

VIETNAM'S INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL INTEGRATION IN THE FIRST TWO DECADES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

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ARTICLE INFORMATION **ABSTRACT**

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In the first two decades of the 21st century, Vietnam has been proactive and active in international integration in all fields. Cultural exchange, cooperation, and international integration are considered bright spots. That has contributed to enhancing understanding, consolidating, and deepening the relationship between Vietnam and other countries, organizations, regions, and the world; at the same time, contributing to the strengthening of integration in other fields, maintaining stability, socio-economic development, and raising Vietnam's position and role in the international arena. The article focuses on analyzing Vietnam's international cultural integration guidelines and policies, clarifying the implementation process and achievements in different aspects. Since then, the limitations have been pointed out, and some solutions have been proposed to further promote the international cultural integration of Vietnam in the context of deepening cooperation.

Keywords: Vietnam; international integration; culture.

1. Introduction

Globalization and international integration have become inevitable development trends in human history. Many countries around the world have constantly promoted international integration in the field of culture, considering this as an effective tool of “soft power” to strengthen foreign policy and socio-economic development. Countries like the US, Japan, China, Korea... have soon implemented their strategy of expanding their “values” and “influence” through diplomatic activities and cultural integration in the region and the world.

As a developing nation, Vietnam needs to keep pace with the development trend of the world, actively and proactively linked to comprehensive international integration, including cultural integration. The promotion of international cultural integration contributes to spreading traditional cultural values, introducing and promoting the country's image, absorbing human cultural values and quintessence to foster the national culture; at the same time, contributing to enhancing integration in other fields, creating a stable environment for socio-economic development, enhancing Vietnam's position and role in the international arena.

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Therefore, cultural diplomacy is identified “along with economic and political diplomacy as the three pillars of Vietnam's modern and comprehensive diplomacy. These three pillars are closely linked and interact with each other, contributing to implementing the Party and State's foreign policy and guidelines” (Government, 2011).

2. Guidelines and policies for international culture integration of Vietnam

Along with the renovation process, the guidelines, and policies to enhance Vietnam's cultural exchange, cooperation, and international integration have been gradually improved. The resolution of the 5th Central Committee of the eighth tenure on building and developing an advanced Vietnamese culture imbued with national identity has identified one of the tasks is to focus on well the introduction of the culture, country, and people of Vietnam to the world, selectively absorbing the advanced humanistic and scientific values of foreign countries (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1998). This is considered an essential step in the process of developing and perfecting the theory and orientation of cultural development in the context of the country's international integration. The 10th Congress of the Party (April 2006) determined that Vietnam “actively expands international exchanges and cooperation in culture, resist the infiltration of harmful and hybrid cultural products” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2019, p. 120). This policy continues to be emphasized as “expanding and improving the effectiveness of international cooperation in culture” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2019, p. 428), and at the same time becomes one of the critical goals of the socio-economic development process before the development of globalization and international integration. The document of the 12th Congress of the Party (January 2016) clearly affirms that Vietnam “actively integrates into the world in terms of culture, absorbing the cultural quintessence of mankind” through expanding cultural cooperation with other countries, implementing diverse forms of foreign culture, bringing international relations on culture to develop in-depth, achieving practical effects (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2019, p. 674). Most recently, the 13th Party Congress (January 2021) once again emphasized: “Proactive and active in international cultural integration, turning Vietnam into an attractive destination for international cultural exchanges,” selectively absorbing the quintessence of human culture in accordance with Vietnamese practice, gradually bringing Vietnamese culture to the world (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p. 147).

It can be affirmed that the Party's guidelines and lines are essential for international cultural integration, both solving immediate urgent problems and long-term strategic orientation to build mechanisms and policies for international integration development for the cultural field of the country. Vietnam has gradually reviewed, supplemented, and perfected the system of legal documents, mechanisms, and policies in the field of culture to ensure compliance with treaties, conventions, standards, international practices, and practices of Vietnam; promote its role as both a member and an active participant and make a worthy contribution to the process of international cultural integration. Many important policies aimed at developing the cultural sector in general, and promoting international integration of culture in particular, were born, such as Cultural Heritage Law 2001 (amended and supplemented in 2009), Law on Intellectual Property 2005, and Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of Law on Intellectual Property 2009; “Strategy for cultural development until 2020”; “Vietnam's foreign cultural strategy to

2020 and vision to 2030”; “Strategy for development of cultural industries in Vietnam to 2020, vision to 2030”...

Specific solutions to promote international integration in the field of culture include: First, to bring the established international cultural relations into depth, initiative, and stability; Expand relations with countries, regions, and international cultural organizations. Second, to develop a coordination mechanism to implement cultural diplomacy activities. Third, to exchange, introduce and widely disseminate literary and artistic works imbued with the Vietnamese people's identity, soul, and personality with other countries; Closely coordinate cultural and artistic activities with tourism, trade promotion, and investment cooperation. Fourth, to cooperate with other countries to train cultural and artistic talents and for training highly qualified professional staff. Fifth, to bring into play the talents and enthusiasm of overseas Vietnamese intellectuals, writers, and artists in participating in the development of the country's culture, literature, and art. Paying attention to and creating conditions for the overseas Vietnamese community to receive nutritional information and cultural products from within the country; contributing to the country's construction, preserving and promoting Vietnamese cultural traditions in the family and in the activities of the Vietnamese community far from the country. Sixth, to establish several cultural centers and institutions in some critical regions of the world to expand exchange and cooperation in the field of culture and art (Government, 2009).

To effectively implement the above contents, in 2015, Vietnam issued the “Strategy for the foreign culture of Vietnam to 2020 and vision to 2030”. Foreign culture is defined as the totality of cultural behavior, exchange, and cooperation activities of one ethnic group with other ethnic groups, this community area with another community area to introduce the quintessence and values of national culture, and at the same time absorb the cultural quintessence of the world, enriching and spreading national cultural values in the international community, actively supporting other forms of foreign affairs (political, economic...) for the country to strengthen cooperation and development. Cultural diplomacy is carried out by all social classes, in which the State plays the role of directing, orienting, and supporting mechanisms and policies and developing a national image message to accomplish the goal of building a comprehensively developed Vietnamese culture and people, turning culture into a necessary endogenous force, enhancing the national synergy, improving Vietnam's position and prestige in the international arena, ensuring sustainable development. For a culture of development, Vietnamese people must meet the requirements of sustainable development of the country, which requires active international integration in culture, absorbing world cultural quintessence, enriching national culture, promoting Vietnam's image, expanding influence, enhancing position and prestige international relations, strengthening national synergy, contributing to the country's sustainable development (Government, 2015).

In addition, Vietnam has determined that the development of the cultural industry is associated with the promotion of the country's image; Vietnamese people are an effective way to contribute to the protection and promotion of national cultural identity in the process of cultural exchange, cooperation, and international integration. One of the essential tasks and solutions to implement the development strategy of Vietnam's cultural industries is to constantly promote the expansion of international cultural exchanges and cooperation, which focuses mainly on the following contents: Turning international

cultural and art events in Vietnam into annual events with regional and international prestige, attracting the participation of artists and prestigious cultural and art organizations, which are of great interest to the public; Developing and implementing brand advertising program for cultural products and services, Vietnamese cultural enterprises, typical talents in culture of Vietnam at international fairs, international festivals; Integrating programs to promote cultural industry development associated with diplomatic events; Promotes the export of cultural products and services, expand cultural exchanges with countries in the region and the world; Building and developing markets for Vietnamese cultural products and services abroad (Government, 2016).

3. Deployment process, achievements and limitations in the international culture integration of Vietnam

3.1. Ratification of the conventions, commitments to cultural development cooperation

Vietnam has gradually prepared, negotiated, and signed regional, multilateral, and bilateral international treaties on cooperation and development issues in the cultural field on the basis of safeguarding national interests in line with Vietnam's foreign policy and culture. With active, proactive and supported by the world community, Vietnam has ratified to join major international conventions such as United Nations Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage; Convention on the Conservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage (also serving as a member of the Intergovernmental Committee of this Convention for the 2006-2010 term); Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions... Vietnam is committed to ensuring identification, protection, conservation, embellishment, and promotion of the value of cultural and natural heritage, tangible and intangible cultural heritage ... located in the national territory. At the same time, Vietnam makes maximum efforts for this purpose with its available domestic resources, including international aid and cooperation (E-newspaper of Communist Party of Vietnam, 2018). The ratification of participation in international conventions and commitments to development cooperation in the cultural field have created an essential legal basis and cooperation mechanism to help Vietnam implement policies and activities of cultural exchange and international integration.

3.2. Participating in cultural integration within the framework of ASEAN

Vietnam and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) participate directly and responsibly in promoting the building of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (one of the three pillars of the ASEAN Community including Political-Security Community, Economic Community, Socio-Cultural Community) aiming to create a common identity and a sharing, caring, harmonious and open society, people's lives and welfare are improved. Viet nam is an active member participating in the development of documents and master plans to implement cultural and social issues in the regional community. With the role of ASEAN Chair in 2010, Vietnam had actively proposed and presided over the development and completion of documents to submit to the 17th ASEAN Summit (October 2010) to approve essential documents as the basis for

building the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, including Hanoi Declaration on Welfare and Development for ASEAN Women and Children; Statement of ASEAN Senior Leaders on Human Resource Development and Occupational Skills for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development. Vietnam actively participates in the high-level task force to implement the recommendations of the mid-term assessment report for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community master plans through the periods; closely coordinates with ASEAN member countries to develop and complete the ASEAN Community Vision 2015, including the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Master Plan to 2025.

Along with participating in institutional building, Vietnam has proposed several initiatives and applied many solutions to effectively implement the master plan to build the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. To implement the master plan of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community by 2025, Vietnam promulgates a scheme to implement the objectives of this plan, which assigns relevant ministries and branches to be responsible for reviewing and integrating activities into the overall national program and strategy in order to closely link implementation at the regional level with national efforts in the 2016-2025 period. Through the integration of national and regional socio-cultural programs and projects, Vietnam has contributed to promoting the realization of the goals of the plans set out by ASEAN. Specifically, Vietnam has paid attention to capacity building for all levels and branches from central to local and people in participating in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programs, policies, and activities related to the process of building the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community; successfully organizing or actively consult the process of technological cooperation related to the socio-cultural field of ASEAN such as ASEAN Socio-Cultural Council Meeting, ASEAN Arts and Culture Ministerial Meeting... (Vietnam News Agency, 2021).

3.3. Strengthening comprehensive cooperation with UNESCO

Over the past two decades, Vietnam has made significant strides in international integration in the cultural field through comprehensive cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and many countries worldwide.

Vietnam has hosted many important conferences, seminars, celebrations, and events related to regional and world cultural topics, such as Asia-Pacific Regional Summit on Intercultural Dialogue; the International Conference on Science, Ethics and Human Development; the Celebration of the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage... Through its active role, Vietnam has been trusted by countries to be elected to one of UNESCO's most important authorities, the UNESCO Executive Council, for the following terms: 2001-2005 (as Vice Chairman of the council 2001-2003), 2009-2013, 2015-2019 and most recently the term 2021-2025. Vietnam is also a member of the World Heritage Committee for many years in a row; it has effectively promoted the role and responsibility of an active member in proposing many initiatives and making significant contributions to UNESCO's activities (Vietnam National UNESCO Committee, 2017, pp. 25-26). Vietnam has also promoted its sense of responsibility and dynamism and has made many initiatives and active contributions as a member in the process of joining other international organizations such as the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), International Folklore Fund (IGF), World Exhibition

Organization (BIE), International Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), other development programs related to culture...

Vietnam has also actively promoted cooperation and connection with UNESCO, its member countries, and related international organizations to implement many major national, regional, and international programs. Typically, the educational program for sustainable development, illiteracy eradication, improvement of people's intellectual quality; biosphere reserve projects of countries and the world; projects on environmental protection and climate change, community learning center model, information technology training, and application center. In addition, a number of other UNESCO programs have also been effectively implemented by Vietnam, contributing to improving the environment and improving people's lives such as "Humans and Biosphere," "Intergovernmental Oceanography," "International Hydrology," "Management of Social Transformations," "Philosophical Dialogue" ... The practical implementation of these programs has confirmed the ability and responsibility as a member of deep integration with the world community. At the same time, it helped Vietnam to gain a lot of knowledge and experience in organization and management, taking advantage of resources in socio-cultural development.

Vietnam has organized propaganda and promotion, has done a project, prepared documents, and submitted it to UNESCO to be considered for recognition and honor of many cultural, historical, and natural world heritages. Many cultural heritages and world natural heritages of Vietnam have been recognized: Thang Long Imperial Citadel (2010), Citadel of the Ho Dynasty (2011), Phong Nha - Ke Bang (2003, 2015), Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex (2014); Representative intangible cultural heritages of humanity include Quan Ho Bac Ninh and Ca Tru singing (2009), Xoan singing in Phu Tho (2011), Ví and Dặm Folk Songs of Nghệ Tĩnh (2014), Giong Festival (2010); Documentary heritages of the world and the Asia-Pacific region (under UNESCO's Memory of the World Program): Woodblocks of the Nguyen Dynasty (2009), Stone stele of the doctoral examinations of Le - Mac dynasties (2011), Transcripts of the Nguyen Dynasty (2017), Woodblock of Vinh Nghiem pagoda (Bac Giang), Literature and poetry on Hue royal architecture (2016), School woodblocks in Phuc Giang (Ha Tinh) (2016), Hoang Hoa porcelain presented map (Ha Tinh) (2018); Honoring global geoparks that have become geological heritage of international significance: Dong Van Stone Plateau Global Geopark - Ha Giang (2010), Non Nuoc Cao Bang Global Geopark (2018) and Dak Nong Global Geopark (2020). Since 2000, Vietnam has been recognized by UNESCO with a total of 11 world biosphere reserves and is the second country in Southeast Asia regarding the number of world biosphere reserves recognized (behind Indonesia with 19 world biosphere reserves). These are all areas of coastal and terrestrial ecosystems that help promote solutions that harmonize biodiversity conservation with sustainable use in the region, including: Can Gio Mangrove Biosphere Reserve (2000), Dong Nai Biosphere Reserve (2001), Red River Delta Biosphere Reserve (2004), Cat Ba Biosphere Reserve (2004), Kien Giang Coastal and Marine Biosphere Reserve (2006), Western Nghe An Biosphere Reserve (2007), Cu Lao Cham Biosphere Reserve (2009), Ca Mau Cape Biosphere Reserve (2009), Lang Biang Biosphere Reserve (Da Lat) (2015), Chua Mountain Biosphere Reserve (Ninh Thuan) (2021), Kon Ha Nung Plateau Biosphere Reserve (Gia Lai) (2021). Up to now, UNESCO has recognized 6 outstanding Vietnamese celebrities as

world cultural celebrities, including Nguyen Trai, Nguyen Du, Ho Chi Minh, Chu Van An, Ho Xuan Huong, and Nguyen Dinh Chieu. The world considers these typical figures to have made outstanding contributions to the common cultural development of humanity; they are representatives and symbols of a multi-identified world culture that is both imbued with national culture and the cultural quintessence of humanity (Cultural Heritage Department, 2022).

Thanks to the integration and cooperation process for development, UNESCO and developed countries have supported the protection and conservation of Vietnam through strengthening national policies and capacity to effectively protect and manage tangible and intangible heritage, create opportunities for development and conservation, and strengthen regulation of heritage tourism. In addition, Vietnam has closely cooperated with UNESCO in bringing cultural diversity and cultural dialogue into national development policies and programs; improving the capacity and awareness of the museum's development; promoting the importance of culture for sustainable development; and integrating heritage and cultural diversity into school content.

3.4. Cultural exchange cooperation with other countries, promoting the role of overseas Vietnamese

Vietnam has strengthened the organization of cultural exchange, cooperation, and international integration activities with rich and diverse contents and forms in different countries, territories, and regions around the world. Typical among them is the organization of Culture Day/Week/Month/Year of Vietnamese culture abroad, performing arts, sports competitions, cultural festivals, food, tourism, film screenings, art exhibitions, photography, books, photos, cultural products, art performances imbued with Vietnamese cultural identity, seminars, conferences, trade and investment promotion programs, tourism promotion; coordinate in organizing activities within the framework of the program “The Year of Vietnam” in Russia, China, Laos, France...; establish and strengthen the activities of Vietnamese cultural centers in France, Germany, Thailand, and Laos; building a team of cultural counselors and cultural attachés at Vietnam's representative missions abroad and Vietnamese cultural centers abroad; formulating and implementing projects to introduce Vietnamese cultural celebrities and national heroes to the international community. In particular, the project honoring President Ho Chi Minh, a Vietnamese National Liberation Hero and Outstanding cultural celebrity, has been effectively implemented in more than 100 countries and territories worldwide. Vietnam has implemented a project to promote and propagate the tangible and intangible cultural heritages and natural heritages of Vietnam recognized by UNESCO; Project on introducing Vietnamese cuisine to the international community; Project on mobilizing overseas Vietnamese intellectuals, writers, and artists to participate in the development and promotion of Vietnam's culture and art. These activities have contributed to connecting and spreading Vietnam's unique traditional cultural values to the people of other countries and the overseas Vietnamese community.

Besides, Vietnam has facilitated and supported legal procedures. It has worked closely with numerous countries to promote the establishment of institutions to promote foreign cultural exchange activities in Vietnam, such as the German Goethe-Institute, the Library of the US Embassy's Cultural Office, cultural and linguistic centers of France,

Korea, Japan... Many international and regional cultural exchange events and programs within Vietnam's bilateral and multilateral framework have also been successfully chaired and coordinated by relevant ministries, branches, and agencies. International cultural events organized by Vietnam, such as Hue Festival, International Film Festival, International Circus Festival, International Puppet Festival... have been attended and highly appreciated by many experts, artists, journalists, and international tourists. Through these activities, Vietnam has the opportunity to introduce, promote and help diplomatic delegations, international organizations, researchers, culturalists, journalists, artists, businessmen, and tourists... around the world understand more deeply about Vietnamese national culture, thereby creating a good impression and confidence in the international community, creating favorable conditions for countries and organizations around the world to promote exchanges and cooperation with Vietnam.

Through domestic and foreign media channels to introduce and promote the country and people of Vietnam, more and more foreigners choose to come to Vietnam to visit and explore its culture, history, and natural beauty. Several media companies and film crews from many countries have come to Vietnam to produce reality TV shows, explore nature, survey, and study the culture, history, tourism, daily life, customs, and habits of Vietnamese people, etc. These programs have already been broadcast on popular TV channels in the US, Japan, Germany, France, UK, Australia, etc.

To promote the “bridging role” of overseas Vietnamese in promoting exchanges, cooperation, and cultural integration with the world, Vietnam has implemented a program to teach and learn Vietnamese for overseas Vietnamese, especially for the younger generation, organized for art troupes to go abroad to perform in service of the Vietnamese community; create favorable conditions for artists, intellectuals and athletes who are overseas Vietnamese to return home to exchange, perform, attend conferences, seminars, competitions, join Vietnamese troupes for international performances; organize cultural, literary, art exchange programs, exhibitions, seminars, and travel to the roots; renovate and improve the effectiveness of external propaganda in many rich and diverse forms such as developing foreign radio and television channels in the country, coordinate with the television system of the host country to develop cultural exchange programs to serve Vietnamese living abroad (Huong Nhien, 2022).

3.5. Some limitations in international cultural integration

Besides significant achievements, international integration in the cultural field of Vietnam in the first two decades of the 21st century still has some major limitations, as follows:

First, institutionalizing and implementing legal regulations, mechanisms, policies, and measures to promote international integration of culture still need to be completed, lacking effectiveness and efficiency.

Second, the contents and methods of implementing international integration in the field of culture need to be more creative, not rich and diverse. The coordination between central and local agencies and departments in the country still needs to improve synchronization, smoothness, and efficiency. The capacity for international integration in this field has been slowly improving. Promoting cultural integration's role in connecting and maximizing cultural values to serve external activities, international economic

integration, tourism, services, education and training, science, and technology... still has some limitations.

Third, human resources for promoting cultural integration have not met the increasing requirements in both quantity and quality. The budget for implementing regional and international cultural integration activities is still limited, especially in the localities.

Fourth, the active participation in and implementation of international conventions, commitments, and agreements related to development cooperation and world cultural integration is still not guaranteed. The preservation, conservation, introduction, and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage values, scenic spots..., which have been recognized by the world, are still limited.

4. Strengthening the international integration of Vietnam's culture in the current context

In the current context, the dominant trend is still peace, cooperation, association, and development. However, the situation in the world and the region is forecasted to continue to evolve rapidly and complicatedly, with competition among significant countries increasingly fierce, potentially causing destabilizing factors. Science, technology, innovation, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, digital technology, digital society, and digital culture bring opportunities and create new challenges in international integration in general and cultural integration in particular for countries including Vietnam. As an essential factor that makes up the “soft power” of the country, in the context of globalization and deeper international integration, culture continues to be recognized as an important element in international relations, which promotes trust, promotes cultural products to spread national identity, enhance the image and position of the country, and at the same time preserve and absorb, enrich the cultural treasures of the nation. Culture is also a guiding factor, an important condition for promoting international integration in terms of economy, politics, society, environment, science, and technology ...; enhancing understanding, consolidating and deepening relations between countries, directly contributing to peace, security, cooperation, and development (Tran Thi Kim Vinh, 2022).

In order to continue to promote the process of effective international cultural integration, in our opinion, it is necessary to focus on the following solutions:

First, continue building and perfecting institutions, legal regulations, mechanisms, and policies related to activities of enhancing international integration of culture; further, promote cultural diplomacy, make a practical contribution to strongly promote the national image and strengthen the country's synergy; adopt policies to develop cultural industries and cultural services, develop unique and pervasive cultural products and forms to promote and introduce to the world.

Second, it is necessary to have a plan, mechanism, and solution to properly handle the relationship between the preservation and promotion of traditional cultural and historical values in the process of international cultural integration; associate cultural development and international integration with the promotion of political relations - foreign affairs, socio-economic development of the country; need to pay more attention to the preservation, embellishment, and promotion of national cultural values, tangible and intangible cultural values of regions and ethnic groups, combined with absorbing the cultural quintessence of the times (E-newspaper of Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021).

Third, build a digital cultural environment suitable for the digital economy, digital society, and digital citizen, adapting and regulating the country's sustainable development in the context of globalization and international integration of culture.

Fourth, training, fostering, and supplementing a sufficient quantity and quality staff to meet the current international cultural integration context, developing operational mechanisms and budgets, and promoting the active role of party committees and local authorities at all levels in cultural integration.

Fifth, grasping the point of view that “Vietnamese people living abroad are an integral part of the Vietnamese ethnic community” (Constitution of Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2015, p.18), continue to pay attention to working for overseas Vietnamese, thereby promoting the role of “bridge,” “cultural emissary” of the Vietnamese community in all countries in promoting and introducing the connection between Vietnamese culture and the world.

Sixth, actively participate, contribute, and improve the role of Vietnam in international forums and organizations such as the United Nations and ASEAN...; participate in the development of mechanisms to promote regional and world cultural integration; fully and effectively implement the signed international commitments and conventions on culture.

5. Conclusions

In the first two decades of the 21st century, Vietnam has actively and proactively implemented guidelines and policies and has achieved many significant achievements in international cultural integration. These achievements have effectively supported the improvement of the effectiveness of foreign affairs, promoted comprehensive international integration, and contributed to the country's socio-economic development. The National Cultural Conference on implementing the Resolution of the 13th National Party Congress on culture (November 24, 2021) continued to emphasize: “Developing the “soft power” of Vietnamese culture, contributing to enhancing the national synergy in the coming time” (E-newspaper of Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021). This is an essential orientation for Vietnam to continue proactively and actively integrating into the world in terms of culture, turning Vietnam into an attractive destination for international cultural exchanges.

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TÓM TẮT

HỘI NHẬP QUỐC TẾ VỀ VĂN HÓA CỦA VIỆT NAM TRONG HAI THẬP NIÊN ĐẦU THẾ KỶ XXI

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Ngày nhận bài 10/02/2023, ngày nhận đăng 24/3/2023

Trong hai thập niên đầu thế kỷ XXI, Việt Nam đã chủ động, tích cực hội nhập quốc tế trên tất cả các lĩnh vực, trong đó giao lưu, hợp tác và hội nhập quốc tế về văn hóa được xem là một điểm sáng. Quá trình này đã góp phần tăng cường sự hiểu biết, củng cố và làm sâu sắc thêm quan hệ giữa Việt Nam với quốc gia, tổ chức, khu vực và thế giới; đồng thời góp phần vào việc tăng cường hội nhập các lĩnh vực khác, giữ vững ổn định, phát triển kinh tế - xã hội, nâng cao vị thế, vai trò của Việt Nam trên trường quốc tế. Bài viết này tập trung phân tích những chủ trương, chính sách hội nhập quốc tế về văn hóa của Việt Nam, làm rõ quá trình triển khai thực hiện và những thành tựu đã đạt được ở các khía cạnh khác nhau; trên cơ sở đó chỉ ra những tồn tại hạn chế và đề xuất một số giải pháp nhằm tiếp tục thúc đẩy hội nhập quốc tế về văn hóa của nước ta trong bối cảnh liên kết hợp tác ngày càng sâu rộng.

Từ khóa: Việt Nam; hội nhập quốc tế; văn hóa.