's results on students' intention to reduce using SUP products and students' point of view of the Government role in SUP products reducing programs.*

Key words: *Disposable/ single-use plastic (SUP), Vietnamese students, students' intention and point of view.*

PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN LAO PDR: A CASE STUDY OF IMPACTS AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

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Environmental of Lao PDR*

*Prof. Dr. Tran Tho Dat, Associate Prof. Dr Dinh Duc Truong,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Payments for ecosystem services (PES), also known as payments for environmental services (or benefits), are incentives offered to farmers or landowners in exchange for managing their land to provide some sort of ecological service. They have been defined as a transparent system for the additional provision of environmental services through conditional payments to voluntary providers. These programmes promote the conservation of natural resources in the marketplace. This paper studies the impacts of PES scheme for local people at villages in Bolikhamxay Province, Lao PDR. It first gives an overall picture of PES at provincial level before going to details of local awareness of forest values and protection as well as the impacts of PES implementation to dimensions of local people livelihood and forest protection behaviors.*

Keyword: *payment for ecological services, deforestation, community livelihood, governance*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INTENTION TO DEVELOP GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN IN COFFEE PRODUCTION IN TAY NGUYEN, VIETNAM

Pham Van Chinh, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *This study explores the factors that influence the intention of developing green supply chains in Central Highlands coffee production. The author surveyed 392 households in which: 131 households have participated in the green supply chain in coffee production, 261 households have not participated in the green supply chain. Using quantitative research methods, using software supporting SPSS 22.0 to analyze and verify the reliability of the Cronbach's Alpha scale, Factor analysis (EFA), correlation analysis, regression analysis. The results show that there are 5 factors that influence the intention of developing green supply chains in coffee production. Based on the research results of the author also implies that the ability to develop the green supply chain in coffee production is joined by many households, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase coffee production.*

Keywords: *Green, supplychain, coffee, Central Highlands*



**PART 6:
CLIMATE CHANGE AND
SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT**

HANOI TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

*MBA. Do Minh Diep, Faculty of Foreign Languages,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *The tourism industry is globally a rapid developing one. Through sustainable tourism, social dislocation, loss of cultural heritage, economic dependence and ecological degradation are reduced. This paper discusses the sustainable tourism in Hanoi. As the capital city of Vietnam, Hanoi is fast growing developed in different aspects, becoming an attractive destination for not only the internal but also the external tourists. Nevertheless, Hanoi has posed a set of problems in sustaining the tourism in terms of economy, environment, culture and society... As a result, a number of recommendations should be considered such as human resources improving, market segmentation and technological application in marketing and communication.*

Keywords: *Hanoi tourism; sustainability; sustainable tourism*

THE PROPOSALS FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE CONDITIONS IN QUANG BINH PROVINCE

*Dr. Nguyen Tien Thanh, Department of Hydro-meteorological Modeling and
Forecasting, Thuyloi University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *The natural disaster risks like floods or tropical cyclones occurred in Vietnam generally and Quang Binh province particularly have been becoming more complex. It is expected to frequently increase due to changing in climate. These could be cause of negative effects on sustainable development and management of natural resources and socio-economic. Therefore, the goals of this study is to propose the solutions for a sustainable development of socio-economic under climate change conditions in Quang Binh province. In this study, numerical models of regional climate and hydrologic and hydraulic are applied to project the changes in precipitation, temperature and inundated areas in the year 2030s under the scenario of representative concentration pathways RCP8.5. The results reveal that the temperature is expected to increase by 1.5°C in the northern communes of Tuyen Hoa and Minh Hoa districts like Thanh Hoa, Trong Hoa and Thanh Thach. The precipitation is increasingly expected to 2.1% in the communes of central province like Vinh Ninh. Combined with the inundated areas projected for 2030s, non-structural and structural solutions are proposed like (i) construction of drainage pumping stations for low-lying areas of Quang Trach, Bo Trach and Le Thuy districts and (ii) Integration and adjustment of crop structure under a strong projected change in precipitation and temperature for Tuyen Hoa and Minh Hoa districts.*

Keywords: *Climate change, flood, Quang Binh, sustainable development, water resources.*

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA: A PANEL DATA APPROACH

*Assoc. Prof. Dr Nguyen Xuan Thach, Training Management Department,
Academy of Finance, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *To the best of our knowledge, a very few studies have focused on the effects of energy consumption on climate change in developing and developed countries. The purpose of this paper is to study the effects of energy consumption on carbon dioxide emission in the South-east Asian countries, including Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Using a panel data analysis in the period over 1971-2014, the study analyzes based on the methods of fixed, random effects, and pooled ordinary least squares. The data were collected from World Development Indicators, Department of Statistics in relevant countries used in the study. Our results demonstrate that energy consumption has negatively affected on CO₂ emission but insignificant. The government in these countries could be confident to continue using energy for manufacturing and citizen life.*

Keywords: *Carbon dioxide emission, energy consumption, fixed effect, pooled OLS, random effect.*

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA

*Hoang Thi Quyen, Faculty of Sociology and Development,
Regional Academy of Politics 4, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *In recent years, climate and environmental changes have brought about drastic and rapid shifts in the relative importance of individual sectors and occupations in the world economy. This means that more and more people will have to adapt to a change of job or career - almost certainly involving different skills - during their working life. In an attempt to address this issue, the author reviews the literature on the analysis of research to suggest theoretical as well as practical guidance to answer the question on how climate change affects occupational mobility in Mekong River Delta. My review reveals that, to date, we still know little about occupational mobility caused by extreme weather events and changing seasons. However, many researchers believe that: in the Mekong River Delta we're already witnessing the loss of lives and livelihoods because of extreme weather events and changing seasons. Working people are on the frontlines of climate change, with more than 2 million people displaced from their homes. But the question has not been answered yet such as: how climate change affect jobs? How do people adapting to climate change through occupational mobility in Mekong River Delta? What can we do to help people, especially the poor, women and ethnic minorities overcome difficulties caused by climate change? This is still the motivation for scientists to continue researching. In this article, I contribut to find the gaps that have not yet been mentioned in previous works about occupational mobility caused by climate change.*

Keywords: *climate change, Mekong River Delta, occupational mobility*

IMPACT OF THE BREADTH AND DEPTH OF OUTREACH ON OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY IN VIETNAM'S FORMAL MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS

Dr. Ha Van Duong, Postgraduate Training Institute, Hong Bang International University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Abstract : *The breadth and depth outreach, and operational sustainability are the microfinance outreach indicators and its very important progression was monitored by microfinance institutions (MFIs). This study analyzed the impact of the breadth and depth outreach on operational sustainability of formal MFIs. The study used the regression analysis on a set of panel data from 2010 to 2019 of all formal MFIs in Vietnam. The results showed the breadth of outreach had a positive relationship with operational sustainability; the depth of outreach had a negative relationship with operational sustainability. Through the findings the study offers policy implication, recommends and helps the managers and policy-makers to understand this impact for effective and sustainable management of formal MFIs.*

Keywords: *Breadth of outreach, depth outreach, microfinance, operational sustainability*

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN VIET NAM

Hoang Ngoc Huong, Faculty of Political Economy, Political Academy, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Abstract: *In Vietnam, agriculture plays an important role in the country's economy in terms of poverty reduction, food security. Studies have shown that Vietnam is one of the countries that most affected by climate change because of its geographical and natural conditions together with its fast but massive and unplanned urbanization. There are many research and studies that have been conducted to assess the impacts of climate change on different sectors. In this article, the authors analyze the impacts of climate change on agricultural production in Vietnam, suggesting some solutions to develop agricultural production in Vietnam in the coming time.*

Keywords: *Agriculture production, climate change, Viet Nam*

EXPLOITING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES FROM THE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT VIEW: CASE STUDY IN TRAN VAN THOI DISTRICT, CA MAU PROVINCE

Trinh Minh Chanh, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology

Abstract: *Vietnam's tourism industry is currently increasingly improving, as well as gradually becoming a key tourism industry in the country. Exploiting the values of marine cultural heritage of localities and regions to become a typical tourist product is completely consistent with the guidelines and policies of the Party and the Government. To do so requirements in the orientation of Government management from the central to local levels; the contribution of domestic and international travel businesses; the readiness of the local community and the interest of tourists. Exploiting cultural values that need to approach the goals of tourism and the sustainable development of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO); reference to Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC); Need to learn from the experience of countries in the world and the region. Hence, there are orientations and solutions to maintain, preserve and promote the values of Vietnam's cultural and maritime heritage. Each locality has a different tourism culture, to attract tourists to visit and explore. The main objective of the paper is to exploiting the cultural heritage values from the sustainable tourism development view: case study in Tran Van Thoi District, Ca Mau Province.*

Keywords: *Cultural heritage, Sustainable tourism, Nghinh Ong festival.*

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICIES IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Dr. Ha Huy Ngoc, Dr. Tran Thi Tuyet, Institute of Human Geography, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *According to the Climate change and sea-level rise scenarios 2016, if the sea level rises by 1m, the Mekong Delta is most at risk of flooding (38.9% of the area), in which, Hau Giang province is the largest flooded area (80.6%) (MONRE, 2016). If this scenario occurs without coping solutions, it will greatly affect the socio-economic development and the environment of the region. Recognizing this, the Government has soon developed policies, as well as action plans to adapt to climate change (CC) for the region. However, policies and programs to cope with climate change are still inadequate and limited. In order to complete the climate change coping policies in the Mekong Delta in the current new context, the Government and localities in the region need to implement more comprehensive and practical solutions to the region.*

Keywords: *Policy; Climate change adaptation; the Mekong Delta.*

SOME PROBLEMS OF LAND ACCUMULATION AND CONCENTRATION IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AN GIANG PROVINCE IN THE PERIOD OF 2010-2020

*M.A. Nguyen Thi Xuan Loc, Department of Tourism and Vietnam Studies,
Nguyen Tat Thanh University*

Abstract: *An Giang is the province that has right directions and timely decisions of agriculture, in which the model of land accumulation and concentration is implemented in many forms, bringing high efficiency in agricultural development. However, land accumulation and concentration is also facing difficulties that need to be resolved. The content of the article mentions "Some issues of land accumulation and concentration in agricultural development in An Giang province" and suggests appropriate recommendations to further develop of agriculture and economy of the province.*

Keywords: *agriculture, development, land accumulation, land concentration*

HIGH-TECH AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM TODAY: SITUATION AND SOLUTIONS

Truong Thi Thuy Lien, Thai Nguyen University of Technology

Abstract: *In the national economy, agriculture plays a very important role. Developing high-tech agriculture in association with sustainable development is Vietnam's top priority. Currently, the agricultural sector is implementing restructuring plans in the direction of raising added value, developing high-tech agriculture, developing sustainably and coping with climate change. high-tech, advanced technology has been applied in every stage or in the entire production chain to bring high added value to agricultural products. In order for agriculture to really be a strength of Vietnam in the context of integration, having a strong brand and competitiveness in the domestic and international markets, it is necessary to conduct a strong and methodical investment in agricultural production. to expand, develop and further develop high-tech application zones and areas. Only the development of high-tech agriculture can turn our country's agriculture into a modern agriculture. Sustainable development of high-tech agriculture is a requirement for our country's industrialization and modernization of rural agriculture. This article, the author discusses the current status of high-tech agriculture development, and gives some solutions to the development of high-tech agriculture in Vietnam today.*

Key words: *agriculture, high technology, sustainable development, Vietnam*

AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE URBAN POOR: THE CASE OF HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM

Ho Ngoc Thuy, Nguyen Tran Thai Ha, Faculty of Finance and Accounting, Saigon University, Vietnam

Abstract: *Under the impact of climate change, people's socio-economic life will change significantly. Moreover, for a developing country like Vietnam, the vast majority of people have to find a way to adapt themselves to or cope with the impacts of climate change such as increasing rainfall, rising temperatures and rapid flooding. These problems seriously affect the economy as well as the health of everyone. Despite the progress above, the discussion of the interlinkages between climate change and inequality, urban poor so far suffers from several deficiencies. The content of this article opens the research directions related to climate change and adaption of resident as well as the government under its impacts on human health and socio-economic life in the Ho Chi Minh City areas. In particular, this study offers a unifying conceptual framework for capturing and studying the interlinkages between climate change and the livelihood of the urban poor. The framework helps to collect, understand, present and discuss the evidence in a more organised, logical, and meaningful way. It helps to identify the gaps that exist in the evidence gathered so far, and thus to point out future directions of research necessary to fill these gaps. Finally, it also helps to discuss the policies needed to address the problems of inequality in the context of climate change.*

Keywords: *Climate change, Livelihood, Urban, Poor, Framework, Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City.*

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN CAT HAI ISLAND, CAT HAI DISTRICT, HAI PHONG CITY, VIETNAM

MA. Tran Ngoc Thuy, MSc. Nguyen Thuy Linh, Faculty of Environmental, Climate Change and Urban Studies, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *For centuries, indigenous knowledge has been used by numerous communities around the world in various fields as mechanisms for survival and development. Some of this traditional knowledge has been conserved and still proves its value in modern life. However, since the domination of the West, Indigenous Knowledge has gradually lost value and relevance, particularly among young generations (Hilhorst et al., 2015). During the same period, the effects of global climate change have meant that climate related disasters have been getting increasingly frequent and complicated, causing huge losses and damage to vulnerable communities, particularly those in low-lying coastal*

areas. Although a wide range of scientific policies and practices have been initiated and implemented, these tend to be top-down and have not always been successful because of a lack of engagement with local communities. It is gradually becoming acknowledged that indigenous knowledge is essential in the development of local climate strategies to ensure that they fit the needs of the community and deliver sustainable impacts (Button, 2010). Since the 90s, there has been an increasing attention and acknowledgment from scientists and global organizations about local knowledge in the fields of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. However, indigenous knowledge is still not always recognized in policies on disaster risk reduction or climate change adaptation. Thus, more efforts have to be made in order to integrate local knowledge into climate related strategies. This paper reports on the application of indigenous knowledge for disaster risk reduction in Cat Hai Island, Hai Phong District, Vietnam.

Keywords: *disaster risk reduction, indigenous knowledge*

DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY INDEX FOR THE COASTAL ZONE OF VIETNAM IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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University of Science, Vietnam National University, Vietnam*

Abstract: *The coastal zone of Vietnam consists of 26 provinces and 2 megacities, which plays critical roles for social-economic development of Vietnam. Numbers of important industrial parks, economic zones, and large urban areas are located in this area. However, the coastal zone of Vietnam is exposed frequently to climate change impacts such as extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and salinity intrusion. This area is also impacted by human activities such as industrialization, commercialization, tourism, and urbanization. Consequently, the coastal zone of Vietnam is highly vulnerable to natural hazards and human activities. Thus, developing the sustainability index is extremely important for sustainable development plans and strategies of Vietnam's coastal zone. In the present study, we analyzed theoretical and practical basis for developing the sustainability index for Vietnam's coastal zone in the context of climate change. The results showed that climate change has caused several hazards such as typhoons, salinity intrusion, drought, erosion, and siltation channels, which are markedly increased in frequency and intensity. The impacts of human activities are also enlarged, which directly caused environmental pollution, environmental accidents, and biodegradation of coastal ecosystems. We*

also proposed the preliminary coastal sustainability index consisting of natural, social, and human components with 41 indicators for estimating the sustainability level of Vietnam's coastal zone. The sustainability index will contribute significantly to sustainable development strategies, suitable use of natural resources, and integrated management of Vietnam's coastal zone in the context of climate change.

Keywords: *ection*

CREDIT POLICY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE ECONOMY CONTRIBUTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Dr. Le Van Hai, Banking University of Ho Chi Minh City, HCMC, Vietnam

Abstract: *Vietnam has great potential for marine economy. But exploiting the development of the marine economy in recent years is causing great concerns about environmental pollution, sustainable development and climate change. The paper focuses on analyzing the policies of investment bank credit capital for the development of Vietnam's marine economy, making comments, assessments and recommendations for relevant solutions.*

Keywords: *credit policy, sustainable development, marine economy, environmental protection*

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON RICE PRODUCTIVITY IN VIETNAM: USING PANEL DATA MODEL

MA. Nguyen Dang Khoa, MA. Nguyen Huyen Trang

Faculty of Statistics, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *This study examines how Vietnam's rice productivity responses to climate change, and estimates the extent to which climate change is influencing Vietnam's rice productivity by incorporating climatic variables such as temperature, precipitation, storm into regression equations by using panel data from 2006 to 2018 in 19 provinces of Vietnam. The results showed that: (i) rice productivity in Vietnam between two main growing seasons and climate change effects on rice yields in these seasons are different; (ii) average temperature increasing is a cause of rice productivity reduction in both main growing seasons in Vietnam; (iii) while increase in minimum temperature has negative impact on rice productivity in the Winter-Spring Season (WSS), that is beneficial for rice productivity in the Summer – Autumn Season (SAS); in addition, maximum temperature rasing in the WSS may lead to increase rice yield; (iv) increasing fluctuation in temperature puts WSS rice production in danger; (v) total rainfall impacts slightly negatively on rice yields in the SAS but not influence on rice productivity in the WSS; and (vi) storm is being a big threat to rice production in the SAS in Vietnam.*

Key words: *impact of climate change, rice productivity, panel data*

NATURAL DISASTER INSURANCE IN VIETNAM: A REVIEW

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dinh Duc Truong, Dr. Nguyen Dieu Hang,
Faculty of Environmental, Climate Change and Urban Studies,
National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Disaster risk insurance companies pay for when a disaster occurs. In Vietnam, the application of disaster insurance is limited. This report assesses the current status of disaster risk insurance and related operations in Vietnam, including agricultural insurance and public property insurance. Based on the existing challenges and difficulties, the report demonstrates recommendations to promote the development of disaster risk insurance as follows: From the Government, it is necessary to complete the legal and institutional framework related to disaster risk insurance, support farmers to participate in agricultural insurance, provide guide in detail and standardize the process related to public property insurance; strengthen human capacity and technical support. The Government also needs to develop a disaster risk quantification model and build up a database on natural disaster risks and public assets as a basis for calculating risks and premiums, etc.; towards setting up a disaster risk insurance fund; develop investment mechanism, using disaster risk bonds. Finally, the Government needs to raise people's awareness about the importance of insurance. From the insurance companies, it is necessary to collaborate closely with localities to develop appropriate agricultural insurance products, research and provide more disaster risk insurance products for public and private property; choose the appropriate distribution channel; actively collect and build up databases on weather and natural disasters; Design and implement marketing programs to provide full information to customers.*

Keywords: *natural disaster insurance, agriculture insurance, property insurance, Vietnam*



**PART 7:
DIGITAL ECONOMY AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

USER ACCEPTANCE OF E-BOOKS: THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED BARRIERS, READING HABIT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Le Bao Ngoc, Le Huyen Trang, Faculty of Marketing, Economic Research Institute of Posts and Telecommunications, Posts and Telecommunications Institute of Technology, Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *Reading habits and reading material access have changed dramatically in a digital world. The intention to use e-book has been widely explored. This study proposes a casual model that explores how perceived barriers and reading habit influence users' intention to use e-books. This study extends previous theories: The Technology Acceptance Model and Theory of Planned Behavior by adding environmental consciousness, reading habit and perceived barriers to helps one to better understand what factors affect usage of e-books. The expected findings will outline and describe how dominant factors affect attitudes towards e-book usage, and in turn, affecting intention to use e-books. By considering factors such as perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, reading habit, etc. practitioners can enhance e-book experience to attract customers. To the best knowledge of the author, this study adds value to the existing literature as it is the first study which examines how perceived barriers affect users' acceptance. It also extends limited literature of e-book usage in developing countries.*

Keywords: *E-book usage, user acceptance, Technology Acceptance Model, Theory of Planned Behavior*

BUILDING DIGITAL GOVERNMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Dr Nguyen Trung Tuan, School of Information Technology and Digital Economics, National Economics University, Hanoi, Viet Nam

Dr Truong Dinh Duc, Department of Media, National Economics University, Hanoi, Viet Nam

MSc Dao Thien Quoc, Library Information Centre, National Economics University, Hanoi, Viet Nam

Abstract: *Nowadays, the environment pollution situation in Vietnam has become much more seriously. Residents of big cities have faced the most serious air pollution. In rural areas, using the pesticides without scientific guidance has caused the pollution of soil, water source and air as well as affected health of people. The*

domestic and industrial wastewater which is untreated or treated but not corresponded with the Vietnam wastewater standards is discharged directly into the surrounding environment. Besides, along with the globalization, there are various types of invasive alien species in Vietnam due to the lack of knowledge in control of alien species. Since 2016, It has occurred in a series of environmental pollution causing annoyance in public opinion. This urges us how to manage effectively the environment problems and how to simultaneously mobilize all the resources of society to participate in environmental protection. To solve these problems, the need to quickly build the digital government in environment management is for all residents to contribute quickly, quality and transparency to help environment officers having sufficient information to serve the sustainable development in Vietnam.

Keywords: *digital government, environment management, sustainable development.*

SMART LOCKER - A SUSTAINABLE URBAN LAST-MILE DELIVERY SOLUTION: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING IN VIETNAM

Dr. Tran Thi Huong, Bui Ngoc Thiet, School of Economics and Management, Hanoi University of Science and Technology Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract: *The booming of e-commerce has led to a significant increase in freight traffic levels, especially in urban areas. As a result, managers in the e-commerce and parcel logistics fields have to face a lot of challenges in the last-mile delivery system, such as the pressure on delivery time, the service-level expectation of customers, transportation cost, and environmental impact. Smart locker (or automated reception box, parcel locker) is a sustainable alternative solution for home delivery in the last-mile delivery system. This paper used both secondary and empirical research methods to get insights into the application of smart lockers in urban areas around the world and the benefits and challenges to apply this measure to the last-mile delivery system in Vietnam.*

Keywords: *Smart locker, parcel locker, last-mile delivery, urban logistics system*

ORIENTATIONS FOR BUILDING THE POTENTIAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE’S ARMY IN THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION PERIOD

*Dr. To Hien Tha, MA. Nguyen Trong Luat
Le Quy Don Technical University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *The Fourth Industrial Revolution has started and continued to affect every aspect of social life, opening up many opportunities but also posing many challenges in many areas. Because of its unique nature, the Military has always had an urgent need for the application of new scientific and technological achievements, the area where the fourth industrial revolution promises to bring many achievements. To grasp that inevitable trend, building scientific and technological potentials for Vietnam's defense needs to fundamentally change its quality and meeting the requirements of building an elite, formal, and step-by-step modern People's Army of Vietnam.*

Keywords: *Fourth Industrial Revolution, labor productivity, Science and Technology, Military, Vietnamese People's Army, defense potential, war, Internet of Things (IoT), big data, self-propelled vehicles, cyber combat.*

OUTWARD FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: THE CASE OF VIETNAM

*MSc. Nguyen Nhat Linh, Dr. Phung Thanh Quang, Nguyen Thi Thao Nguyen
School of Banking and Finance, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Abstract: *Over the past three decades, Vietnam’s outward foreign direct investment activities have experienced massive changes. While Vietnamese entrepreneurs during the period of 2006-2010 mostly focused on “place-hold investment” strategy, they gradually shifted to the “slow but sure” strategy in recent years. OFDI firms also gradually shifted from vertical to horizontal investment, towards transferring human resources professionals and high technologies. This paper points out the new characteristics of Vietnam’s OFDI in the context of integration such as diversifying investment areas rather than focusing on key markets, including Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar; shifting the capital structure from heavy industry, hydroelectricity to high tech agriculture and telecommunication. Therefore, on the basis of digital transformation context, the authors have suggested some solutions for the Vietnamese government and enterprises with the purpose of boosting the OFDI capital flows.*

Keywords: *outward foreign direct investment, foreign direct investment, digital economy, digital transformation*

ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT FOR ECONOMICS FROM THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ECONOMICS AND DATA SCIENTIFIC

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pham Van Minh, Faculty of Economics,
National Economics University, Vietnam.*

Abstract: *Researched field about database appeared as both component and consequence of the 4.0 revolution. Data Science is built to collect and analyze data which bring useful information to the development of modern social. This article introduces the basic concepts of Data Science, the methods were used and the develop future of this field. Moreover, the paper also shows the similarities between Data Science and Economics Science and gives some directional suggestions for the development of Economics Science at the request of the new era.*

Key words: *data science; economics; directional development; similarities; 4.0 revolution.*

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