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Dr. Nguyen Hoang Tien
Saigon International
University, Vietnam

Phan Phung Phu
Office of Tien Giang Provincial
Party Committee, Vietnam

Nguyen Tien Phuc
Office of Cai Lay District
Party Committee in Tien
Giang, Vietnam

Le Doan Minh Duc
Thu Dau Mot University,
Vietnam

Tran Duy Thuc
Dong Du Investment and
Consulting Company, Vietnam

Correspondence

Dr. Nguyen Hoang Tien
Saigon International
University, Vietnam

Sustainable development and environmental management in Vietnam

Dr. Nguyen Hoang Tien, Phan Phung Phu, Nguyen Tien Phuc, Le Doan Minh Duc and Tran Duy Thuc

Abstract

Sustainable development is an outstanding trend and is especially new to Vietnamese businesses. Sustainable development, in addition to economic factors, also includes issues related to social responsibility and environmental management. This article analyzes the current situation and how Vietnamese enterprises manage the environment towards sustainable development. Since then the article provides a number of suggestions and policy recommendations for government agencies and businesses.

Keywords: environmental management, sustainable development, Vietnam

1. Introduction

Today, the development of Vietnam's economy has led to serious environmental problems. In the last years of the twentieth century, the conflict between environment and development became increasingly evident on a global scale. Our living environment is seriously threatened. Therefore, it is imperative for each State, every Business and every person to find ways to maintain sustainable development.

In Vietnam the topic of sustainable development has also paid much attention to researchers as well as policy makers. The concept of sustainable development is often approached in two aspects: Firstly, sustainable development is development in the relationship of maintaining habitat values, considering the ecological environment value as one of elements that constitute the highest values of development. Second, sustainable development is long-term development, for today and for the future; today's development does not affect tomorrow.

The concept of sustainable development is gradually formed from the realities of social life and is indispensable. The thinking of sustainable development is strong throughout the social production process and starts from recognizing the importance of environmental protection and then recognizing the need to address social instability.

The process of industrialization, modernization, agricultural development, tourism; The process of urbanization, new rural construction, all that impact on the environment and negatively affect the environment and natural conditions. Environmental sustainability means that when using such natural factors, the quality of human habitat must be ensured. It is to ensure the purity of air, water, land, geographic space and landscape. The quality of the above factors should always be valued and regularly evaluated and tested according to national or international standards.

Because the authors realized that in order to develop sustainably, the environmental factors must be taken into account, so we chose "Sustainable development and environmental management in Vietnam" as the research topic for this article.

2. Theoretical framework

2.1. Environmental management

Environment is a collection of all natural and social factors surrounding people, affecting people and affecting human activities such as air, water, humidity, organisms, communes, human society and institutions.

- Natural factors: soil, water, air, animals and plants, ecosystems, physical fields (heat, electricity, magnetism, radiation)

- Social factors: population, ethnicity, customs, customs, lifestyle, culture, law, community-social organization.
- Impact conditions: economic development programs and projects, war military technology, technology, and economic activities (agriculture, forestry, fishery, industry, tourism, construction)

These three groups of elements constitute the three modules of the environmental system, which guarantee the life and development of the person as a member of a community or a society.

Environmental management is an activity aimed at organizing the implementation as well as monitoring activities of protecting, improving and developing environmental conditions and optimizing resource use.

Environmental management is the continuous, organized, and targeted impact of the environmental management entity on individuals or communities who carry out development activities in the environmental system and the environmental management objects, making the best use of all potentials and opportunities to achieve its environmental management goals in accordance with applicable laws and practices.

- According to the above concept, environmental management includes many different forms such as: State management of environment; environmental management by non-governmental organizations; Community-based environmental management and voluntary environmental management.
- The above concept also shows that the continuous, organized and purposeful impact of management is the organization of the implementation of environmental management functions to coordinate the goals and driving forces of all activities. people within the environmental system to achieve common goals.
- The best use of the potentials and opportunities of the system is the effective use of internal and external elements of the environmental system in terms of interaction with other systems.
- Compliance with current laws and practices (international conventions) is the conduct of development activities that are not prohibited by domestic and international law.
- In short, environmental management is a combination of appropriate measures, laws, economic, technical and social policies to protect the quality of the living environment and the sustainable socio-economic development of the country.

2.2. Sustainable development

Sustainable development is a new concept arising after the environmental crisis, so far there is no complete and unified definition. Some definitions of Environmental Science discussing sustainable development include:

+ According to the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), "sustainable development is the development that meets current needs without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations".

+ Sustainable development is a transformation model that optimizes the current economic and social benefits but does not harm the potential of similar interests in the future (Goian and Hecdue, 1988, Prof. Grima Lino).

In principle, sustainable development is the process of operating simultaneously three dimensions of development: sustainable economic growth, prosperous society, fairness, stability, diverse culture and a healthy environment, Resources are maintained sustainably. Therefore, the complete system of ethical principles for sustainable development includes the principles of sustainable development in all three economic, social and environmental stakes.

In other words, if we want to develop sustainably, we must simultaneously accomplish 3 goals:

- Firstly, development of economic efficiency.
- Secondly, harmoniously developing social aspects, raising living standards and living standards of people of different strata.
- Thirdly, improve the environment and ensure solid long-term development for today's and future generations.
- Sustainable environment: The environmental aspect of sustainable development requires us to maintain a balance between protecting the natural environment and the exploitation of natural resources for the benefit of people in order to maintain maintaining the level of exploitation of resources at a certain limit allows the environment to continue to support living conditions for people and living things on earth.
- Sustainable society: The social aspect of sustainable development should be focused on the development of equity and society should always create favorable conditions for the field of human development and strive for all. people who have the opportunity to develop their own potential and have acceptable living conditions.
- Sustainable economy: Economic factors play an indispensable role in sustainable development. It requires the development of an economic system in which the opportunity to interact with resources is facilitated and the right to use natural resources for economically shared activities. Affirming the existence and development of any business, production is based on the basic moral principles. The focus here is to create common prosperity for all, to focus not only on the profitability of a few, within the permissible limits of the ecosystem, nor to infringing upon the basic human rights.

2.3. Environmental management for sustainable development

In order to develop sustainably, development process must take into account environmental factors. The natural environment and social production are closely related, interacting with each other in a unified balance: The natural environment (including natural resources) provides raw materials and space for social production. The rich and poor of each country depend a lot on resources. Many developed countries rely on exploiting resources for export in exchange for foreign currencies, modern technological equipment, natural resources in particular and the natural environment in general (including natural resources) play a decisive role in socio-economic sustainable development in each country, territory and locality.

- Firstly, the environment not only provides "input" but

also contains "output" for production processes and life. Manufacturing activities are a process starting from the use of raw materials, fuels, supplies, equipment, machinery, land, other technical facilities and human labor to create products. These types of matter are not different but environmental factors. Thus, the environmental factors are the "input" of the production process and human activities. In contrast, the natural environment is also a place to store and assimilate "the output" of waste from production activities and life. The production process releases a lot of waste into the environment (including emissions, wastewater and solid waste). In these wastes, there are many types of toxic that can pollute, degrade, or cause environmental incidents. The problem here is how to minimize the amount of waste, especially waste polluting, negative impact on the environment.

- Second, the environment is related to the stability and sustainability of socio-economic development. Socio-economic development is the process of improving people's physical and spiritual living conditions through the production of material wealth, improvement of social relations, and improvement of cultural quality. Development is the common trend of each individual as well as the whole human being in the process of life. There is a close relationship between the environment and development: The environment is the locality and the object of development, and development is the cause of environmental changes. In the socio-economic system, goods are moved from production to circulation, distribution and consumption along with the flow of raw materials, energy, products and waste. Those components always interact with the natural and social components of the environmental system that exist in the area. The human impact on the environment manifests itself in the beneficial aspect of improving the natural environment or generating the necessary funding for such improvement, but can cause natural or artificial environmental pollution. On the other hand, the natural environment also affects socio-economic development through the degradation of resources - the object of socio-economic development or causing disasters and natural disasters for the Socio-economic activities in the region.
- Third, the environment is related to the future of the country and the nation. As mentioned above, environmental protection is to help the economic and social development to be sustainable. Socio-economic development helps us to have enough conditions to ensure national security and to maintain the independence and sovereignty of the nation. That again creates conditions for socio-political stability for socio-economic development. Protection of the environment is not only a matter of the present, but more important, more important than that it makes sense for the future. If a development brings immediate economic benefits that exhaust the exploitation of natural resources, destroying the environment, leaving the next generations no longer able to develop in all aspects (both economic, social, physical and human intelligence). If today our generation does not care about, do not do well the work of environmental

protection, make the environment ruined, in the future, our descendants will surely suffer bad consequences

3. The reality of development and environmental management in Vietnam

3.1. Current state of Vietnamese environment

There are many environmental problems in Vietnam now, as a result of the Vietnam War, as well as Vietnam's rapid industrialization after the economic reform in 1986, also known as Doi Moi. According to a report from the Vietnamese government in 2001, some of the main issues raised were soil pollution, degraded forest resources, loss of biodiversity, water pollution, air pollution and solid waste.

- **Climate change:** From the fact of the climate change in our country in recent years, it shows that the changing nature is very complicated and erratic. Temperature changes are on the rise, characterized by strong differentiation values in both space and time. The rainfall is not evenly distributed. Many regions have a large concentration of rainfall leading to floods. In some places like the Central Highlands and the North Central Coast, there is a serious lack of rain resulting in drought. In general, in the last 30 years, rainfall in the North tends to decrease slightly, whereas rainfall in the Central and the South tends to increase. Storms, floods and floods are complicated and often occur early with strong intensity. From the above assessment, it shows that the trend of climate change in Vietnam is in a bad direction.
- **Air environment:** The air has been strongly influenced by the process of industrialization and urbanization, the fact that the air quality in urban and industrial areas in Vietnam in recent years has not changed significantly. The most noticeable thing for the air environment is that dust pollution is typical and widespread everywhere. Most urban areas in our country are polluted with dust. Many places are seriously polluted by dust. The average concentration of dust in most urban areas exceeds the permitted standard by 2-3 times, in some cases, it exceeds 5-7 times higher than permitted standards. In general, the air environment in Vietnam has not been polluted by harmful gases such as SO₂, NO₂, CO. However, in some big intersections, lead and CO concentrations were approximately or exceeding the permitted values. However, the air quality in rural, mountainous, deep-lying and remote areas is generally very good, in many places with a clean environment, suitable for the purpose of relaxation, tourism and rest.
- **Soil environment:** Land degradation is a common trend from the plains to the midlands and mountains. In fact, degraded soils occupy more than 50% of the country's natural area. The main types of soil degradation are erosion, runoff, soil with low fertility and nutrient loss, organic degradation, drought and desertification, flooding, inundation, landslides, salinization, alumization, soil loss of production capacity. The land has a large slope and bare hills, especially in the Central Highlands and Northwest

Region, and the soil is susceptible to erosion during heavy rain. Alum and saline intrusion have been serious in the Mekong Delta. Soil degradation is the cause of reduced crop productivity. Many areas are at risk of desertification, barren land that cannot be cultivated and will lead to a reduction in the ratio of agricultural land per capita. The use of agricultural chemicals, such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides, is low but not technically correct, causing local environmental pollution in some localities and an increasing trend.

- **Water environment:** In Vietnam, the pressure of population growth along with rapid industrialization and urbanization is the main cause of pressure on the water environment. Most of domestic wastewater (including hospital wastewater) in urban areas and 90% of wastewater from old industrial facilities has not been treated, discharged directly into canals, ditches, rivers and lakes, causing serious pollution to water environment in some localities. In addition, coastal sea water has begun to show signs of pollution. The content of organic substances, nutrients, heavy metals, and plant protection chemicals in some places has exceeded the permitted standards. Oil content in some waters exceeds the standard and is on the rise. Groundwater in some big cities tends to be exhausted in quantity, showing signs of pollution and deterioration in quality.
- **Rural environment:** Considering the level of environmental pollution in rural areas, there are emerging issues such as pollution due to poor sanitary conditions and technical infrastructure. The inappropriate use of chemicals in agriculture (chemical fertilizers and pesticides) has caused the rural environment to be polluted and degraded. Currently in our country there are over 1,000 trade villages. The development of cottage industries and handicrafts in craft villages and processing establishments in some rural areas, due to outdated production technologies, small-scale production, scatteredness among people and almost no need being collected and treated, causing heavy environmental pollution, especially serious in metal recycling villages (lead, steel, copper casting) plastic recycling, manufacturing paper, dye, votive, baked bricks, tiles, crockery, etc. For most rural areas, domestic water and sanitation are urgent issues, rural sanitation and conditions have not been improved significantly, the percentage of households with hygienic toilets is only 28. -30% and the number of rural households using hygienic water is 30-40%.
- **Urban and industrial environment:** Pollution of urban environment in our country emerges with basic problems. Firstly, the pollution caused by solid waste, the average rate of waste collection in new urban areas is about 60-70%, especially hazardous waste that has not been collected and treated in accordance with regulations. Secondly, dust, emissions, noise caused by urban transportation activities and small and medium scale production networks, along with weak urban technical infrastructure, are the causes for hygienic conditions. The environment in many urban areas is

really in an alarming state.

In recent years, in Vietnam, the working environment has been constantly improved, having positive impacts on the health of workers, creating favorable conditions for production and business activities. However, many production areas do not meet hygiene and safety standards. Pollution of dust, toxic chemicals, noise and temperature has increased the rate of workers suffering from occupational diseases, especially in the fields of chemicals, metallurgy, construction materials, mining.

In Vietnam today, awareness of environmental protection has not yet become a habit, people's lifestyle, bad habits polluting the environment, affecting public health, such as dumping garbage and waste, indiscriminate animal carcasses in public places, water sources, have not been removed, even some popular places. The sense of responsibility for environmental protection of a number of factories, enterprises, production and business establishments are still low, not proactive and self-conscious to implement, most of them still follow profits and disregard for environmental protection school. Awareness and full understanding in society, especially of the committees and authorities on green growth, developing green economy as a way to sustainable development, are still very limited.

Although the legal system on environmental protection has been basically formed, there are still many shortcomings as many regulations are still general and new in principle. There is a shortage or there is a regulation but not enough in terms of environmental protection of land, water, air, waste recycling, remediation of pollution, environmental renovation and restoration, and sustainable consumption. There is no legal basis for environmental planning. Zoning ecological functions is a basis for planning socio-economic development strategies, development planning for sectors, fields and regions.

No favorable regulatory and environmental corridors have been created to encourage the development of industry, environmental services and environmentally friendly products. There is total lack of mechanisms for compensation of damages caused by environmental pollution, resolving disputes, conflicts on the environment issues. Although there are provisions on environmental crimes in the Penal Code, they are not comprehensive and specific, so it is difficult to implement in reality.

Environmental protection mechanisms and policies are slow to innovate and are not synchronized with market institutions. Environmental taxes and fees have only just started to generate revenue for the budget but have not yet promoted the role of macro-economic regulating tools, limiting environmental pollution and promoting economic activities - society towards harmony with nature, environmental friendliness and sustainable development.

Although the state management system on environment has been consolidated many times, it has not been synchronized and unified from the central to local levels, is not commensurate with the assigned functions and tasks, and has not effectively addressed the issues. Inter and multidisciplinary, inter-regional and transnational issues are not on a par with environmental protection requirements in the period of accelerating industrialization and modernization of the country in the context of climate change. The assignment of state management tasks on

environmental protection is still fragmented, overlapping and unreasonable, especially in waste management and biodiversity.

The capacity to implement international commitments and treaties on environment is limited. Not proactively supporting businesses to overcome environmental technical barriers to international economic integration.

Environmental pollution in many places is at risk of exceeding the tolerance levels of ecosystems, affecting many aspects of socio-economic life, living conditions and people's health. The sources of environmental pollution are rapidly increasing in number, scale and level of negative impacts on the environment, causing many polluted places in the soil, water and air in many places, some of which have reached serious levels. So far, the progress of thoroughly handling establishments causing serious environmental pollution has not yet reached the set target. The rate of investment projects that have been checked and confirmed to comply with the environmental impact assessment report before being allowed to operate is still low.

Pollution in craft villages has existed for a long time, but no effective remedies and measures have been taken. Some of the achieved results are still local, unsustainable and have not yet been replicated. In general, pollution of craft villages has been and remains serious, causing many annoyances in the society.

Solid waste management is still limited. Most municipal and rural solid waste is not classified at source. There are still over 60% of rural communes across the country that have not yet organized waste collection. Recycling activities are still fragmented, without the strict management of the State, developing spontaneously in craft villages, with manual and outdated technologies, causing environmental pollution. Solid waste is still mainly treated by landfills, while more than 80% of landfills do not meet technical and environmental hygiene requirements. Hazardous waste has not been well managed, lack of technology and equipment, so it is ineffective and unsafe. Many types of industrial wastes, hazardous chemicals, pesticide residue packages, hazardous medical wastes have not yet been treated or are unsatisfactory.

Technical infrastructure for environmental protection is outdated, weak and asynchronous. Most urban areas across the country and more than 35% of industrial parks and export processing zones do not have centralized wastewater treatment systems or have but do not meet requirements. Currently, over 60% of the 1 million m³ of wastewater / day / night from industrial parks discharges directly into receiving sources, without treatment, causing large-scale environmental pollution in many places.

3.2. Current process of sustainable development

In the period of 2011-2020, Vietnam has implemented the Sustainable Development Strategy through ensuring economic growth associated with the implementation of social progress and justice, maintaining socio-political stability and ensuring that protect natural resources and the environment, firmly defend national independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. Up to now, the process of organizing the implementation and implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy

for the period of 2011-2020 has achieved some encouraging results; thereby promoting development in an inclusive manner; Specifically:

- **About economy:** The average economic growth rate in 8 years is nearly 6.5%. Particularly in 2018: the gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 7.08%; Production index of the whole industry increased by 11.4%; economy scale reached over 240 billion USD; GDP per capita reached 2,587 USD (2018). The economic structure has seen positive changes and the proportion of industry and services in the GDP structure is increasing; Agricultural sector in GDP structure is declining; Food security is guaranteed. Vietnam has maintained a relatively high growth rate for a long time, growing in parallel with impressive achievements in poverty reduction and making a positive contribution to the rapid and sustainable economic development associated with the development in other areas.
- **Socially:** Education has been developed and state budget expenditure for education and training has reached 20% of total budget expenditure. Since 2011, all provinces and cities have achieved the standard of secondary education. Employment has achieved positive results; implement vocational training strategies associated with job creation. In 2018, the unemployment rate of working-age laborers was 2%; in which, urban area is 2.95%, rural area is 1.55%. Vietnam is assessed as a country with many (6/8) Millennium Development Goals. In 2018, the proportion of poor households according to the multidimensional approach was estimated at 6.8%. Vietnam's Human Development Index (HDI) in 2017 was 0.694, which is a high average of 189 countries.
- **Regarding the environment:** More important is the protection of natural resources and the environment. With reasonable policies with specific solutions, the protection of the living environment and the prevention of pollution of water and air sources have been joined by all localities and sectors. The work of afforestation and forest protection has been paid more attention, so the fire and deforestation situation has decreased.

In the period 2011 - 2015, the economy recovered slowly, growing at an average of only 5.82%; It means that the economic growth target is not fast and lower than the previous periods, the quality of growth is low. The contribution of total factor productivity (TFP) to economic growth is limited. The capital use ratio (ICOR) is high. National competitiveness has not been much improved, especially in terms of economic institutions, infrastructure and technological innovation.

Currently, agriculture, forestry and fisheries account for nearly 14% of GDP but 70% of the population lives in rural areas. The informal sector alone (street vendors, spontaneous small businesses) has a large number of employees with 11 million jobs out of a total of around 50 million; and focusing on many difficulties and challenges for connecting sustainable economic development with inclusive development not only in this region. The process of improving HDI over the past three decades has been

uneven and tends to level off. As such, inclusive development in Vietnam is unsustainable, especially when there is no connection between the sharing of economic growth achievements with social, cultural and environmental development, which manifests as grievances. The National Council for Sustainable Development was established in 2005 under the Prime Minister's Decision No. 1032 / QD-TOT of September 27, 2005 (VPM, 2005). The implementation of two sets of sustainable development targets at national and local levels is facing certain difficulties. The reasons leading to the above difficulties are due to the shortcomings in developing these indicators. The shortcomings include the absence of indicators related to islands and islands, the duplication and difficulties in calculating the combined and low feasibility indicators. The basic cause of the shortcomings is that when developing these indicators is not based on a necessary theoretical framework, the availability of data has not been given adequate attention when developing the set of indicators and tasks, transfer and train staff in charge of collecting and calculating the value of the targets that have not been thoroughly implemented (Tri Ngo Dang, 2017).

4. Solutions for sustainable development & environmental management in Vietnam

4.1. Solutions and recommendations

Vietnam needs to maintain the macro, micro and socio-political environment to sustainably develop the country. Sustainable development of industries and equipment in the production process must ensure the principle of being environmentally friendly, actively preventing and treating pollution, building a green industry, prioritizing the development of technology, products that are friendly to the natural environment, implement sustainable production and consumption, improve the efficiency of using natural resources, raw materials, materials, solar energy, water resources. Besides, focusing on restructuring the energy industry, products associated with climate change, environmental protection, developing green cities, environmentally friendly, saving natural resources.

Actively implement multilateralization, diversify foreign relations and intensively integrate into the world, especially participating in free trade agreements with the developed economic regions of the world.

To prioritize investment in developing systems of road infrastructures, transport infrastructures, medical and educational infrastructures and urban infrastructure in order to raise the capacity and competitiveness of the economy. Limit waste to the surrounding environment.

To pay attention to developing an innovative and business-oriented ecosystem; strengthening the research role of universities; continue to strongly renew key scientific programs, ministerial studies and activities of State research institutions; encourage the establishment of private research institutions, especially in the field of science and technology. Encourage businesses to apply ISO 14001: 2015 system.

People are the center of sustainable development. Focusing is needed on education and training, considering education and training and developing science and technology as national policies for Vietnam to focus on improving the quality of human resources that determine the development

of a country.

It is necessary to further promote the propaganda and education in order to raise awareness and form a sense of self-awareness to protect the environment among the people. In addition, it is necessary to continue dissemination and propaganda in combination with strengthening inspection and supervision to raise awareness about environmental protection in general, especially for key staff in order to create radical changes of the sense of responsibility and initiative in environmental protection.

It is necessary to promote the propaganda and mobilization of all people of all strata of environmental protection, towards a lasting green economy, based on which appropriate actions and solutions to build the economy. Green activities in Vietnam such as not using plastic bags will encourage the use of environmentally friendly products to replace, actively preventing and treating environmental pollution.

To incorporate environmental protection into the daily life activities of the party committees, authorities and mass organizations; educational programs for pupils and students in the school; in the daily program of the media; putting environmental protection requirements into emulation, commendation and evaluation of organizations and individuals.

Further improve the institution of resource management, environmental protection and climate change adaptation in line with the socialist-oriented market economy institution and international economic integration in Vietnam. Strengthening environmental protection and climate change response, limiting the use of natural resources (natural resources are limited but the demand for human use is infinite).

Issuing necessary sanctions in production, business and consumption is needed to implement green growth and to ensure sustainable socio-economic development. In addition, training and developing human resources are critical for green economy. Researching and selecting courses and contents are focusing on ecological economics, sustainable development, green growth, renewable energy, clean technology, sustainable consumption, environmental audits, and exploitation of natural resources. Sustainable principles and the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity is important mission at all levels and levels of education in colleges and universities.

Strictly handle violations, strengthen inspection and supervision regularly. Integrate sustainable development goals into the country's socio-economic development plan. Promote the wider application of cleaner production to improve the efficiency of the use of natural resources, energy, raw materials, water, and at the same time minimize emissions and limit the level of increasing pollution, protecting substances that will damage the environment and human health.

4.2. Orientations to promote sustainable development in the coming years

Sustainable development is to promote industrialization and modernization in order to soon turn Vietnam basically into an industrialized country with modernization and socialist orientation towards the goal of rich people, strong country and democracy, fair and civilized. In the coming years, we

need to take the following directions to enhance the promotion of inclusive development for sustainable development:

- First, rapid economic development associated with sustainable development. Speeding up industrialization and modernization is aimed at achieving rapid economic development but not accepting growth at any cost. In particular, attaching importance to ensuring the achievement of criteria reflecting the development level of the economy towards sustainability, such as: GDP per capita, proportion of added value of manufacturing and information industry, modernization, the proportion of industry and services in the economic structure, the proportion of high-tech agriculture, the rate of urbanization. Under current conditions, developing countries like Vietnam need to reach GDP growth must be over 5% per year to be considered as showing signs of rapid and sustainable economic development. Therefore, continuing to promote innovation of economic growth model, basically in the direction of strong shift from mainly relying on exports and investment capital to development based on investment capital, exports and market-based development. Domestic consumption market on the basis of promoting the decisive role of domestic resources, at the same time, attracts and effectively uses external resources. Fully and properly promoting the leading role of state-owned enterprises, especially the motivating role of private enterprises and FDI enterprises is necessary to carry out the general management of development strategies and planning on the whole economy on the basis of connecting regional and inter-regional economies and attaching importance to the strong development of the marine economy to ensure inclusive development. for sustainable development. Through this, the establishing a growth model that can combine development efficiency with breadth and depth, the attaching importance to in-depth development, improving growth quality and competitiveness on the basis of productivity improvement. laborforce effectiveness, enhance the application of advanced science and technology, improve the quality of human resources, promote comparative advantages and take initiative in international integration. The goal is to harmonize the immediate and long-term goal; between rapid economic development and social-cultural development, implementation of social progress and justice, environmentally friendly, in order to improve the material and spiritual life of the people.
- Second, inclusive social development for sustainable development. The orientation is to develop in the direction of strengthening the connection between social and cultural development with human development in order to create a sustainable social foundation, meeting well the requirements of close coherence between rapid economic development and cover. Basic implementation and implementation directions include: Ensuring stability and sustainability of the population (especially fertility rate and gender balance) improving education associated with

eliminating job blindness; promote sustainable poverty reduction in the direction of sustainable job creation; building and developing new rural areas to reduce pressure of migration into urban areas; mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and the environment; protect and promote the diversity of landscapes and cultural environments; ensure gender equality and ethnic equality relations; enhance people's participation in decision-making processes in the harmonious relationship between market economy, rule of law and democratic society. In particular, attaching importance to implementing criteria that reflect the level of social development (human development index, life expectancy, inequality index in income distribution, the number of doctors per 10,000 population, rate of trained labor) and criteria reflecting environmental development level (percentage of population using clean water, forest cover, rate of reduction of house gas emissions glasses)

The socio-political basis for inclusive development for sustainable social development is to continue perfecting the socialist rule-of-law state model, building a clean, clean and strong state apparatus with a view to ensuring the fulfillment of the development and service function towards: The State focuses on creating adequate and convenient social and cultural infrastructure to serve the needs of the people and to request development of society. At the same time, continue to promote anti-corruption, practice thrift, fight against and significantly reduce social evils and crimes. Perfecting and promoting socialist democracy in order to ensure the exercise of the people's sovereignty, especially in establishing an effective mechanism for supervision and control of state power, incessantly consolidating, promoting the strength of the great unity bloc of the entire nation, strengthening social consensus on the basis of continuing renewing the content and mode of operation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and mass organizations.

- Third, inclusive development of the environment for sustainable development. To do this, we must first achieve the basic criteria: General targets (green GDP, human development index, environmental sustainability index). Economic indicators (efficiency of investment capital use, social labor productivity, reduction of energy consumption to produce one unit of GDP, consumer price index, current balance). Social indicators (poverty rate, unemployment rate and the percentage of employed laborers in the trained economy, sex ratio at birth and inequality coefficient in income distribution) targets on natural resources and environment (rate of forest coverage, rate of protected land, degraded land area). And to achieve the above basic criteria, we need to organize the implementation and implementation of the steps: (1) Efficient use of resources, especially non-renewable resources associated with strict protection of systems. sensitive ecology, protecting biodiversity while controlling and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions; (2) Rapid economic development but not exceeding the ecological load-bearing threshold; (3) Minimize emissions, overcome pollution (water, gas, soil, food, food) and

ultimately deal with environmental consequences, especially solving the problem of rural waste.

5. Conclusion

Vietnam has promulgated a Sustainable Development Strategy for the period of 2011-2020 with the aim of achieving sustainable, effective growth, in parallel with progress, social justice, protection of natural resources and the environment, and maintaining stability. socio-political regulations, firmly protecting national independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

In terms of economy, it is necessary to maintain sustainable economic growth, gradually implement green growth, develop clean energy and renewable energy; implementation of sustainable production and consumption; ensure food security, sustainable agricultural and rural development; sustainable development of regions and localities.

Regarding society, focusing on promoting poverty reduction in a sustainable manner, stabilizing the scale, improving and improving the quality of the population; raise awareness of environmental protection among the people, towards green industry, giving priority to using recyclable products, enhancing the work of environmental protection and response to climate change. People are the center of sustainable development, so it is necessary to attach importance to the training and development of resources for the country. With reasonable policies, drastic measures, protection of the living environment, prevention of pollution of water and air sources, etc., it is necessary to participate by all strata of people in order to achieve high efficiency.

Regarding natural resources and environment, efficient and sustainable use of land resources; water environment protection; rational exploitation and economical use of natural resources, reducing air pollution and noise in big cities and industrial parks.

Environmental protection is a vital issue of the country and of humanity, a deeply social mission associated with the struggle for poverty reduction in each country, the struggle for peace and advancing on a worldwide scale. Thus, environmental protection is of great significance to the development of the country. The goal of "rich people, strong country, fair society, democracy, civilization" cannot be realized if we do not do better the environmental protection work as well as say "If we want to develop sustainably, then in development must take into account environmental factors".

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