TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC SÀI GÒN
TẠP CHÍ KHOA HỌC
ĐẠI HỌC SÀI GÒN
ISSN 1859 - 3208
Số 88, Tập 02 /2023

SAIGON UNIVERSITY
SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF
SAIGON UNIVERSITY
No. 88, Vol. 02, 2023

Email: tcdhsg@sgu.edu.vn ; Website: http://sj.sgu.edu.vn/

CULTURAL DIPLOMACY IN VIETNAM'S FOREIGN POLICY AFTER INNOVATION

Ngoại giao văn hóa trong chính sách đối ngoại Việt Nam sau Đổi mới

Nguyễn Thái Giao Thủy

Trường Đại học Sài Gòn

ABSTRACT

Entering the 21st century, cultural diplomacy has been widely used by many countries as the most important element, soft power for national development, strengthening and building trust to tighten relationships. system with different countries. From here, countries began to draw up strategies to increase their cultural diplomacy soft power with different goals. The aim was to seek consensus and cooperation to enhance their influence in the international arena. This article presents a positive change in Vietnam's foreign policy with the development of cultural diplomacy after Innovation.

Keywords: *cultural diplomacy, foreign policy, soft power, after Innovation.*

TÓM TẮT

Bước vào thế kỷ XXI, ngoại giao văn hóa đã được nhiều nước sử dụng rộng rãi như một thành tố quan trọng nhất, là quyền lực mềm cho sự phát triển đất nước, củng cố và xây dựng lòng tin để thắt chặt các mối quan hệ với các quốc gia khác. Từ đây, các nước bắt đầu vạch ra các chiến lược gia tăng quyền lực mềm ngoại giao văn hóa với các mục tiêu khác nhau nhằm tìm kiếm sự đồng thuận và hợp tác để nâng cao tầm ảnh hưởng của mình trên trường quốc tế. Bài viết này trình bày sự thay đổi tích cực trong chính sách đối ngoại Việt Nam với việc triển khai ngoại giao văn hoá nhằm gia tăng quyền lực mềm của mình với các nước từ sau Đổi mới đến nay.

Từ khóa: *chính sách đối ngoại, ngoại giao văn hoá, quyền lực mềm, sau Đổi mới.*

1. Putting forward a suggestion

After Innovation, Vietnam has made important changes even though the world and regional situation is still unstable. Vietnam's role and position in the international arena is increasingly enhanced due to high economic growth, people's living standards are constantly improving, and territorial sovereignty is maintained. This is the period when Vietnam promotes synchronous and comprehensive development of a foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, diversification, multilateralization, being a friend, a reliable partner, and a responsible member of the international community, striving for peace, cooperation and development. Currently, political leaders of countries have understood that power comes from charisma, cultural appeal, and the political system of a stable, developed, and peaceful society will be easier to achieve. Easily resolve conflicts with other countries. Therefore, the role of cultural diplomacy is

Corresponding author: ntgthuy@sgu.edu.vn

receiving more and more attention from countries even though cultural diplomacy has existed in the diplomatic history of Vietnam and the world for a long time. Today, cultural diplomacy is also considered a tool to strengthen the influence of large countries and is an important factor in promoting the country's image to promote economic development for medium and large countries in international relations.

2. Research objects and methods

2.1. Research subjects

The research object of the article is cultural diplomacy in Vietnam's foreign policy after innovation until now.

2.2. Research methods

To carry out this research, the author uses policy research methods, logic system methods, comparison, synthesis, and document analysis methods to analyze Vietnam's cultural diplomacy activities. related to international and regional issues. In addition, the research also uses information analysis and processing methods to provide solutions to develop cultural diplomacy in building soft power for Vietnam in the future.

3. Research results and discussion

3.1. Situation in the world, region and Vietnam after innovation to now

3.1.1. World situation

Since the end of the Cold War, the world is in the process of forming a new order structure. The current order is no longer unipolar but still not multipolar (Pham Minh Chinh, 2018). Big countries are increasing competition and economic competition, improving bilateral relations, both cooperating and competing for power, restraining and fiercely competing with each other. The following highlights can be seen:

First, it can be seen that today, major countries continue to play a dominant role in the world, taking advantage of every opportunity to gather forces to consolidate their combined strength, position in the international arena, and gain benefits, using international determined institutions to realize national interests. The intertwining of cooperation and struggle and mutual restraint makes the relationship between major countries become more and more complicated. Leading the way is the United States, which continues to be the power with the strongest combined power. Meanwhile, the European Union and Japan are developing strongly economically, and Russia is still a formidable power militarily. And it is impossible not to mention the rapid rise of China, the growth of the Northern Dragon, which has greatly influenced the position and power of the United States in international relations. This is one of the most basic reasons forcing countries to adjust their foreign policies to match world trends, to respond to all challenges and seek security guarantees in the new situation and opportunities to develop the country (Vu Van Hoa, 2005, p.11).

Second, major countries continuously adjust their strategies, increase their military power, and continue to involve and influence security and politics in the world, region and other countries. The role of international law and international institutions increases in international relations. The boundary between war and peace and the strategic environment are becoming increasingly complex, promoting the arms race.

Not only that, in order to create axes of cooperation to surround and contain China, the United States deployed the Indo-Pacific strategy, promoting faster and stronger the process of gathering forces in the region, finding ways to attract other partners in the region. Meanwhile, China continues to

promote attracting countries to participate in the "Belt and Road" initiative to expand its political influence, interests and prevent and break the blockade and restraint of China. United States along with US allies. This creates considerable pressure on countries in the region. Large countries may use their role and influence in the international arena to put pressure on countries in the region, especially in international and regional organizations in which these countries play a leading role. Besides fierce competition, large countries cannot be ruled out compromising with each other, affecting the interests of small and medium-sized countries (Nguyen Duc Loi, 2022).

Third, globalization is an inevitable trend and is expanding worldwide. Globalization has had a profound impact on the economic, socio-cultural and political development of countries. We should promote international cooperation and division of labor, stimulate economic growth, international competition and trade liberalization, and increasingly diversify forms of economic cooperation and association. However, the benefits and disadvantages of globalization have created further development gaps between and within countries. Globalization has caused many countries to become increasingly dependent on each other. In addition, globalization also promotes the trend of peace and cooperation for development. Globalization removes barriers to free trade, making the competitive environment increasingly fierce, forcing countries to change policies to suit trends in order to manage activities more effectively. In addition, globalization has created conditions for countries to access cultural achievements, each other's scientific advancement to jointly contribute to the development of civilization around the world. Besides the positive impacts mentioned above, globalization has created significant challenges and risks for countries, especially developing countries. Globalization increases the dependence of these countries on large countries for capital, technology and markets, creating a risk for developing countries to become economically dependent, which in turn will lead to political dependence, endangering national sovereignty and security. It is necessary to add ethnic and religious conflicts, arms races, political and security interventions, climate change, energy crises, epidemics, drugs, smuggling, and corruption. Corruption is increasingly becoming major actors in international relations. In particular, the Fourth Industrial Revolution continues to develop strongly, opening a new era of developing productive forces, leading to fundamental changes in all aspects of political and social life of countries and change thinking in assessing the combined strength of countries around the world. (Central Department of Ideology and Culture, 2005, pp.39-40).

3.1.2. Regional situation

Currently, the Asia-Pacific region has emerged as the most dynamic region in the world in recent years and has become a place where many interests and strategic priorities of all major countries are concentrated in their relations internationally (Pham Binh Minh, 2013, p.5). This trend shows that cooperation and development between regional links, between developing countries and large countries is an inevitable consequence of the process of globalization and international economic integration of countries. The trend of cooperating together for development is always the trend that countries choose. The great powers all find

their benefits when participating in this connection and have made reasonable policy adjustments, strengthening the development of links with Asia-Pacific and Southeast Asia. As a region with an important geostrategic position, this region has surpassed the United States and the EU in GDP growth and achieved impressive achievements in recent decades.

The rise of Asia-Pacific gives this region an increasing role globally through the strong rise of China.

China, India, Japan in terms of labor resources, capital, foreign currency reserves, etc. what is worth noting is that although this region is developing strongly, there are still potential risks such as disputes over influence about power, borders, territory, sovereignty over islands and islands, and resources between countries; Economic, political and social instability will strongly impact countries' choices or policy changes to better suit the current world situation (Ha Anh Tuan, 2010, p.298). ASEAN in particular has made efforts to narrow the development gap between countries by accelerating the process of building a Community based on three pillars: Security, Economy, Culture - Society, and at the same time deepening contact with dialogue partners to maintain and promote its central role in the emerging structure in the region. Although there are still many difficulties, the trend of solidarity and mutual development is still typical of this region.

3.1.3. Vietnam's context

Vietnam in the period 1975-1986 due to economic embargo, political isolation, people's lives were extremely difficult, inflation skyrocketed to 774.7% in 1986, people's confidence into serious decline mode. If this situation persists, the risk of the country falling far behind compared to surrounding countries is inevitable (Vu Duong Huan, 2002, p.63).

After innovation, despite still facing many difficulties and challenges, Vietnam still maintains a relatively high growth rate and has been classified as a middle-income country; National defense and security potential are strengthened, political and social stability is maintained in a volatile world; International relations are expanding more than ever, international integration is becoming deeper and deeper, gaining the high trust of countries in the region and the international community. The strong development of science and technology in the world coupled with the increasing trend of globalization creates favorable conditions for Vietnam to take advantage of external resources to serve the cause of socio-economic development, promoting process of industrialization and modernization. The trend of peace and cooperation in the region and the world creates favorable conditions for Vietnam to implement an independent, self-reliant foreign policy, a diversified foreign policy and multilateralization. Another important advantage is that Vietnam is located in an area with geo-political, geo-economic and geo-strategic advantages, attracting the attention of the whole world, especially large countries. However, Vietnam still faces many difficulties and challenges due to its low level of development, the risk of falling behind, especially in quality and efficiency, is still serious, and its competitiveness has many limitations, continues to have to deal with threats to maritime and island security in the East Sea as well as very complicated developments in the region and the world, including the relationship of both fierce competition and compromise between major countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019).

3.2. Innovate policies and promote cultural diplomacy in Vietnam's international integration process

Realizing that; in order to strongly develop the economy, politics, culture and society; the Party and State of Vietnam needs to adjust foreign policy to suit the new domestic and international situation. Therefore, since 1991, this has been a period of innovation, focusing on the change and development of Vietnamese diplomacy, especially after the Cold War with a decisive and groundbreaking turning point in cultural strategy when enter a period of innovation. Typical of the Platform of the Communist Party of Vietnam at the 7th Congress in 1991, which proposed comprehensive reform of society, for the first time, the goal of building "Vietnamese culture with advanced characteristics, rich in national identity" has been officially set out, and culture is also considered "the spiritual foundation of society". Culture is both the driving force and the development goal of the country. In the process of innovation, with a broad vision and thinking about international relations, from the policy of "wanting to be friends" to "willing to be friends", "being friends, being reliable partners", "being responsible members" of the international community; From focusing on breaking the siege and embargo, Vietnam has gradually integrated and actively and comprehensively integrated internationally (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2015, pp.131-132). This is a fundamental shift that opens a new era in Vietnam's foreign relations with countries after the Cold War.

Entering the period of innovation, to promote the synergy of foreign affairs, cultural diplomacy has been emphasized and has become the third pillar in foreign affairs in general, creating soft power in the traditional way. In that spirit, the Government has issued its own strategies on cultural diplomacy. The diplomatic sector determines that cultural diplomacy has become one of the main pillars of modern Vietnamese diplomacy, besides political diplomacy and economic diplomacy. In particular, cultural diplomacy creates a spiritual foundation and plays a role in paving the way for political and economic diplomacy. Economic diplomacy creates a physical foundation to strengthen political and cultural relationships to create a synergistic force for modern diplomacy. Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Dy Nien said: "Along with foreign economics and foreign politics, foreign culture forms a solid three-legged stool for our country to integrate into the world" (Nguyen Dy Nien, 2003). And former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Pham Gia Khiem affirmed: "It is necessary to promote cultural diplomacy to become a basic pillar of diplomacy" (Pham Gia Khiem, 2007). In international relations, the strength of each country is determined by many factors, including the importance of cultural diplomacy, one of the tools to demonstrate soft power in that country's foreign policy. On February 14, 2011, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 208/2011/QD-TTg approving the Cultural Diplomacy Strategy until 2020, identifying 5 main activities of cultural diplomacy, including: (i) Opening the way and opening up relations with countries and regions that have many relations with Vietnam; (ii) Promote, strengthen and deepen understanding with other countries; (iii) Promote the image of the country and people of Vietnam in the international arena; (iv) Advocate for Vietnam to have many heritage sites recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization (UNESCO); (v) Absorbing the quintessence of human culture to enrich national cultural identity (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2011). At the 12th Congress, the Party clearly affirmed that the mission of foreign affairs includes three components: security, development and national position (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016). By the 13th Congress (2021) "Building the Vietnamese people for comprehensive development, closely linked and harmonious between traditional values and modern values. Comprehensive and synchronous development of cultural fields, cultural environment, rich, diverse, civilized and healthy cultural life; both promoting the good values of the nation and absorbing the cultural quintessence of humanity so that culture can truly be the spiritual foundation, endogenous resource and breakthrough driving force for socio-economic development and international integration" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021).

After more than a decade of promoting cultural diplomacy, the Vietnamese government has gradually improved legal documents by building new or amending, supplementing, and promulgating at the right time and step by step, adapting cultural causes to the process of innovation and international integration, creating a legal corridor for cultural activities suitable to the new situation. Many important laws related to culture have been promulgated such as: Law on Cultural Heritage, Law on Cinema, Law on Publishing, Law on Beliefs and Religions, Law on Tourism, Law on Intellectual Property, Law on Advertising, Library Ordinance. Besides, there are a series of Decrees, Circulars and legal documents contributing to perfecting cultural institutions to meet the requirements of the new era. Many sectoral strategies have been approved, serving as a basis for implementing practical activities such as the Cultural Development Strategy to 2020 (issued in 2009); Cultural diplomacy strategy until 2020 (issued in 2011); Tourism development strategy to 2020, vision to 2030 (issued in 2011); Vietnam family development strategy to 2020, orientation to 2030 (issued in 2012); Foreign cultural strategy to 2020 with a vision to 2030 (issued in 2015); Strategy for developing Vietnam's cultural industries to 2020, vision to 2030 (issued in 2016). In general, the system of legal documents is being strived to be perfected, trying to keep up with practical requirements, moving closer to international standards, contributing to the creation of a legal environment, more favorable for the development of cultural diplomacy to help Vietnam reach out to the world (Bui Hoang Son, 2021).

3.2.1. Cultural diplomacy promotes cooperative relations with countries in international relations

Since reform, Vietnamese diplomacy has actively deployed cultural diplomacy activities in many directions, at bilateral and multilateral levels in many different forms and achieved encouraging results., contributing to the implementation of national development goals. With the awareness that Vietnam is a part of the world, international economic integration at the 9th Congress (CPV, 2001) was strongly implemented, then expanded to other fields and formed a proactive policy, actively integrating internationally at the 11th Congress (CPV, 2011).

To date, Vietnam has diplomatic relations with 189 out of 193 United Nations member countries, including 30 strategic partners and comprehensive partners including all 5 permanent members of the

United Nations Security Council, the 7 leading industrialized countries (G7) and 17 of the 20 largest economies in the world (G20). From a centralized and closed planned economy, Vietnam is now a market economy. Socialist-oriented schools have extensive economic links, have signed and participated in 17 free trade agreements (FTAs), including new generation FTAs; Import-export turnover is equivalent to about 200% of GDP, attracting about 400 billion USD of registered FDI capital.

In addition, Vietnam is also a member of most important international organizations and multilateral forums, has successfully organized many large international conferences as well as fulfilled many international responsibilities such as a non-permanent member of United Nations Security Council (2008-2009 and 2020-2021), ASEAN Summit (1998, 2010 and 2020), ASEM Summit (2004), APEC Summit (2006, 2017), World Economic Forum on ASEAN (2018), US-North Korea Summit (2019) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019, p.191).

Furthermore, Vietnam strengthens cooperation in the field of cultural diplomacy at bilateral and multilateral forums such as UNESCO, ASEAN, ASEM, EAS, Francophone Organization to improve the effectiveness of cooperation with non-governmental organizations, national and international governments, contributing to strengthening mutual understanding, friendly relations and cooperation between the people of Vietnam and the people of countries in the region and the world. In order to promote Vietnam's image to other countries, creating synergy to gain sympathy, support and cooperation that is increasingly spreading around the world (Vu Duong Huan, 2006, p. 26). The above foreign policy achievements are the continuous efforts of the Party and people of the country, as the Resolution of the 13th National Congress affirmed, "Our country has never had the fortune, potential, position and national prestige of the country economy like today" has made a very important contribution of cultural diplomacy and soft power in Vietnam's foreign policy (CPV of Vietnam, 2021, p. 129).

3.2.2. Cultural diplomacy strongly promotes and mobilizes Vietnamese culture to the world

At the 9th Central Conference, General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong stated "Culture must be placed on par with economics, politics, and society; Economic growth must go hand in hand with cultural development" (Party Central Committee, 2014). Thus, it can be affirmed that cultural diplomacy in Vietnam is a field of diplomatic activities, carried out by applying cultural forms such as art, history, ideology, and cultural traditions. culture and information to achieve the basic goals of national foreign policy, create a good image of the country, promote national culture and language to create prestige, position and influence of Vietnam in international relations. Recently, Vietnam has promoted the image of the country, people and culture of Vietnam through the introduction of cultural products imbued with national identity and the organization of cultural programs. On the occasion of major political events such as visits by high-ranking Vietnamese leaders abroad and leaders of other countries to Vietnam, even-numbered year anniversaries, the day of establishing diplomatic relations, and the organization of Weeks/Vietnam Day in other countries to enhance multi-faceted understanding of the country of Vietnam, combining cultural, economic, and foreign

affairs content, conveying appropriate messages to each country such as: Year of France in Vietnam (2013), Year of Vietnam in France (2014). Exciting activities in Germany, Russia, England, Japan, Italy, the Middle East, etc. have attracted the attention of political and business circles, the press, and Vietnamese expatriates create widespread spillover effects in the public and many fields. In particular, cultural diplomacy activities also contribute to actively lobbying UNESCO to recognize 38 world titles in Vietnam, such as: Thang Long Imperial Citadel as a World Cultural Heritage or Ca Tru, Quan Ho, Don Ca Tai Tu are intangible cultural heritage. The recognition of titles has effective and practical meaning because it not only contributes to preserving the diversity and richness of Vietnamese culture, but also contributes to human cultural museum, but also contributes to promoting the country's image, increasing Vietnam's appeal, promoting tourism and socio-economic development. On the occasion of Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh's visit to UNESCO on November 5, 2021, the two sides also signed a Memorandum of Cooperation between the Government of Vietnam and UNESCO for the period 2021-2025, promoting the benefits of Vietnam at the UNESCO forum. This shows that cultural diplomacy has contributed to effectively accessing resources and applying UNESCO's ideas and experiences to serve the interests and development needs of the country in the fields of culture, education and science (Viet Cuong, 2021).

Also, cultural diplomacy contributes to bringing Vietnamese tourism brands and product brands to a large number of international friends, accompanying localities in many foreign festival programs such as: Hue Festival, Da Lat Flower Festival, Da Nang International Fireworks Festival. These festivals have become attractive brands for diplomatic corps in Vietnam, international friends and tourists. (Pham Sanh Chau, 2018). In addition, Vietnam has increased cultural and artistic exchanges with other countries to create opportunities and conditions for artistic workers and the Vietnamese public to absorb the quintessence of human culture, especially ideas and initiatives in the fields of culture and education, science, information. The purpose is to promote Vietnamese culture, learn more from other countries' experiences, enlist support for socio-economic development and especially contribute to the orientation and development of foreign policy of the country (Vu Duong Huan, 2007, p.18).

3.3. Limit

Along with the advantages mentioned above, Vietnam's cultural diplomacy activities in recent times still have certain limitations as follows:

Firstly, awareness of the importance of cultural diplomacy is not uniform at all levels of Ministries, Sectors and localities, so Cultural Diplomacy Strategies have not been implemented smoothly and in harmony with each other.

Second, the assignment and coordination of work between relevant agencies sometimes overlaps and is not really tight and rhythmic to achieve high efficiency.

Third, funding for cultural diplomacy activities is limited, so it is difficult to organize activities of real stature that resonate and create effectiveness in the international arena.

Fourth, the factors participating in cultural diplomacy activities are limited to the government and state agencies without the strong participation of private

organizations and non-governmental organizations as well as public agencies. individual organizations.

Fifth, it has not successfully built a unique communication message about cultural diplomacy to attract the attention of the international community.

3.4. Solution

After more than 30 years of innovation, Vietnam has accumulated more experience in promoting cultural diplomacy as soft power in global relationships. However, to improve the effectiveness of cultural diplomacy to attract the attention of the international community for future economic and social development, Vietnam needs to continue to innovate in policies as well as management methods are as follows:

Firstly, propagate, foster and raise awareness of cultural diplomacy for the entire people. As the focal agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has advised and accompanied ministries, branches, localities, people and businesses in international integration, quickly accessing new knowledge and models advanced, thereby making the most of resources to serve development.

Second, strengthen research and forecasting on the development trend of cultural diplomacy. Continue to research and innovate ways to promote the image of the country, culture and people of Vietnam to the world; integrating cultural promotion activities with trade promotion programs, building national brands, local brands... so that culture truly becomes an endogenous strength, attracting external resources, especially knowledge, technology and investment for socio-economic development.

Third, consolidate and improve the effectiveness of Vietnamese cultural diplomacy networks abroad. Promote and deepen relations in all aspects between Vietnam and other countries, territories, regional and international organizations. Along with political diplomacy, economic diplomacy and work on Vietnamese people abroad, cultural diplomacy needs to be oriented to continue to actively contribute to consolidating a peaceful, stable and favorable environment for national development.

Fourth, train high-quality human resources for the diplomatic sector. There needs to be specific plans on training and fostering cultural diplomats, aiming for each cultural diplomat to be not only a professional, modern diplomat, but also a knowledgeable officer deeply about Vietnamese and world culture.

Fifth, closely combine multilateral cultural diplomacy with bilateral cultural diplomacy. Deep and wide integration in cultural fields in regional and international organizations and forums, especially is on priority areas of international cooperation such as science and technology, education and training, information technology, in addition to the field of preserving and promoting cultural values.

Sixth, build and promote to strongly develop the country's brand and advocate for international titles. The cultural heritage strategy to 2030 has identified cultural heritage through cultural tools in diplomacy, contributing to promoting the image of the country, culture and people of Vietnam to the international community, honoring intelligence, qualities, the noble character and ideals of the Vietnamese people and elevate Vietnamese cultural values; absorb the quintessence of human culture, thereby arousing the desire to develop the country, strengthen soft power, and enhance the country's position.

Seventh, develop communication

solutions. Combine many forms of propaganda in a diverse and creative way; take advantage of the fourth industrial revolution in terms of speed, information content, and ability to reach the public; promote combination with digital diplomacy and public diplomacy.

4. Conclusion

It can be said that in international relations, the strength of each country will be determined by many factors, of which the role of cultural diplomacy cannot be ignored, one of the tools to demonstrate soft power in international relations, foreign policy of that country. Since the Cold War, countries, whether great powers or developing countries, have had to apply cultural diplomacy as an effective tool to affirm their country's image with the international community. More than forty years of Innovation and actually just over a decade of promoting cultural diplomacy, but Vietnam has clearly recognized the important role of cultural diplomacy. Vietnam has gradually improved its diplomatic forms to be more effective in its foreign policy. The innovation process has brought great development achievements and historical significance to Vietnam today. Although there are still difficulties, Vietnam has tried to overcome all socio-economic crises to join the group of middle-income countries compared to other countries; The country's socio-political stability is stable; Security and national defense are always strengthened; Culture and society have made great strides in trying to integrate with countries around the world. The country's strength is enhanced with open foreign relations. This is what makes Vietnam's position and prestige continue to be further enhanced in the international arena in the future.

REFERENCES

Central Department of Ideology and Culture. (2005). *Vietnam's foreign affairs in the reform period*. Hanoi: National Politics Publishing House.

Pham Sanh Chau. (2018). *Cultural diplomacy: Pillar of Vietnam's comprehensive diplomacy*. Electronic newspaper of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Extracted from https://dangcongsan.vn/thoi-su/ngoai-Giao-van-hoa-tru-cot-cua-nen-ngoai- Giao-toan-dien-viet-nam-492431.html

Pham Minh Chinh. (2018). New fluctuations in the world and regional situation and Vietnam's policies. In *Changes in the world situation: Opportunities, challenges and prospects*. Hanoi: National Politics & Truth Publishing House

Viet Cuong. (2021). Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh visited and worked at UNESCO Headquarters. *VTV News*. Extracted from https://vtv.vn/chinh-tri/thu-tuong-pham-minh-chinh-tham-va-lam-viec-tai-tru-so-unesco-2021110611342133.htm

Communist Party of Vietnam. (1991). *Documents of the 7th National Congress*. Hanoi: Truth Publishing House.

Communist Party of Vietnam. (2011). *Documents of the 11th National Congress*. Hanoi: National Politics Publishing House.

Communist Party of Vietnam. (2016). *Documents of the 12th National Congress*. Hanoi: National Politics Publishing House.

Communist Party of Vietnam. (2021). *Documents of the 13th National Congres*s. Hanoi: National Politics Publishing House.

Communist Party of Vietnam. (2015). *The report summarizing a number of theoretical and practical issues over 30 years of innovation (1986-2016)*. Hanoi: National Politics Publishing House.

Foreign Office. (2011). *Decision No. 208/QD-TTg. Cultural Diplomacy Strategy until 2020.* Extracted from https://vanban.chinhphu.vn/default.aspx?pageid=27160&docid= 183375

Vu Van Hoa. (2005). International factors affecting the foreign policy implementation process of the 9th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. In *The process of implementing foreign policy of the 9th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam*. Hanoi: Political Theory Publishing House.

Vu Duong Huan. (2002). *Modern Vietnamese diplomacy - For the cause of innovation (1975-2002)*. Hanoi: Academy of International Relations.

Vu Duong Huan. (2006). New features of 21st century diplomacy and issues facing Vietnamese diplomacy. *Journal of International Studies*, 4(67).

Vu Duong Huan. (2007). Some thoughts on cultural diplomacy. *Journal of International Studies*, 4(71).

Pham Gia Khiem. (2007). Reaching the level of regional and international diplomacy. *World and Vietnam Weekly*, 1(40-41).

Nguyen Duc Loi. (2022). *The impact of the world and regional situation on Vietnam in ensuring national interests*. Propaganda Magazine.

Pham Binh Minh. (2013). Vietnam's diplomacy in 2012: Overcoming challenges, steadily integrating into the world. *Journal of International Studies,* 1(92), pp. 5-16.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (2019). *Vietnamese diplomacy 2001-2015*. Hanoi: National Politics Publishing House

Nguyen Dy Nien. (2003). The world in 2002, our foreign policy achievements and immediate tasks. *Journal of Foreign Affairs*, 3(28).

Party Central Committee. (2014). *Study materials of the IXth Conference Resolution*. Hanoi: National Politics Publishing House

Bui Hoai Son. (2021). *Opportunities and challenges for Vietnamese cultural development until 2030.* Communist Magazine. Extracted from https://hdll.vn/vi/nghien-cuu---trao-doi/co-hoi-va-thach-thuc-doi-voi-su-phat-trien-van-hoa-viet-nam-den-nam-2030-pha-1.html

Ha Anh Tuan. (2010). *Overview of Southeast Asia to 2020 in an overview of the world in 2020.* Hanoi: National Politics Publishing House.

Ngày nhận bài: 28/9/2023 Ngày chấp nhận đăng: 09/01/2024