




Hội thảo Quốc tế
**ĐÁNH GIÁ LẠI
 CHỦ NGHĨA TƯ BẢN VÀ XÃ HỘI
 CHÂU Á TRONG THẾ KỶ 21**
 Tổng quan so sánh các thành tựu của
 Việt Nam sau 30 năm Đổi Mới
 và những thách thức phía trước

RETHINKING ASIAN CAPITALISM AND SOCIETY IN THE 21 ST CENTURY

A comparative overview on 30 years of
 Vietnam's achievements under Doi Moi
 and Challenges ahead

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Rethinking Asian Capitalism and Society in the 21st Century:

**A comparative overview on 30 years of Vietnam's
achievements under Doi Moi and Challenges ahead**

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the Southern Institute of Sciences (SISS, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam)
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Organizers



The Institute of Research on Contemporary Southeast Asia (Irasec) is a French leading research centre dedicated to the study of the Southeast Asian region, based in Bangkok (Thailand). Engaging the humanities and social sciences in an interdisciplinary and comparative perspective, it analyzes the major developments that affect the Asean countries. Deeply anchored in the Thai academic landscape, the center is developing international academic networks, in particular between Asia and Europe. Irasec intends to stimulate debate within scholarly circles and enhance public awareness of the region. The institute copublishes books with international academic editors in French, English and more infrequently in Southeast Asian language. It provides free access to its online publications.



Founded on 12 September 1975, **the Southern Institute of Social Sciences** (SISS) is the only multi-disciplinary research institution located in the South under the administration of Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences. As a regional research institution and applied research and multi-sectoral consultancy service provider, SISS have undertakes some major functions, including: (1) To carry out theoretical and practical research in social sciences in Southern Vietnam; (2) To provide scientific grounds for the regional sustainable development strategy-planning and policy-making; (3) To give development-policy consultancy; and (4) To take part in developing social science potentialities in Southern Vietnam.



Ho Chi Minh City Open University (HCMCOU) was founded in 1993 to meet the needs of educational transformation and improvement in educator's knowledge and skills in Vietnam. HCMCOU focuses on educational effectiveness, service quality, professional and creative standards to provide a variety of programs ranging from excellent on-site learning to one of the best distance learning programs in Vietnam, to meet various learning needs of society and to contribute enriching the country's human resources. As a multi-disciplinary university with 11 faculties, there are currently more than 40,000 students enrolling either in on-campus or distance programs leading to degrees.

Lời Tựa

Chúng tôi rất hân hạnh chào đón các bạn đến tham dự hội thảo quốc tế “*Đánh giá lại chủ nghĩa tư bản và xã hội châu Á trong thế kỷ 21: Tổng quan so sánh các thành tựu của Việt Nam sau 30 năm Đổi mới và những thách thức phía trước*” tại Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh ở Trường Đại học Mở Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh (HCMCOU), ngày 6/11/2019 và Viện Khoa học xã hội vùng Nam Bộ (SISS), từ ngày 7-8/11/2019.

Hội thảo là kết quả của quá trình hợp tác khoa học hiệu quả giữa Viện nghiên cứu Đông Nam Á Đương đại (IRASEC) và hai đối tác khoa học chính ở Việt Nam: Viện Khoa học xã hội vùng Nam Bộ (SISS) và Đại học Mở Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh (HCMCOU). Hội thảo sẽ không thể có được nếu thiếu những hỗ trợ đầy ý nghĩa về mặt khoa học, tài chính và hậu cần của ba cơ quan khoa học này ở Việt Nam và Pháp. Nhân đây, Ban Tổ chức hội thảo xin được chân thành cảm ơn những đóng góp của bà Nguyễn Thị Luyện (SISS), ông Lê Hồng Hiệp (Viện nghiên cứu Đông Nam Á, Singapore - ISEAS), ông Sébastien Lechevalier (Trường Khoa học xã hội cao cấp, Pháp - EHESS), ông Arsène Rieber (Trung tâm Nghiên cứu Toàn cầu hóa Kinh tế ứng dụng, Đại học Rouen, Pháp - CREAM-University of Rouen) và ông Etienne Rolland-Piègue (Đại sứ quán Pháp tại Hà Nội). Ngoài ra, xin cảm ơn những thành viên của ba đơn vị đã đầu tư thời gian và công sức để tổ chức sự kiện này, gồm: ông Phạm Đình Long và ông Nguyễn Minh Đồi (HCMCOU); bà Nguyễn Thị Minh Châu và bà Từ Thị Phi Diệp (SISS); cô Anais Vassalo, ông Joe Sritaboot và ông Bertrand Bayet (IRASEC).

Hội thảo cũng nhận được sự đóng góp của nhiều đối tác và nhà tài trợ ở Việt Nam. Trước hết, xin cảm ơn ông Nicolas Warnery (Đại sứ Cộng hòa Pháp), ông Bertrand Lortholary (Nguyên Đại sứ Cộng hòa Pháp), ông Etienne Rolland-Piègue (Cố vấn văn hóa và hợp tác), ông Eric Molay (Tùy viên hợp tác khoa học) của Đại sứ quán Cộng hòa Pháp tại Hà Nội và ông Vincent Floreani (Tổng lãnh sự Cộng hòa Pháp tại TP. Hồ Chí Minh) đã ủng hộ tài chính cho hội

thảo trong khuôn khổ chương trình “*Dự án hợp tác khoa học 2019 - Appel à projets de Coopération scientifique 2019*” cũng như những hỗ trợ khác trong quá trình chuẩn bị và tổ chức tiệc lễ tân tại Tổng lãnh sự quán Pháp. Chúng tôi cũng xin được gửi lời cảm ơn tới ông Wojciech Gerwel (Đại sứ Cộng hòa Nhân dân Ba Lan) và ông Maciej Duszyński (Thư ký thứ nhất Đại sứ quán Cộng hòa Nhân dân Ba Lan) đã nhiệt tình giúp đỡ tài chính cho việc tham dự sự kiện khoa học này của nhà kinh tế học Ba Lan, một quốc gia điển hình cho quá trình chuyển đổi kinh tế từ chế độ xã hội chủ nghĩa ở châu Âu. Ngoài ra, Tổ chức Đại học Pháp ngữ (AUF) khu vực châu Á – Thái Bình Dương và cụ thể là bà Ouidad Tebbaa (Giám đốc khu vực tại Hà Nội) và ông Nguyễn Tấn Đại (Đại diện văn phòng ở TP. Hồ Chí Minh) cũng đã có những đóng góp to lớn trong việc dịch thuật để hội thảo quốc tế này được tổ chức với các ngôn ngữ khác nhau. Với nhiều kinh nghiệm trong các sự kiện đa ngôn ngữ, AUF có những hỗ trợ rất quý báu về tài chính về việc chuyển ngữ và in ấn các tài liệu của hội thảo như in áp phích, in tài liệu và xuất bản một số bài tham luận hội thảo được lựa chọn; cũng như hỗ trợ chi phí cho phiên dịch và dịch thuật các ngôn ngữ sử dụng trong Hội thảo.

Hội thảo cũng đã nhận được sự hỗ trợ từ nhiều cơ quan nghiên cứu tại Pháp. Trước hết, phải kể đến Đại học Rouen Normandy (CREAM) đã đóng góp tài chính quan trọng vào kinh phí hội thảo. Tiếp theo là Trung tâm Nghiên cứu Khoa học Quốc gia (CNRS), đã xem hội thảo này như là một trong những sự kiện khoa học kỷ niệm 80 năm thành lập Trung tâm Nghiên cứu Khoa học Quốc gia. Cuối cùng là Mạng lưới Nghiên cứu châu Á của Pháp (Gis Asie), Quỹ Pháp Nhật (France-Japon Foundation) và Hội đồng Khoa học và Môi trường Pháp cũng đã đóng góp tài chính cho việc tham dự hội thảo của các nhà khoa học Pháp. Những đóng góp quý báu của các tổ chức nghiên cứu hàng đầu ở châu Á cũng đã giúp rất nhiều trong việc thực hiện tiếp cận so sánh mang tính khu vực tuyệt đối cần thiết đối với vấn đề nhìn nhận lại chủ nghĩa tư bản và xã hội châu Á trong thế kỷ 21, bao gồm: Viện Nghiên cứu Đông Nam Á (ISEAS, Singapore) và Trung tâm Nghiên cứu Đông Nam Á (Đại học Chulalongkorn, Thái Lan). Ngoài ra, Hội thảo cũng nhận được tài trợ từ Đại học British Columbia (Canada).

Cuối cùng, nhưng không kém phần quan trọng, chúng tôi rất vui mừng chào đón các vị khách tham dự đến từ các quốc gia và vùng lãnh thổ châu Á (Trung Quốc, Nhật Bản, Đài Loan, Thái Lan, Singapore) cũng như châu Âu (Pháp, Ba Lan) và châu Mỹ (Canada). Chúng tôi xin được bày tỏ lòng biết ơn

sâu sắc đến Giáo sư Robert Boyer (Viện Nghiên cứu châu Mỹ, Paris), lãnh đạo trường *L'école de la régulation*, bà Anne Cheng (Trường Collège de France), một chuyên gia xuất chúng về tư tưởng Khổng giáo, và ông Bertrand Badré (Giám đốc điều hành và Nhà sáng lập tổ chức “Blue like an Orange Sustainable Capital”) đã chấp nhận vai trò báo cáo viên chính của hội thảo. Đây là những báo cáo viên tốt nhất để mở đầu hội thảo với việc đưa ra quan điểm mang tính toàn cầu về vấn đề chính yếu trong việc đánh giá lại chủ nghĩa tư bản châu Á.

Chúng tôi xin chân thành cảm ơn và kính chúc tất cả quý vị có một hội thảo hào hứng và hiệu quả.

- Lê Thanh Sang, Viện trưởng Viện Khoa học xã hội vùng Nam Bộ
- Nguyễn Minh Hà, Hiệu trưởng Trường Đại học Mở thành phố Hồ Chí Minh
- Trần Thị Liên Claire, Giám đốc Viện Nghiên cứu Đông Nam Á đương đại (IRASEC – CNRS), Băng Cốc, Thái Lan.
- Trần Thị Anh Đào, Nhà Kinh tế học Viện IRASEC tại Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh (Việt Nam)

Vài lời về hội thảo

Ý tưởng tổ chức hội thảo này xuất hiện trong quá trình kỷ niệm sự kiện sụp đổ của bức tường Berlin năm 2019. Cuối thế kỷ 20 là một giai đoạn diễn ra những biến động địa chính trị trọng đại trên thế giới. Sự sụp đổ của bức tường Berlin ngày 9 tháng 11 năm 1989 chấm dứt thời kỳ chiến tranh lạnh và những phân hóa bất nguồn từ sau Chiến tranh Thế giới lần thứ hai. Khối xã hội chủ nghĩa tan rã, kết thúc thời kỳ thế giới lưỡng cực xoay quanh tình trạng kinh địch giữa Hoa Kỳ và Liên bang Xô viết. Các cấu trúc quân sự và kinh tế, như Comecon (Hội đồng Tương trợ Kinh tế) và Hiệp ước Vác-xa-va đã hoàn toàn bị bãi bỏ vào năm 1991. Những sự kiện diễn ra cuối thập niên 80 của thế kỷ trước cũng góp phần thúc đẩy quá trình thống nhất nước Đức và bắt đầu giai đoạn mới trong việc xây dựng liên minh châu Âu.

Khác với châu Âu, năm 1989 không được đánh dấu như là một “bước ngoặt” lịch sử đối với châu Á. Các quốc gia xã hội chủ nghĩa ở châu Á, với ngoại lệ là Bắc Triều Tiên, đã không bị sụp đổ do thực hiện một bước đi chưa từng có tiền lệ trong lịch sử chủ nghĩa cộng sản trên thế giới. Các quốc gia này

trải qua giai đoạn đầu của quá trình chuyển đổi từ kinh tế kế hoạch hóa tập trung sang kinh tế “thị trường xã hội chủ nghĩa” liên kết chặt chẽ với những cải cách và chính sách “mở cửa” theo mô hình do Đặng Tiểu Bình khởi xướng. Đặc biệt, Việt Nam đã thực thi cơ chế kế hoạch hóa tập trung suốt giai đoạn 1975-1985 sau những thập niên bị chiến tranh tàn phá. Tuy nhiên, sau khi cơ chế kinh tế này thất bại, chính phủ Việt Nam đã bước sang thực hiện chính sách Đổi mới.

Ba mươi năm sau khi bức tường Berlin sụp đổ, các nền kinh tế chuyển đổi ở châu Á đã phát triển theo hướng khác với các quốc gia ở châu Âu, tuy rằng vẫn phải đối mặt với những thách thức tương tự. Quay lại với khu vực châu Á, trước hết bằng việc gia nhập ASEAN, liên minh “kẻ thù” mà ban đầu được thành lập để chống cộng sản, vào năm 1995 và sau đó gia nhập APEC vào năm 1998, Việt Nam cùng với các nước láng giềng ở Đông Nam Á, như Lào, Campuchia và Myanmar, đã đi theo một con đường riêng của mình để có được một triển vọng kinh tế thuận lợi: mức tăng trưởng GDP cao nhất, thực hiện thành công xóa đói giảm nghèo, tăng cường hội nhập khu vực, nâng cao vị trí trong các bảng xếp hạng kinh tế toàn cầu (như trong *Doing Business* của Ngân hàng Thế giới, *Eurocham Business Climate Index* của Ủy ban Thương mại châu Âu, *ASEAN SME Policy Index* của Tổ chức Hợp tác và Phát triển Kinh tế) hoặc trong hồ sơ quốc gia xây dựng trên cơ sở dữ liệu về chỉ số thương mại giá trị gia tăng (Trade in Value Added - *TiVA*) của Tổ chức Hợp tác và Phát triển Kinh tế - Ngân hàng Thế giới (OECD-WTO). Cùng với việc duy trì khu vực châu Á là nơi duy nhất còn tồn tại chế độ xã hội chủ nghĩa, thời khắc “lịch sử” năm 1989 đã mở ra những viễn cảnh mới đối với việc tổ chức một thế giới mà trong đó châu Á, dù là chủ nghĩa cộng sản hay không, sẽ đóng một vai trò ngày càng quan trọng và có tính quyết định.¹ Điều mà vào năm 1993 Ngân hàng Thế giới xem là “Phép màu Đông Á”² dẫn đầu bởi Nhật Bản cùng với các con rồng khác (như: Hàn Quốc, Hồng Kông, Singapore, Đài Loan) giờ đã được cấu trúc lại xung quanh Trung Quốc, tạo ra một con đường phát triển mới (thậm chí là mô hình mới) trong khu vực.

Từ 1986, Việt Nam đã tiến hành quá trình chuyển đổi sâu rộng từ một nền kinh tế kế hoạch hóa hướng nội sang một nền kinh tế mang tính toàn cầu hóa và trên cơ sở thị trường. Là một quốc gia đông dân thứ ba của ASEAN với dân số

¹ Kishore Mahbubani, 2008, *The New Asian Hemisphere. The irresistible shift of Global Power to the East*, New York, Public Affairs.

² *World Bank*, 1993, *The East Asian Miracle. Economic Growth and Public Policy*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1993.

96 triệu người vào năm 2018, Việt Nam đã trở thành nền kinh tế lớn thứ 6 trong khu vực. Đằng sau câu chuyện này, hội nhập vào kinh tế toàn cầu đã trở thành động lực then chốt đối với những thành tựu kinh tế xã hội nổi bật của Việt Nam. Việt Nam đã chính thức hoàn tất việc gia nhập Tổ chức Thương mại Thế giới (WTO) vào cuối năm 2006, kết thúc quá trình lâu dài của những nỗ lực hội nhập kinh tế quốc gia với thị trường toàn cầu. Rõ ràng, từ khi thực hiện Đổi mới năm 1986, Việt Nam đã phải vừa ứng phó tình huống sụp đổ của khối xã hội chủ nghĩa vừa đối đầu với các lệnh trừng phạt quốc tế (cấm vận của Hoa Kỳ chỉ mới được dỡ bỏ vào năm 1994). Năm 2018, Việt Nam đã đạt mức tăng trưởng cao nhất (gần 7%) kể từ năm 2011. Được khích lệ bởi chính sách tự do hóa nhanh chóng, tiến trình hiện đại hóa kinh tế cũng đã giúp cho đất nước có thể đối phó được với hàng loạt những cú sốc trong và ngoài nước, như: những bất ổn kinh tế vĩ mô, cuộc khủng hoảng kinh tế tài chính năm 1997 ở Đông Á, và cuộc khủng hoảng toàn cầu năm 2008. Sức sống kinh tế của đất nước mở ra những viễn cảnh mới và cho phép Việt Nam đóng vai trò quyết định và ngày càng quan trọng trong khu vực thông qua chính sách đa phương mà trong đó Đông Á chính là nơi thích hợp.³

Hiện nay, Việt Nam đang bước vào một giai đoạn mới trong phát triển quốc gia với mục tiêu được xác định là trở thành một nền kinh tế công nghiệp và hiện đại vào năm 2020. Tuy nhiên, vẫn còn những khoảng cách đáng kể trong việc đổi mới năng lực để đáp ứng những yêu cầu của một nền kinh tế hiện đại và để tăng cường hội nhập quốc tế nhằm giải quyết những thách thức của đất nước cũng như của toàn cầu.

Để có được những quyết định đúng đắn nhất trong tương lai, điều quan trọng là phải chú trọng xem xét những gì cho đến nay đã đạt được và cân nhắc những vấn đề tương lai từ góc nhìn mang tính so sánh và mang tính khu vực. Năm 2019, Việt Nam đã phát triển hơn bao giờ hết hợp tác đa phương mang tính chiến lược về kinh tế và chính trị trong bối cảnh mất ổn định trên thế giới hiện nay. Vào đầu thế kỷ 21, thông qua kinh nghiệm Đổi mới của Việt Nam, cần phải nhìn nhận lại chủ nghĩa tư bản châu Á bằng cách tiếp cận đa ngành.

Cùng nhau tổ chức hội thảo này ở Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh để tiếp cận chủ nghĩa tư bản từ góc nhìn của châu Á dường như rất thích hợp đối với chúng ta. Một mặt, mục đích của hội thảo này là để nêu bật những nét đặc trưng của con

³ Le Hong Hiep & Anton Tsvetov, 2018, *Vietnam's Foreign Policy under Doi Moi*, Singapore, Iseas Publishing.

đường quá độ ở châu Á và mặt khác để xác định những thách thức chính mà Việt Nam cũng như các quốc gia khác trong khu vực đang gặp phải. Hội thảo sẽ thảo luận những thách thức của chủ nghĩa tư bản và xã hội châu Á trong bối cảnh của nhiều quốc gia khác nhau xuyên qua những chuyên ngành khác nhau trong lĩnh vực khoa học xã hội. Thực tế, đó chính là liên kết lại các góc nhìn từ lịch sử toàn cầu, kinh tế học so sánh cũng như những nghiên cứu vi mô từ dưới lên. Những thập niên tới đây, các quốc gia châu Á sẽ phải đối mặt với những thách thức mới và những đòi hỏi quy mô lớn về nền tảng môi trường, địa chính trị và kinh tế xã hội. Cho nên, mục tiêu quan trọng của hội thảo này là xác định những cách thức để giải quyết một số thách thức đó.

Chúng tôi hy vọng hội thảo sẽ mang lại hiểu biết hơn nữa về đường đi của châu Á cũng như những di sản kế thừa từ các hệ thống kinh tế chính trị trước kia đối với những con đường phía trước.

Avant-propos

Nous vous souhaitons la bienvenue à l'occasion de la conférence internationale « *Repenser le capitalisme et la société asiatiques au 21^{ème} siècle : un aperçu comparatif de 30 années de Doi Moi au Vietnam et des défis à venir* ». C'est une belle opportunité d'organiser ici à Hô Chi Minh-Ville, d'abord un atelier de formation le 6/11/2019 à l'Université ouverte de Hô Chi Minh-Ville (UO HCMV), ensuite la conférence du 7-8/11/2019 à l'Institut des sciences sociales du Sud (ISSS).

La conférence est le fruit d'un partenariat scientifique entre l'Institut de recherche sur l'Asie du Sud-Est contemporaine (IRASEC) et deux institutions académiques majeures au Vietnam : l'Institut des sciences sociales du Sud (ISSS) et l'Université ouverte de Hô Chi Minh-Ville (UO HCMV). Elle n'aurait pas pu voir le jour sans une collaboration forte de ces trois institutions sur les aspects académique, financier et logistique. Nos remerciements vont d'abord aux membres du Comité scientifique de la conférence : Madame Nguyen Thi Luyen (ISSS), Monsieur Le Hong Hiep (ISEAS, Singapour), Monsieur Sébastien Lechevalier (EHESS), Monsieur Arsène Rieber (CREAM – Université de Rouen) et Monsieur Etienne Rolland-Piègue (Ambassade de France à Hanoï) et aux membres des trois équipes qui ont investi du temps et de l'énergie dans l'organisation de l'événement : Messieurs Pham Dinh Long et Nguyen Minh Doi (UO HCMV), Mesdames Nguyen Thi Minh Chau et Tu Thi Phi Diep (ISSS), Madame Anaïs Vassallo ainsi que Messieurs Joe Sritaboot et Bertrand Bayet (IRASEC).

Nous remercions également différents partenaires et sponsors basés au Vietnam qui ont apporté leurs contributions à cette conférence. En premier lieu, l'Ambassadeur de France SE Monsieur Nicolas Warnery et son prédécesseur Monsieur Bertrand Lortholary, l'Attaché de coopération culturelle Monsieur Étienne Rolland-Piègue, l'Attaché de coopération scientifique Monsieur Éric Molay à Hanoï, et le Consul général de France à Hô Chi Minh-Ville Monsieur

Vincent Floreani. Ils nous ont accordé un soutien financier dans le cadre de *l'Appel à projets de Coopération scientifique 2019* mais surtout un soutien permanent dans la préparation de l'événement et offert un accueil pour la réception de bienvenue au sein de la Résidence de France à Hô Chi Minh-Ville. Nous sommes reconnaissants également à l'Ambassadeur de Pologne SE Monsieur Wojciech Gerwel et à son Premier secrétaire Monsieur Maciej Duszyński, pour leur soutien à cet événement scientifique en finançant la participation d'un économiste polonais, présentant l'exemple de la transition économique d'un pays communiste en Europe. De plus, l'Agence universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF), à travers sa Directrice régionale en Asie-Pacifique Madame Ouidad Tebbaa et son représentant à Hô Chi Minh-Ville Monsieur Nguyen Tan Dai, a contribué à la tenue de cet événement international sous forme d'une conférence effective en différentes langues. Au-delà de l'aspect multilinguistique par les traductions simultanées des interventions, l'AUF nous apporte aussi son soutien pour le volet de communication sur la conférence, tel que l'impression des posters, du livret et une aide à la publication d'une sélection des actes de communication...

En parallèle, cette conférence a obtenu une aide considérable de plusieurs institutions de recherche en France. Premièrement, l'Université de Rouen Normandie (par le CREAM) qui apporte son financement au budget de la conférence. Deuxièmement, le CNRS qui a accordé à cette conférence le label « *CNRS 80 ans* » dans le cadre d'une série d'événements scientifiques célébrant son 80^e anniversaire. Ensuite, le GIS Asie, la Fondation France-Japon et le Conseil économique, social et environnemental de France ont apporté leur soutien en finançant la participation des chercheurs venant de France. Au niveau régional, le soutien indispensable d'institutions de recherche majeures en Asie a permis de garantir l'approche comparative pour repenser le capitalisme asiatique au 21^e siècle : l'ISEAS à Singapour et l'*ASEAN Studies Centre* de l'Université de Chulalongkorn en Thaïlande. L'Université de British Columbia (Canada) figure également parmi les sponsors de cet événement.

Enfin, mais non moins important, nous sommes heureux d'accueillir tous les participants venant des pays d'Asie (Chine, Japon, Taiwan, Thaïlande, Singapour), d'Europe (France, Pologne) et du Canada. Nous remercions plus particulièrement Monsieur le Professeur Robert Boyer (Institut des Amériques, Paris), fondateur de l'école de la régulation en France, Madame Anne Cheng (Collège de France) qui est une éminente spécialiste française de la pensée

chinoise, et Monsieur Bertrand Badré (PDG et fondateur du fonds d'investissement *Blue Like an Orange Sustainable Capital*), qui ont accepté d'intervenir en tant que conférenciers invités. Ils sont les plus qualifiés pour apporter à cette conférence une vision globale sur ce qu'est repenser le capitalisme asiatique au 21^{ème} siècle.

Encore une fois, merci à vous tous et en vous souhaitant une conférence stimulante et fructueuse.

- LE Thanh Sang, Directeur de l'Institut des sciences sociales du Sud (ISSS)
- NGUYEN Minh Ha, Recteur de l'Université ouverte de Hô Chi Minh-Ville (UO HCMV)
- TRAN Thi Liên Claire, Directrice de l'Institut de recherche sur l'Asie du Sud-Est contemporain (IRASEC – CNRS), Bangkok
- TRAN Thi Anh-Dao, Chercheure basée à Ho Chi Minh-Ville (IRASEC – CNRS)

À propos de la conférence

L'idée d'organiser une telle conférence a émergé en commémoration de la chute du Mur de Berlin en 1989. La fin du XX^e siècle connaît des bouleversements majeurs dans le monde. Symbole du partage du monde en deux blocs depuis sa construction en août 1961, la destruction du Mur de Berlin le 9 novembre 1989 emporte dans sa chute l'effondrement des régimes communistes d'Europe de l'Est. Des structures économiques et militaires telles que le système d'économie planifiée du CAEM (*Conseil d'Assistance Économique Mutuelle*) et le Pacte de Varsovie sont dissoutes en 1991. La fin du rideau de fer ouvre aussi la voie à une réunification de l'Allemagne puis de l'Europe toute entière.

Si l'année 1989 n'a pas été un « tournant » historique comme il le fut en Europe, elle est néanmoins une date décisive qui a conforté le Vietnam dans ses choix initiés dès 1986. Les pays communistes d'Asie, dont le Vietnam, ne se sont pas effondrés en se lançant, à l'exception de la Corée du Nord, dans un tournant inédit dans l'histoire du communisme mondial : l'abandon de l'économie centralement planifiée et l'engagement pragmatique dans une

« économie socialiste de marché », associant étroitement réforme économique et politique de la « porte ouverte », sur le modèle initié par Deng Xiao Ping en Chine. Devant l'échec de la politique planifiée de la décennie 1975-1985 après des décennies de guerres dévastatrices, le gouvernement communiste vietnamien s'est alors engagé dans une politique de Renouveau (« *Doi Moi* »).

Trente ans après la chute du Mur de Berlin, les pays asiatiques en transition évoluent sur des trajectoires différentes de celles de leurs homologues européens, et pourtant confrontés à des défis comparables. En se tournant vers la région Asie d'abord par l'adhésion à l'alliance « ennemie » à l'origine anti-communiste, l'ASEAN en 1995 et plus tard en rejoignant l'APEC en 1998, le Vietnam et ses voisins d'Asie du Sud-Est (Cambodge, Laos, Myanmar) ont suivi leur propre voie pour aboutir à une situation économique flamboyante : taux de croissance soutenus du PIB, réduction de l'extrême pauvreté, accélération de l'intégration régionale, progression dans les classements mondiaux en matière d'environnement d'affaires (*Doing Business* de la Banque Mondiale, *Eurocham Business Climate Index* des Chambres européennes de commerce, *ASEAN SME Policy Index* de l'OCDE) ou encore dans l'indice de participation aux chaînes de valeur ajoutée construit par l'OMC, à laquelle le Vietnam a adhéré en 2007. Outre qu'il fait pratiquement de l'Asie la seule partie de la planète où le régime socialiste demeure, le « moment » historique de 1989 a ouvert des perspectives nouvelles à l'organisation d'un monde dans lequel l'Asie, communiste ou non, joue un rôle croissant et déterminant⁴. Ce que la Banque Mondiale avait défini dès 1993 de « miracle » asiatique⁵, conduit initialement par le Japon et les dragons (Corée du Sud, Hong-Kong, Singapour, Taïwan), s'est dorénavant structuré autour de la Chine pour dessiner une trajectoire (voire un « modèle ») de développement dans la région.

3^{ème} pays le plus peuplé de l'ASEAN avec 96 M d'habitants en 2018, le Vietnam est la 6^{ème} économie de la région. Force est de constater que, depuis la mise en œuvre du *Doi Moi* en 1986, le Vietnam a résisté à la fois à l'effondrement du camp soviétique et aux sanctions internationales (levée de l'embargo US en 1994). Le taux de croissance en 2018 (près de 7%) a atteint son niveau le plus élevé depuis 2011. La modernisation économique a permis

⁴ Kishore Mahbubani, 2008, *The New Asian Hemisphere. The irresistible shift of Global Power to the East*, New York, Public Affairs.

⁵ Banque Mondiale, 1993, *The East Asian Miracle. Economic Growth and Public Policy*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1993.

également au pays de résister aux crises successives tant intérieures qu'extérieures : instabilités macro-économiques, crise asiatique de 1997, crise mondiale de 2008. Cette vitalité économique lui ouvre de nouvelles perspectives et lui permet de jouer un rôle croissant et déterminant dans la région par une politique multilatérale où l'Asie de l'Est a toute sa place.⁶

Aussi nous importe-t-il de faire un bilan de ces trois décennies et de considérer les enjeux à venir dans une perspective régionale et comparatiste. En 2019, le Vietnam développe plus que jamais un multilatéralisme politique, économique et stratégique, dans un contexte global devenu instable. En ce début de XXI^e siècle, il importe à travers l'expérience du *Doi Moi*, de repenser le capitalisme asiatique en déployant une approche multidisciplinaire.

Organiser ensemble une conférence à Hô Chi Minh-Ville nous semble un choix particulièrement adéquat. L'objectif de cette conférence est, d'une part, d'analyser les spécificités des trajectoires de transition en Asie du Sud-Est et d'autre part, d'identifier les principaux défis auxquels le Vietnam et les autres pays de la région doivent se préparer à fait face. La conférence discutera des défis du capitalisme et de la société asiatiques dans différents contextes nationaux, avec un croisement d'une variété de disciplines en sciences sociales. Au fond, il est question de rassembler les perspectives de l'histoire globale, de l'économie comparative et les micro-études par le bas. Et comme dans les décennies à venir, les pays asiatiques doivent faire face aux nouveaux défis majeurs et aux nouvelles exigences à grande échelle sur les plans socio-économique, sociétal, géopolitique et environnemental, un objectif important de cette conférence est d'identifier des pistes pour en relever certains.

Par le Vietnam, nous espérons que cette conférence fournira une meilleure compréhension des trajectoires asiatiques et des legs des anciens systèmes socio-économiques dans leurs trajectoires futures.

⁶ Le Hong Hiep & Anton Tsvetov, 2018, *Vietnam's Foreign Policy under Doi Moi*, Singapour, Iseas Publishing.

Foreword

We are extremely happy to welcome you on the occasion of the international conference *Rethinking Asian Capitalism and Society in the 21st Century: A comparative overview on 30 years of Vietnam's achievements under Doi Moi and Challenges ahead*. It is a great opportunity to organize here in Ho Chi Minh City, first an academic Lecture on 6 November 2019 at the Ho Chi Minh City Open University (HCMCOU) and then this conference on 7-8 November 2019 at the Southern Institute of Social Sciences (SISS).

This conference is the result of a fruitful scientific partnership between the Institute of Research on Contemporary Southeast Asia (IRASEC) and two major academic institutions in Vietnam: the Southern Institute of Social Sciences (SISS) and the Ho Chi Minh City Open University (HCMCOU). It could not happen without the significant academic, financial and logistic support of these three Vietnamese and French academic institutions. Let the Scientific board be warmly thanked here: Nguyen Thi Luyen (SISS), Le Hong Hiep (ISEAS, Singapore), Sébastien Lechevalier (Ehess), Arsène Rieber (CREAM-University of Rouen) and Etienne Rolland-Piègue (French Embassy, Hanoi). A considerable amount of time and energy has been invested by our three teams in the organization of this event: Pham Dinh Long and Nguyen Minh Doi (HCMCOU); Nguyen Thi Minh chau and Tu Thi Phi Diep (SISS); Anais Vassalo, Joe Sritaboot and Bertrand Bayet (IRASEC).

This conference has also been made possible thanks to various partners and sponsors here in Vietnam. First, the French Ambassador Nicolas Warnery and his predecessor Bertrand Lortholary, the Counsellor for Culture and Cooperation Etienne Rolland-Piègue, and the Attaché of Scientific Cooperation Eric Molay in Hanoi and the Consul General of France Vincent Floreani in Ho Chi Minh City. They offered us their financial support in the framework of the program *Appel à projets de Coopération scientifique 2019* and their permanent support for all the preparation of the event, as well as for hosting our welcome

reception at the French Consulate. We are also grateful to the Polish Ambassador, Wojciech Gerwel and the First secretary Maciej Duszyński, for their enthusiastic support to the academic event in financing the participation of a Polish economist, as a major example of economic transition from a Communist country in Europe. Moreover, the *Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie* (AUF) for Asia Pacific and namely its director in Hanoi, Ouidad Tebbaa, and its representative in Ho Chi Minh Ville Nguyen Tan Đại greatly contributed to make possible a real international conference in different languages. With an extensive experience in multi-language events, the AUF's support is valuable in taking in charge the translation and other communication services (interpreting and simultaneous translation expenses, posters, booklet printing, expected publication of a selected number of conference proceedings).

This conference also gets the support of many research institutions in France. First of all, the University of Rouen Normandy (CREAM) who greatly contributes financially to the budget of the conference. Second, the CNRS as this conference gets the label *CNRS 80 years* as a part of the series of academic events for the 80 years of the CNRS. The Gis Asie, the France-Japon Foundation, and the social and environmental Council of France also contribute to finance the coming of researchers from France. The precious support of major academic institution in Asia made possible the indispensable comparative regional approach to rethinking Asian Capitalism and Society in the 21st Century: ISEAS in Singapore, the ASEAN Studies Centre from Chulalongkorn University (Thailand). The University of British Columbia (Canada) also contributes to sponsor the event.

Last but not least, we are happy to welcome all of the participants from Asia (China, Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore), from Europe (France, Poland) and from Canada. We are particularly grateful to Professor Robert Boyer (the Institute of the Americas, Paris), the leader of the French School of Regulation, Anne Cheng (Collège de France) the eminent French specialist of the Confucianist Thought and Bertrand Badré (CEO and founder of Blue like an Orange Sustainable Capital) for accepting to be the keynote speakers. They are the most qualified to inaugurate the conference by offering a global view of this major issue of Rethinking Asian Capitalism.

Let us warmly thank you all and wish you all a fruitful and stimulating conference.

- LE Thanh Sang, Director of the Southern Institute of Social Sciences (SISS), Ho Chi Minh-City
- NGUYEN Minh Ha, Rector of Ho Chi Minh City Open University
- TRAN Thi Lien Claire, Director of the Institute of Research on Contemporary Southeast Asia (IRASEC – CNRS), Bangkok
- TRAN Thi Anh-Dao, Senior Economist based in Ho Chi Minh-Ville (IRASEC-CNRS)

About the conference

The idea of such a conference emerged in commemoration process of the fall of the Berlin Wall in 2019. The late 20th century was a time of major geopolitical upheaval in the world. The fall of the Berlin Wall in November 9, 1989 put an end to the Cold War and its divisions, which dated back to the Second World War. The collapse of the Communist bloc brought about the end of a bipolar world built around the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. Economic and military structures such as Comecon (the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) and the Warsaw Pact were dissolved in 1991. The events of the late 1980s also accelerated the path towards German reunification and a new round in the construction of the European Union.

In Asia, the year 1989 did not mark a historical “turning point” as it was in Europe. The communist countries of Asia, with the exception of North Korea, did not collapse by embarking in an unprecedented step in the history of world communism. Their economies were passing through the initial phases of transition from centrally planned to “socialist market” economies, which closely associate economic reforms with an “open door” policy on the model initiated by Deng Xiao Ping in China. Vietnam in particular, implemented the system of central planning during 1975-1985 after decades of devastating wars. However, in the wake of the economic system’s failure, the Vietnamese government then embarked on a policy of “Renewal” (*Doi Moi*).

Thirty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the transitional economies of Asia are on different paths than their counterparts in Europe and yet, facing similar challenges. Turning to the Asian region first by joining the “enemy” alliance initially anti-communist, ASEAN in 1995 and later by joining APEC in 1998, Vietnam and its neighbors in Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Laos,

Myanmar) have followed their own path to achieve a favorable economic outlook: highest GDP growth rates, alleviation of extreme poverty, acceleration of regional integration, progress in global business environment rankings (*Doing Business* of the World Bank, *Eurocham Business Climate Index* of the European Chamber of Commerce, *ASEAN SME Policy Index* of OECD) or in the country profiles using data from the OECD-WTO database on Trade in Value Added (*TiVA*). In addition to practically making Asia the only part of the world where the socialist regime remains, the historical “moment” of 1989 has opened up new perspectives for the organization of a world in which Asia, communist or not, plays a growing and determining role.⁷ What the World Bank had defined in 1993 as an “East Asian Miracle”⁸ initially led by Japan and the dragons (South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan), has now being structured around China to draw a new path (even a “model”) of development in the region.

Since 1986, Vietnam has gone through a far reaching transformation from an inward looking planned economy to one that is globalized and market-based. Being the third most populous member country of ASEAN with 96 million inhabitants in 2018, Vietnam has become the 6th largest economy in the region. Behind the story, integration in the world economy has been the key driver of Vietnam’s economic and social outstanding outcomes. The country formally completed World Trade Organization (WTO) accession in late 2006, culminating a long process of efforts to integrate the national economy into global markets. It is clear that since the implementation of *Doi Moi* in 1986, Vietnam has resisted both the collapse of the Soviet bloc and international sanctions (the US embargo was only lifted in 1994). In 2018, the country recorded its highest growth rate (nearly 7%) since 2011. Spurred by a policy of rapid liberalization, economic modernization has also enabled the country to cope with a series of domestic and external shocks: macroeconomic instabilities, the economic and financial market crisis of 1997 in East Asia, the global crisis of 2008. This economic vitality opens up new perspectives and

⁷ Kishore Mahbubani, 2008, *The New Asian Hemisphere. The irresistible shift of Global Power to the East*, New York, Public Affairs.

⁸ World Bank, 1993, *The East Asian Miracle. Economic Growth and Public Policy*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1993.

allows Vietnam to play a growing and decisive role in the region through a multilateral policy in which East Asia has its rightful place.⁹

The country is now entering a new phase of national development and has a set-up objective to become a modern and industrialised economy by 2020. Yet, significant gaps remain in renewing abilities to meet the needs of a modern economy, and to promote proactive international integration in order to address global as well as national challenges.

To make the best possible decisions for the future, it is therefore important to take stock of what has been achieved to date, while considering future issues in a regional and comparative perspective. In 2019, Vietnam is developing more than ever a political, economic and strategic multilateralism, in the context of global instability. At the beginning of the 21st century, it is important, through the Vietnamese Doi Moi experience, to rethink Asian capitalism by deploying a multidisciplinary approach.

Organizing the conference together in Ho Chi Minh City to approach capitalism from an Asian perspective seems to us particularly relevant. The aim of this conference is, on the one hand, to highlight the specificities of transition trajectories in Asia and on the other hand, to identify the main challenges facing Vietnam and other countries in the region. The conference will discuss the challenges of Asian Capitalism and Society in many different country contexts, by crossing various disciplines in social sciences. Indeed, it is the matter of joining together the perspectives of global history, comparative economics, and micro studies from below. As in the decades ahead, Asian countries will have to face major new challenges and large-scale requirements on the socio-economic, societal, geopolitical and environmental grounds, an important goal of the conference is to identify avenues for addressing some of them.

We hope that this conference will provide better understanding of the Asian trajectories and the legacies of former socioeconomic systems in their future paths.

⁹ Le Hong Hiep & Anton Tsvetov, 2018, *Vietnam's Foreign Policy under Doi Moi*, Singapour, Iseas Publishing.

Contributors



Bertrand BADRÉ is CEO and Founder of Blue like an Orange Sustainable Capital. Previously he was Managing Director of the World Bank and CFO of World Bank Group. Before, Group CFO at Société Générale and Crédit Agricole and Managing Director at Lazard in Paris. He started as Inspector, then Deputy Head, of the French Ministry of Finance auditing service. He published “Can Finance Save the World?” foreworded by Emmanuel Macron and Gordon Brown. Published articles include “From Billions to Trillions: MDBs contributions to financing for development”, and “Water”, on finance and access to water. He is a thought leader on new finance and sustainability.



Frédéric BOCCARA is member of the CEPN-Paris 13 University-CNRS. His works are in the perspective of the systemic regulation school (Paul Boccara), on Globalization and Multinational Enterprises, SMEs, Ecology, Monetary Policy and Theory, Foreign Direct Investment, European construction. His thesis was on Multinational firms in Informational revolution and Financial globalization. Animator of *Economie et Politique*, Marxist journal of economics, he has contributed to several French law projects, especially “For a Security of Training and Employment”. He is founder member of the “Economistes Atterrés” association. He is member of the French constitutional assembly CESE (Economic, Social and Environmental Council).



Robert BOYER is a French economist trained at École Polytechnique, Sciences-Po Paris and Paris 1 University. Previously senior research at CNRS and professor at EHESS, he is now Fellow at Institut des Amériques, Paris. He has developed an

historical and comparative analysis of the institutional transformations of capitalism, under the label of Régulation theory. Systematic international comparisons converge toward a taxonomy of contemporary socioeconomic regimes and their growing interdependence within an unprecedented configuration of the world economy. Among his publications Régulation Theory; the State of the Art (with Yves Saillard), Routledge, 2001, The Future of Growth, Economie politique des capitalismes, La Découverte, 2015.



Anne CHENG, graduated from ENS Paris, has held the Chair of Chinese intellectual history at the Collège de France since 2008. For some forty years at CNRS, INALCO and now at CDF, she has taught and conducted research in that field, Confucianism in particular. She is the author of a French translation of the Confucian Analects and of a history of Chinese thought (*Histoire de la pensée chinoise*, Seuil, latest ed. 2014), translated into numerous languages (including Chinese, Japanese and soon Vietnamese). She has edited several collective volumes (notably *Uses and Abuses of the Great Learning*, Collège de France, 2015) and since 2010, has been chief editor of a bilingual series (classical Chinese/French) at Les Belles Lettres.



Suthiphand CHIRATHIVAT is professor emeritus of economics at Chulalongkorn University. He is also executive director of ASEAN Studies Center and chairman of Chula Global Network. He was Dean of Faculty of Economics, Chairman of the Ph.D. Program in Economics, Chairman of Economics Research Center and Center for International Economics at Chulalongkorn University. His academic interests involve the issues related to international trade, investment, finance, regional integration and development, and emerging issues in Asia in relation to the global economy and society. Recent publications include *China's Rise in Mainland ASEAN: New Dynamics and Changing Landscape* (co-eds) (2019), *Celebrating the Third Decade and Beyond: New Challenges to ASEAN-India Economic Partnership* (co-eds, 2017) and *Global Economic Uncertainties and Southeast Asian Economies* (co-eds, 2016).



Guillaume DUTEURTRE is a researcher from CIRAD, France. His research relates to livestock economics and livestock development policies. He has worked for 20 years in various developing and emerging countries located in Africa, and Southeast Asia. He worked in Vietnam from 2009 to 2015 in collaboration with IPSARD and NIAS. He coordinated the Revalter research project devoted to assessing the sustainability of livestock development pathways in Vietnam. G. Duteurtre has a long experience in institutional economics and in interdisciplinary research.



Étienne ESPAGNE is a senior economist at AFD (Agence Française de Développement). He develops and contributes to a research program on the modelization and evaluation of climate damages, adaptation and mitigation strategies in developing and emerging economies. He holds a PhD in environmental economics from the EHESS, Paris and is also a graduate from the French École des Mines, Paris and the Paris School of Economics. He has published several papers in the field of climate change and energy economics and regularly teaches at Paris 1 University, EHESS, Ecole Polytechnique and ENSTA Paristech. He has previously worked at France Stratégie, CEPII and CIRED.



Yang Gu KANG is a Ph.D. student at the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies of Kyoto University, Japan, and she majors in Cultural Anthropology. As a Korean descent born and raised in Japan, Yang Gu worked for her master's thesis, on gender and family issues of the Korean community in Japan. After that, her interest shifted to issues of the ethnic minorities in Vietnam. She is currently researching the dynamics of the social structure of the Raglai in South Central Vietnam.



LAI Thi Van is a PhD student at Graduate Academy of Social Sciences. Currently researcher at Institute of Social Sciences Central Highlands (ISSCH), under the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS). Contemporary, she was in charge of the Editorial Administration at Central Highlands Social Sciences Magazine.



LE Hong Hiep is Fellow at the Vietnam Studies and the Regional Strategic and Political Studies Programs of ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore. He is also associate editor of the Institute's flagship journal *Contemporary Southeast Asia*. Hiep holds a PhD in Political and International Studies from Univ. of New South Wales. He used to work for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam and teach at the Vietnam National Univ -HCMC. Hiep's scholarly work has been widely published, including 2 books: *Living next to the Giant: The Political Economy of Vietnam's Relations with China under Doi Moi* and *Vietnam's Foreign Policy under Doi Moi* (co-editor A. Tsvetov).



LE Thanh Sang is the Director of Southern Institute of Social Sciences, Viet Nam. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Washington, USA, in 2004. His main research interests are in demography, social security, social inequality and poverty. Specifically, he has focused on urbanization, migration, social policies and their effects on inequality in occupational status, income, accessibility to education and health care in rural and urban areas. Since 2008, he has studied climate change and adaptation for sustainable development as well. He has been the principle investigator of various research projects in Viet Nam."



LE Thi Thuy Ngan holds a MBA at Danang University. She is the Vice Manager of Planning & supplying Department at Trung Nguyen Coffee Joint Stock Company and also teach at the at FPT (Financing and Promoting Technology) Highlang College, in Buon Ma Thuot City.



LE Van Cuong is an economist from CNRS and Paris School of Economist. His concerns are twofold: Economic development for developing countries and General equilibrium in assets and goods markets. He worked, since 1985, with several colleagues in Vietnam for teaching and research. He was director of two labs in France, GREDEG (Sophia Anitpolis) and CES (joint lab of CNRS and university of Paris 1). He was for three years Scientific Vice-Head of the

Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences of CNRS, in charge of Economics and Linguistics. In Vietnam, he has founded with Dr Nguyen Manh Hung a center for Premaster and PrePhD programs. He is also a founder of VEAM (Vietnam Economist Annual Meeting) events and also ISVE (International Society of Vietnam Economists).



Sébastien LECHEVALIER is an Economist, Professor at EHESS specialised in Japanese economy and Asian Capitalisms. He is also founder and president of the Fondation France-Japon de l'EHESS (FFJ). He has been Visiting Professor at Tokyo Univ., Kyoto Univ., Hitotsubashi Univ., Waseda Univ. and Doshisha Univ. His publications focus on various dimensions of the Japanese economy, in a comparative perspective. His book, *The Great Transformation of Japanese Capitalism* (Routledge, 2014) published in 3 languages (French, English, Japanese), has been cited as one of the most influential ones on the Japanese economy during the last decade.



NGUYEN Duc Chien is a rural sociologist from the Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences. His research deals with gender, family issues and rural community development. Over the past 20 years, he has collaborated with a number of national and international organizations such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Vietnam Women's Union, National Assembly Committee on Social Affairs, Institute of Developing Economies (IDE-Japan). Mr. Nguyen Duc Dien has strong experience in gender equality, community relations, rural development, and interdisciplinary research (with agricultural scientists, development economics, social anthropology, and social policies). His work is development oriented, seeking cooperation with policy decision makers.



NGUYEN Duy Mong Ha is the Head of the Office of Educational Testing and Quality Assurance, Vietnam National Univ. of HCMC. She is lecturer and researcher in Educational Management and Leadership, English Linguistics and Literature and Cultural Studies. She has a B.A. in English Linguistics and Literature

(1994) and a M.A. in TESOL (2000) from VNU HCMC. She gets a Master at the Technical Univ. of Dresden (2002) and her PhD in Cultural Studies at VNU HCMC (2016). She has published papers in different fields (Higher Education, Culture and Society, Leadership and Management, Intercultural Competence) and is engaged in educational innovation projects.



Loi Duy NGUYEN is Deputy General Director from the Institute for Northeast Asian Studies (INAS), Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS). He has worked for 25 years in various developing and emerging countries in East and Southeast Asia. Mr. Loi has strong experience in institutional and development economics, and in interdisciplinary research (politics, economics, and social sciences). His work is development-oriented, seeking for partnerships with policymakers. His research focuses on issues such as institutional and development economics, trade, investment, sustainable development in East and Southeast Asian Region. He has books and articles on the issues published domestically and internationally.



NGUYEN Mai Huong holds Doctoral Degree in Agricultural Economics at the SupAgro Montpellier (France). She is now the Deputy Director of Rural Development Center (RUDEC) – a research center under the Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD) in Hanoi. Her focal expertise is largely in the areas of public services, food systems, rural production systems, sustainable development, sector and economic modeling. Her current researches focus on multi-scale evaluation of sustainability and prospective scenarios planning, interacting with farmers and communities at grassroots level to support evidence-based and pro-poor decision making.



NGUYEN Minh Doi is Lecturer at the Faculty of Economics and Public Management, HCMC Open Univ, where he teaches E-Government and Human resource management in public sector. Prior, he served as an official in the municipal government of Ho Chi Minh City. He holds a Master degree in Governance and Public Policy at Passau Univ. (Germany) and a Bachelor in Public

Administration at The National Academy of Public Administration in Vietnam. His researches focus on policy making, urban governance, and development. His ongoing research projects include enhancing the effectiveness of governance in public services and public - private partnership.



NGUYEN Minh Ha is an associate professor of economics and President of Ho Chi Minh City Open University, Viet Nam. He receives his PhD degree in economics from Aberdeen University, UK. His research interests are entrepreneurship, management, corporate finance and applied economics. His publication has appeared in international journals as well as national journals.



NGUYEN Thi Luyen is currently the Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Review of Social Sciences (HCMC) of Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, a highly respected in the field of social sciences in Vietnam. She received a Master of Philosophy from the University of Social Sciences and Humanities in 2008 and defended her doctorate in philosophy at the Graduate Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences in 2016. She teaches and researches about philosophy, law and education. She has numerous domestic publications on these fields.



NGUYEN Tu Anh is Director General of General Economic Issues, Central Economic Commission. He was DDG of Monetary Policy Department, State Bank of Vietnam and senior researcher in Macroeconomic Policy at the Central Institute for Economic Management (Hanoi). He gets a PhD in Economics at Paris School of Economics (Paris), and 2M.A. at School of Economics, Univ. Toulouse 1 and at Institute of Social Studies (The Hague). His research focus on economic growth, industrial policy, monetary and fiscal policies, trade negotiation and private sector. He has published extensively, notably in *Journal of Economic Theory*, *Journal of Mathematical of Population Studies*.



Emmanuel PANNIER, anthropologist, is a research fellow at National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD). He is now hosted by the University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Hanoi. His research areas are in the field of “economic anthropology” and deal with non-commercial flows, personal relationship networks and social change in rural area of Vietnam. He is now involved in GEMMES-VN (AFD) project on Socio-Economic impacts of climate change in Vietnam and adaptation strategies. He is the author of *Seule la réciprocité. Circulation non marchande et relations sociales dans un village du nord Vietnam*, Paris, Conassainces et Savoirs, 2015.



PHAM Dinh Long is currently Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Public Management, Ho Chi Minh City Open University. His main research interests are in empirical macroeconomics and applied international trade issues. He completed a Ph.D. in quantitative economics in 2013 at the University of Kiel, Germany.



PHAN Thanh Thanh is a full-time researcher at Institute of Human Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS). Currently, she is a Ph.D. candidate at Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies (IHRP), Mahidol Univ., Thailand.). Her interests focus on human rights, human security and development and her PhD deals with land law, agricultural land conversion and farmer resistance in Vietnam.



PHAN Thuan is a PhD Student at Ho Chi Minh National Political Academy. He works at the Academy of Politics Region IV, Cao Tho, since 2007. His research interests are Gender sociology, Religious sociology, Public opinion, Social policies and other social issues. He has successfully conducted a research entitled “Understanding the lives of men after their divorces” and has joined several research projects such as PAPI, Women in leadership and management.



Marcin PIATKOWSKI is a Senior Economist at the World Bank, based in Beijing, where he works with the governments of China and Mongolia to promote innovation, improve the business environment and support green development. He is also Associate Professor of Economics at Kozminski University in Warsaw. He is the author of *Europe's Growth Champion: Insights from the Economic Rise of Poland*, Oxford University Press 2018, which has been selected as one of "Top New Development Economics Books to Read in 2019". His personal website is at www.marcinpiatkowski.com



Étienne ROLLAND-PIÈGUE studied at the Ecole Normale Supérieure (rue d'Ulm) and at Insead (PhD in Management Programme), Agrégation in Social Sciences, B.A and M.A. in economics. Latest positions: Deputy Director in charge of Global Economy and ODA Policy, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2011-13); First Counsellor & Deputy Head of Mission at the French Embassy in Korea (2013-2017); Counsellor for Cooperation and Cultural Affairs & Director of Institut français du Vietnam, French Embassy in Hanoi (since September 2017).



Adrien SCHIFANO holds a PhD in Law by Hitotsubashi University (Tokyo, Japan). His doctoral thesis explored intricate aspects of international personality of international organizations and its effect over the international legal order. His main area of interest is international organizations from perspectives of law, politics, sociology and management, with a focus on Asia. He has published in the *International Organizations Law Review* and the *Revue Générale de Droit International Public*, and presented papers at conferences both home and abroad.



Natedao TAOTAWIN is assistant professor at the Faculty of Liberal Arts, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand. My research experiences are: The Boom of Cash Crops and the Change of Land Uses and Land Ownerships in the Borderland

of Thai-Laos (2015); *The Illicit Border Trade: Conditions, Mechanisms and State Agencies' Management in Thai-Laos Border Trade* (2017).



Yves TIBERGHEN (Ph.D. Stanford University, 2002 and Harvard Academy Scholar 2006) is a Professor of Political Science, Director Emeritus of the Institute of Asian Research, Co-Director of the Center for Japanese Research, and Executive Director of the China Council at the University of British Columbia (UBC). He is also a Distinguished Fellow at the Asia-Pacific Foundation of Canada, a visiting professor at Tokyo University, and a visiting Professor at Sciences Po Paris. Yves is the founding chair of the Vision 20 think tank coalition. Yves serves as the International Steering Committee Member representing Canada at Pacific Trade and Development Conference (PAFTAD).



TON NHU Thi Ninh is the President of Ho Chi Minh City Peace and Development Foundation. Educated in France and Europe she has got a career diplomat and elected official as an Ambassador of Viet Nam to the European Union and Belgium between 2000 and 2003 and Vice-Chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the National Assembly between 2003 and 2007. Today she is engaged in the socio-cultural sphere, working to promote sustainable development, empowerment of women and youth, and contributes to a more effective international integration of Vietnam. Through her frequent interaction with the public, especially women, youth, she is known as a meaningful voice in Viet Nam. Her book, *Reflections and Sharing* (date), is in its 8th edition.



TRAN Thi Anh-Dao is Senior Economist at the Research Institute on Contemporary Southeast Asia (IRASEC-CNRS) based in Ho Chi Minh City. She defended her PhD in November 1996 at the University Paris 13 with *Cum Laude*. Since June 2006, she is habilitated to supervise doctoral research (French HDR) and since February 2015, she is certified as Full professor in Economics. As member of the Centre for Research in Economics Applied to Globalization (University of Rouen), she was seconded to the French *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement* (DIAL-IRD) in Hanoi for two years. Her main fields of

interest are the issues of trade integration and development, with a focus on the emerging economies of East and Southeast Asia.



Claire Thi Liên TRAN, Director of Irasec, Bangkok, is historian of Contemporary Vietnam. After completing her PhD at IEP Paris, she was Associate Professor at Paris Diderot Univ., teaching History of Southeast Asia. She works on Vietnamese Catholicism, State / Religions relations and on religious pluralism and mobilities in Southeast Asia. She is co-editor of the annual issue *L'Asie du Sud-Est, Bilan, enjeux et perspectives*. She also coordinates with B. Brown a special issue on “Flows and Mobility in Southeast Asian Christianity” (Sojourn, ISEAS) and prepares a monography on a Vietnamese Catholic family in the Red River Delta over 4 generations.



VAN Thi Nha Truc is the Head of Department of American & British Culture and Literature, Faculty of English Linguistics and Literature, University of Social Sciences & Humanities (USSH), Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City (VNU-HCM). She has been teaching English language skills, British/American literature and culture, Business English, and Intercultural Communication for years. She is currently a PhD student of Culturology at her university and her academic interests are intercultural communication, business/corporate culture, and university education management.



ZHAO Wei is Associate Professor at the ESSCA School of Management, Senior Fellow at the Institute for Pearl River Delta Reform and Development at Sun Yat-Sen University (a think tank established jointly by the Guangdong Provincial Government), and Associate Researcher at the Centre d’Economie de l’Université Paris Nord (CEPN). Before academia, he was Director of Public Affairs with Carrefour in South China. Since 2011, he has conducted empirical research on China’s industrial modernization and innovation policy. He holds a Master’s Degree in Sociology from Sun Yat-Sen University and a PhD in Economics from Paris 3 University.



Thursday, November 7

VIETNAM OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY



Keynote address

Chair: Yves Tiberghien
(Institute for Asian Research, University of British Columbia, Canada)

Keynote speaker 1

Anne CHENG (Collège de France, Paris)

Challenging the concept of a “China-world”

Keynote speaker 2

Robert BOYER (the Institute of the Americas, Paris)

What lessons from a comparative history of capitalism?

Challenging the concept of a “China-world”

Anne CHENG
Collège de France, Paris

Over its very long history, China has been claiming some sort of universality which has been inseparable from a certain idea of civilisation, with a centre shining upon surrounding regions. The geographical embodiment of this radiating influence is what is commonly – albeit controversially – called the sinicized world, which would include the entire East Asian region surrounding China itself: Korea, Japan, Vietnam, all cultures which have been influenced by China to different extents and at different moments in history. Conversely, each time China itself was encroached upon or invaded by “outsiders”, it was always assumed that the latter would end up being transformed and adopting Chinese civilisation. Imperial China thus depicted itself not only as the centre of the world but also as a sort of “civilisation-world”, and it was not until the second half of the 19th century, under attack from Western powers, that it was constrained to consider itself as just one nation amongst others. It is the same universality of “China-as-world” which, after being jeopardised by colonial powers (including Japan) at the end of the 19th century, is today once again becoming a type of nostalgic self-representation and a unifying factor in the revival of the ancient notion of “All under Heaven” (tianxia), an ideological construct which needs to be re-examined in a critical light. It is indeed high time that China should come to realise in its own interest that posing as a domineering super-power will not ensure it a sustainable influence in the region, nor in the world for that matter.

What lessons from a comparative history of capitalism?

Robert BOYER

The Institute of the Americas, Paris

Capitalism is an evolving socio-economic regime under two core mechanisms: endo-metabolism i.e. the self-transformation of an autonomous system under endogenous forces, hybridization i.e. the emergence of new configurations by failed attempts to mimic a canonical model. This vision inspired by regulation theory has generated a flow of investigations that suggest seven main teachings. Firstly, East Asia has shown that the inevitability of underdevelopment could be overcome under favorable circumstances. Secondly the East Asian capitalisms are not a mere repetition of mature industrial ones: they display genuine institutional architectures. Thirdly, a precise comparative analysis falsifies the hypothesis that geographical proximity implies similar capitalism brands that should converge in the long run. Fourthly, the Chinese trajectory shows that a new configuration may emerge, built upon a complementarity between typical capitalist competition and State ability to monitor technological catching up. Fifthly, building of complementarities between institutional forms, the productive system and specialization implies more interdependence than frontal competition among the different socio-economic regimes, provided that a stable international regime prevails. Sixthly, nowadays a radical uncertainty about the future of international relations prevails because it is transformed under converging pressures: the limits reached by the Global Value Chains, the rise of nationalist movements and governments and the diverging national interests concerning the design of new multipolar international regime. Consequently, quite all the past development strategies have to be reassessed especially those which used to rely upon FDI coupled with export led growth: inward looking development is now on top of many national agenda. These findings might help designing a development strategy for Vietnam

Session 1

The East Asian Miracle and a resilient growth to crises. A comparative approach

Chair: TRAN Thi Anh-Dao
(IRASEC-Ho Chi Minh City)

Guest speaker

Sébastien LECHEVALIER (EHESS & France-Japan Foundation, Paris)

Which East Asian miracle for the 21st Century?

Emmanuel PANNIER (IRD) & Guillaume DUTEURTRE (CIRAD)

Personal relationships at the roots of Vietnamese “capitalism”?

PHAM Dinh Long (Ho Chi Minh City Open University)

**Money supply, inflation and output
A comparative study for China and Vietnam**

Wei ZHAO

(ESSCA School of Management & Institute for Pearl-River-Delta Reform and Development, IPRD)

**Managing the “Post-Miracle” Economy in China.
Crisis of Growth Regime and Policy Responses**

Which East Asian miracle for the 21st Century?

Sébastien LECHEVALIER
EHESS & France-Japan Foundation, Paris

In 1993, the World Bank published its famous report entitled “The East Asian Miracle”, in which it was analyzing the economic performances of East Asian economies and was formalizing a model that was looking more or less like the Japanese model. More than 25 years ago, the Japanese model has experienced a long stagnation and other models have emerged in East Asia, especially in China and in Vietnam, while we observed an increasing diversity among economies such as South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand or Philippines. In 2017, the World Bank has published a new report, “Riding the wave”, in which it confirms the reality of the development in the region, introduces the idea of diversity, but also underlines some limitations, namely increasing inequalities. It thus suggests a shift from a model of accumulation of resources to a model of more inclusive growth. In this presentation, we will discuss the transformation of the so-called East Asian model of development, analyze its increasing diversity and propose some lessons for Vietnam, with a particular attention to three factors: the insertion in the international and regional economy, medium tech forms of innovation, and social protection.

Personal relationships at the roots of Vietnamese “capitalism”?

Emmanuel PANNIER
IRD

Guillaume DUTEURTRE
CIRAD

By describing the articulation of the different regimes of circulation - between the gift economy and the market economy - Tsing shows that « Economic diversity enables capitalism but also undermines its hegemony » (2017: 203). The contemporary Vietnamese economic system, which has undergone the transition from a domestic rural economy to a collectivist system and then to a globalized capitalist economy, illustrates this ambivalence according to which non-commercial transfers and non-capitalist relations support the functioning of the capitalist system, as much as they hinder it.

In line with research that explores the extra-economic foundations of capitalism and through the theoretical framework of Yang (2000) on “economic hybridity”, this paper aims to show the place and role of interpersonal arrangements in the functioning of two sectors (milk and corn) in northern Vietnam. We will show how the personal relationships (*quan hệ*) provides access to resources and capital, and more broadly how it binds actors, especially through moral and financial debts that create trust and counterbalance the uncertainty in the socio-economic environment.

Money supply, inflation and output. A comparative study for China and Vietnam

PHAM Ding Long
Ho Chi Minh City Open University

This study focuses on analyzing the relation between money supply, inflation and output after 30 years of reform in China and Vietnam. Using the error correction model and the vector autoregression model (ECM- VAR) and the Canonical cointegration regression (CCR), the study shows similar patterns of these variable relation between two economies. The most outstanding finding in the study is pointing out the difference in the estimated coefficients between two countries with different economic scales. While inflation in Vietnam is strongly influenced by expected inflation and output growth, inflation in China is strongly influenced by money supply growth and output growth. Moreover, results show that increasing money supply to stimulate investment and boost economic growth in Vietnam is less effective than in China. In addition, the impact of income on money demand in China is much larger than in Vietnam.

Managing the “Post-Miracle” Economy in China. Crisis of Growth Regime and Policy Responses

Wei ZHAO

ESSCA School of Management &
Institute for Pearl-River-Delta Reform and Development, IPRD

With the significant slowing down of Chinese economy, the so-called Chinese “economic miracle” or “growth model” needs to be re-examined. Combining some theoretical perspectives of economic development stages, capitalist accumulation regime, and techno-economic paradigm, this paper tries to explain how the Chinese growth miracle fell to the edge of crisis after 2008. It argues that during 30 years, the “visible hand” of managing Chinese economy has progressively shifted from local governments’ initiative and experiments to central government’s macro policy. This fundamental change of how the economy is managed and controlled not only brought China’s growth from factor-driven to investment driven stage, but also decoupled progressively financial system from real economy which constitutes always China’s dominant accumulation regime.

Ironically, Chinese central government’s anti-crisis monetary and fiscal policy in 2008/09 aggravated this long-term structural unbalance. In the “post-miracle” era, Chinese central government has tried and is trying three macroeconomic approaches to readdress the growth pattern: rebalancing, supply-side reform, and innovation-driven development. Each of these approaches has specific policy implications and the Chinese central government has to face the challenge of enduring crisis of accumulation regime in the long run.

Session 2

**The collapse of the Soviet bloc
and its legacy in East Asia**

Chair: LE Hong Hiep (ISEAS, Singapore)

Guest speaker

Marcin PIATKOWSKI (The World Bank & Kozminski University, Warsaw)

**Europe's Growth Champion.
Insights from the Economic Rise of Poland**

PHAN Thanh Thanh (Institute of Human Studies, VASS)

**Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Rights in Vietnam:
Case Studies of Farmers' Resistance in the Peri-Urban of Hanoi**

NGUYEN Minh Doi (Ho Chi Minh City Open University)

**Institutional Change in Post-Socialist Urban Governance:
A Comparative Study of Public - Private Partnerships
in Leipzig, Shanghai and Ho Chi Minh City**

NGUYEN Duy Loi (Institute for Northeast Asian Studies, VASS)

**Some recommendations on outstanding institutions
to develop special economic zones in Vietnam**

PHAN Thuan (Academy of Politics Region IV, Can Tho)

**The gap between policy and implementation of
gender equality in the political field in Vietnam**

Europe's Growth Champion. Insights from the Economic Rise of Poland

Marcin PIATKOWSKI

The World Bank & Kozminski University, Warsaw

What makes countries rich? What makes countries poor? Europe's Growth Champion: Insights from the Economic Rise of Poland seeks to answer these questions, and many more, through a study of one of the biggest, and least heard about, economic success stories. Over the last thirty years Poland has transitioned from a perennially backward, poor, and peripheral country to unexpectedly join the ranks of the world's high-income countries. Europe's Growth Champion is about the lessons learned from Poland's remarkable experience for countries that aspire to achieve a similar success, such as Vietnam, the conditions that keep countries poor, and the challenges that countries need to face in order to grow. It defines a new growth model that Poland and its Eastern European peers need to adopt to grow and catch up with their Western counterparts.

Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Rights in Vietnam: Case Studies of Farmers' Resistance in the Peri-Urban of Hanoi

PHAN Thanh Thanh
Institute of Human Studies, VASS

The overall objective of this article is to examine the economic and political rights with the cases of agricultural land conversion currently in Vietnam. In terms of methodology, data were collected from both from primary and secondary sources. On the primary source, data collection was collected via key informant interviews and in-depth interviews, which combine different levels. The secondary sources provided in the article include academic books, journal articles, government reports, government and non-governmental statistics and online media on land dispute cases due to conversion of agricultural land in peri-urban areas in the whole country in general. The main arguments of the article are (1) the agricultural land conversion has some bad consequences on the rights to livelihood and employment of farmers (2) As those rights are not given instantly, farmers have exercised and made use of various ways to attain those rights even if they are not legally recognized. (3) There is interdependence and it is inseparable between economic and political rights. To exercise the economic rights, farmers exercise and practice their political rights. Justice, fairness and equality are only can be gain via citizenship rights.

Institutional Change in Post-Socialist Urban Governance: A Comparative Study of Public – Private Partnerships in Leipzig, Shanghai and Ho Chi Minh City

NGUYEN Minh Doi
Ho Chi Minh City Open University

Thirty years after Soviet-style socialism, the post-socialist cities have witnessed a wide-ranging transformation in urban processes toward various forms of the trend “government to governance”. This paper aims to explore the differences in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) institutional change in Leipzig, Shanghai, and Ho Chi Minh City and eventually to describe and profile such differences. Firstly, analysing the stages of development of PPPs, and the methods of urban governance can indicate some differences in the formal and informal institutional changes of three cities. Secondly, using the integrated framework, developed by DiGaetano and Strom (2003), which emphasizes that the joining together of structural, cultural, and rational actor approaches to a cross-case studies comparison, in order to explain the differences in the path of institutional change for PPPs formed by varied forms and degrees regarding the withdrawal of state control affected by globalization, marketization, as well as culture, history, and rational actors. Lastly, this paper critically discusses the institutional challenges of these post-socialist cities within new context of governance and drawing up recommendations for future policy measures.

Some recommendations on outstanding institutions to develop special economic zones in Vietnam

NGUYEN Duy Loi

Institute for Northeast Asian Studies, VASS

Institution is one of the key factors determining the trajectory of growth going up or declining. In Vietnam, after more than 25 years of developing economic zones, industrial parks and export processing zones, there are still many issues such as unattractive investment attraction policies, many agencies participating in managing economic zones, lack of overall planning and other social issues. The leading cause is the lack of an outstanding institution. Once an institutional breakthrough is made, other factors of the economy will follow. Therefore, after analyzing the role and situation of implementing outstanding institutions, the report boldly offers some suggestions to further promote the role of special economic zone models in socio-economic development and become more attractive to investors.

The gap between policy and implementation of gender equality in the political field in Vietnam

PHAN Thuan
Academy of Politics Region IV, Can Tho

Gender equality in politics is an issue that Vietnamese Communist Party and Vietnam Government pay attention to in the last time. The government has made a lot of effort in ensuing women's opportunities to take part in management and leadership. However, there is the fact that there have been many challenges in implementing gender equality in politics. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to find out the gap between policies and gender equality policy implementing through doing case study of women's participation in management and leadership. By literature review, the article analyse legal framework as well as the result of implementing that legal framework in order to ensure Vietnamese women's rights in politics in the last time. Base on that, the article points out some gaps between policies and implementation of gender equality policies in politics. That is gaps between policies and implementation in education and training opportunities, regulations of legal framework in ensuring equal opportunities in education and training for women and men. The finding is that female cadres often have less education opportunities than their colleagues, especially advanced courses or oversea study. The gap between policies and policy implementation in personnel planning and appointment is also one of key findings of this research. Legal framework usually ensures opportunities, but male staff still has more chances in personnel planning and promotion. There are a lot of objective and subjective causes in implementing process. From those findings, the article recommends some solutions in order to narrow the gaps.

Roundtable discussion
Vietnam on the World map

Chair: Etienne ROLLAND PIÈGUE
(Cooperation Counsellor, French Embassy in Vietnam)

Speakers

TON NHU Thi Ninh
(HCMC Peace and Development Foundation)

NGUYEN Tu Anh
(Deputy Director General, Department for General Economic Issues,
Central Economic Commission)

LE Hong Hiep
(ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore)

Yves TIBERGHIE
(Institute for Asian Research, University of British Columbia)

VU Kim Hanh
(Business Studies and Assistance Center &
Association of High Quality Vietnamese Products Entrepreneurs)



Friday, November 8

THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21st CENTURY IN A GLOBAL WORLD



Keynote address

Chair: NGUYEN Tu Anh

(Deputy Director General, Department for General Economic Issues,
Central Economic Commission)

Keynote speaker 3

Bertrand BADRE (Blue like an Orange Sustainable Capital)

Can Finance save the World?

Regaining power over money to save the common good

(Book Launch in the Vietnamese version)

Can Finance save the World? Regaining power over money to save the common good

Bertrand BADRÉ

Blue like an Orange Sustainable Capital

Just as Thomas Piketty offered a sweeping critique and progressive reassessment of capitalism, former World Bank Group chief financial officer Bertrand Badré looks at the destructive role finance played in the global economic crisis of 2007–2008 and offers a bold prescription for making it a force for good.

Badré says that finance is inherently neither good nor bad. It's just a tool—the most powerful tool on earth. Used correctly, it can be at the heart of the way we address many of the world's biggest problems, ranging from climate change to the eradication of poverty to building much-needed infrastructure. He describes innovations in financial tools and approaches that are already happening around the world and looks at the role regulation can play in channeling the power of finance in a positive direction. He details options for strengthening international cooperation for financial stability and prosperity and overcoming the blinkered nationalism currently on the rise. And he tells what is working and what needs to change in financing the sustainable development of the world.

This book is rich with practical examples, some developed by Badré himself. For instance, he describes how at the World Bank he devised an innovative way to use insurance, a financial tool rarely considered in international development, to buttress fragile emerging economies against natural disasters and pandemics. Initiatives like these show that, as Badré writes, “when controlled and used intelligently, with benevolence and inventiveness, finance can accomplish great things.”

Session 3

**Existing and emerging issues
in the modern society**

Chair: LE Thanh Sang
(SISS, Ho Chi Minh City)

Guest speaker

SUTHIPHAND Chirathivat (ASEAN Studies Center Chulalongkorn University, Thailand)

**China's BRI and ASEAN Connectivity in Development:
Can Both Bring Synergy and Opportunity Together?**

Yang Gu KANG (Kyoto University)

**Fear of Curse as a Deciding Factor of Investment:
Impact of the Sedentarization Project on
the Raglai Society in South Central Vietnam**

NGUYEN Duc Chien (Institute of Sociology, VASS)

**An overview of gender relations in Vietnam
after more than 30 years of Innovation:
Achievements, barriers and challenges**

NGUYEN Thi Luyen (SISS)

**The Education of Vietnam Under
The Socialist-Oriented Market Economy**

NGUYEN Duy Mong Ha & VAN THI Nha Truc (Vietnam National University, HCM City)

**Core values in educating human resources for
socio-economic transformations in Vietnam**

China's BRI and ASEAN Connectivity in Development: Can Both Bring Synergy and Opportunity Together?

SUTHIPHAND Chirathivat
ASEAN Studies Center
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

China's BRI is no longer President Xi's vision and ambition, but a reality with all kinds of projects that are implementing here and there and everywhere in ASEAN. ASEAN must not only take a pro-active role in dealing increasingly with BRI projects, but also be able to make assessment, cooperation, and coordination all long, from the national standpoint as well as to enhance ASEAN connectivity, and in relation to other connectivity initiatives. For instance, the regional grouping has started to realize the importance of harmonized efforts, rather leaving alone to China to deal bilaterally with ASEAN member countries to move all these BRI projects. Latest development and trends are more encouraging with ASEAN and China, coming to agree on how China's BRI and ASEAN Connectivity, MPAC 2025 should come together for its future development and cooperation in order to enhance regional trade, development and integration.

Fear of Curse as a Deciding Factor of Investment: Impact of the Sedentarization Project on the Raglai Society in South Central Vietnam

Yang Gu KANG
Kyoto University

This paper discusses how the egalitarian ethos of the Raglai community in Central South Vietnam prevents the sedentarization policy (Chính sách Định canh định cư) from being fully established in the area. Previous research works on the political structure of Southeast Asian peripheral societies stressed the tendency for the egalitarian ethos in these societies. According to these works, livelihood, kinship, religious practice, and social identities in these societies are organized in a way to prevent the emergence of social hierarchy. The Raglai, who live in mountainous areas in South Central Vietnam, is not an exception. Slash-and-burn farming, scattered residence, and limited economic exchange were allowing them to avoid the manifestation of economic inequality in the Raglai society.

However, as the sedentarization policy was implemented actively during the 1990s and the 2000s, people became increasingly exposed to the Socialist market economy, and income inequality emerged in the community. As a result, people are struggling to balance the two contradicting principles, the principle of market economy and egalitarianism, and it intensified the fear of a curse, which is allegedly put by neighbours jealous of other's wealth. Throughout the paper, I will present how the Socialist market economy and the egalitarian ethos are interrelated with each other and affect people's economic choices, by focusing on people's fear of the curse. And I subsequently discuss why it is challenging for the authority to transform the Raglai into an efficient agent in the Socialist market economy.

An overview of gender relations in Vietnam after more than 30 years of Innovation: Achievements, barriers and challenges

NGUYEN Duc Chien
Institute of Sociology, VASS

Vietnam has achieved extremely impressive success in economic development after over three decades of renovation and international integration since tSince 1986 there have been many changes in social life. Besides economic development policy, Vietnam will soon complete its legal system to offerequal opportunities for all individuals. Gender relations within the family as well as in the society, is increasingly equal. It is easy to see the improvement of gender relations by the equality, from the countryside to the city, from the mountain to the plain, in any field of social life (economics, health, education, culture, sports, etc.). As a result, many studies asserted that men have increasingly done household chores; women are more involved in the social work. However, a gap between men and women remains in all fields of social life.

How do gender relations make progress in Vietnam? Which nuances does this reality reflect about a Vietnamese society in the context of transformation and international integration? And which barrier and challenge govern gender relation in contemporary Vietnam? Based on secondary sources, the article intends to givean overall picture reflecting the factors governing gender relation at different levels. Then we will propose a picture, reflecting the nuance of social change in Vietnam. At least, it will point out the research gap and propos new orientations in the context of the deeper international integration of Vietnam.

The Education of Vietnam Under The Socialist-Oriented Market Economy

NGUYEN Thi Luyen
SISS

In 1986, Vietnam experienced a shift from a centrally planned economy to a socialist-oriented market economy according to the 6th National Congress of the Communist party. This innovation of economic development has created a change in all aspects of social life, therein, education as a component of superstructure, whether it's a social welfare or investment perspective. According to secondary data on education of the Ministry of Education and other authorized state agencies from 1986 to the present day, this review gives a brief analyze on Vietnamese education influenced by the socialist-oriented market economy. Hence, further resolution regarding development policies of the present Vietnamese education could be built and thoroughly formulated.

Core values in educating human resources for socio-economic transformations in Vietnam

NGUYEN Duy Mong Ha & VAN THI Nha Truc
Vietnamese National University, HCM City

Human resource development is one of the key factors for socio-economic transformations in Vietnam in the process of industrialization and modernization. A challenge facing the national educational policymakers and practitioners in training human resources is the balance between traditional and transformational values embedded in educational objectives, content and activities. Which core values are appropriate, why and how to integrate them in educating human resources in Vietnam in the new globalized context are the issues to be discussed in the paper. On the basis of educational management and socio-cultural theoretical background, it has been found out that the core values for human resource development in Vietnam today include collaboration, communication, critical thinking, creativity, and continuous improvement. The research methods utilized are documentary analysis and the use of quantitative data from the case study of a higher education institution in Ho Chi Minh City.

The findings for implications include the combination of the Vietnamese traditional values, namely collectivism, femininity, harmony, holistic view, and the humankind's advanced values such as responsibility/commitment, collaboration, resilience, integrity, self-reliance, discipline, critical thinking, and creativity for the sake of sustainable development and international integration. This is deemed to meet the demand of autonomous and market-oriented mechanism in Vietnam. Another implication is the integration of these core values in the educational management, environment and learning outcomes with the follow-up activities and capacity building training workshops, monitoring schemes and assessment to enable transformations.

Session 4

Vietnam and the environmental challenges

Chair: LE Van Cuong
(CNRS, France)

Étienne ESPAGNE (Agence Française pour le Développement, AFD)

Vietnam's mode of development in the face of climate change

LE Thi Thuy Ngân (Trung Nguyen Coffee Joint Stock Company) &
LAI Thi Vân (Institute of Social Sciences in Central Highlands)

Recognizing advantages and challenges for enterprises in context of international economic integration and adaptability (Case study of Trung Nguyen Legend Corporation)

Guillaume DUTEURTRE (CIRAD) & NGUYEN Mai Huong (IPSARD)

Mega dairy farms as a new form of agrarian capitalism in Vietnam. An approach in terms of socio-technical transition

TRAN Thi Anh-Dao (IRASEC, Ho Chi Minh City)

Climate change, Emigration, and Women's labor supply

Vietnam's mode of development in the face of climate change

Étienne ESPAGNE
AFD

We propose a trans-disciplinary method for assessing the socio-economic impacts of climate change as well as understanding existing or potential adaptation strategies in the case of Vietnam. Beyond the mere bio-physical realities of future climate impacts and the technics (and their limitations) to measure their potential economic and social effects, we specifically consider how climate change and the political discourse on climate change are progressively institutionalized and become an integral component of Vietnamese social dynamics. The way adaptation and mitigation policies as well as the discourse on climate change actually shifts the Vietnamese mode of development is particularly analyzed and challenged under different long-term scenarios.

Recognizing advantages and challenges for enterprises in context of international economic integration and adaptability (Case study of Trung Nguyen Legend Corporation)

LE Thi Thuy Ngân
Trung Nguyen Coffee Joint Sotck Company

LAI Thi Vân
Institute of Social Sciences in Central Highlands

For Vietnam and many other countries in the world, the international economic integration appears as one of the best way to shorten the gap with other countries. This presentation explores; mentions some aspects of theory and practice: how is international economic integration, opportunities and challenges from the perspective of Vietnamese Enterprises in general? The presentation also shows the evidence with the case study of the domestic and international product manufacturing and distribution factory of Trung Nguyen Legend Group; This example will shows the strengths to promote, taking advantage of those opportunities and limitations, the need to be overcome for businesses when participating in the international market next time?

Mega dairy farms as a new form of agrarian capitalism in Vietnam.

An approach in terms of socio-technical transition

Guillaume DUTEURTRE (CIRAD)

NGUYEN Mai Huong (IPSARD)

In the last 30 years, the Vietnamese dairy sector has gone through a deep transformation. We use the concept of “socio-technical transition” to analyse these changes that reflect the renovation of Asian capitalism and society. Our research comprises a multi-disciplinary long-term field study conducted in Hanoi Province, and an analysis of national regulations and secondary data-bases. We identify different socio-technical regimes made of coherent sets of practices, techniques and social rules. From the Doi Moi reforms up to the mid-2000s, the development of Vietnamese dairy production was dominated by a “peasant” socio-technical regime based on the complementarity between small peasant farms, private firms and public services. However, this regime ran up questions about the underlying food model, mainly due to its dependence on imported milk powder.

Following the melamine health crisis linked to imports from China, the Vietnamese dairy sector entered into what we call a “corporate” socio-technical regime late 2000s. This new regime driven by a new generation of policy regulations profoundly changed the outcome of the “transition” begun in the 1980s. The emergence of mega farms holding several thousand cows reflects this change of direction pushed to the extreme. Mega farms show the importance of financial capital and high technologies in the transformation of Vietnam’s agricultural economy. The new socio-technical regime also relies on new food models concerned with “Food safety”. But the rise of this “corporate” regime is constraint by the State, which formally owns the land, that tends to preserve land-use rights for smallholder farmers. This situation ends up to a coexistence of the 2 socio-technical regimes, rather than to the replacement of one by the other.

Climate change, Emigration and Women's labor supply

TRAN Thi Anh-Dao
IRASEC, Ho Chi Minh City

We propose to examine alternative factors affecting the emigration of household members in Vietnamese and Thai rural areas and then how this emigration, in turn, influences female empowerment measured by their position in the labor market. To this end, a comparison between women's and men's behavior in the labor market of the countries is performed. Indeed, our main concern is that the left-behind women may have some benefits from the migration of other household members, but less than their male counterparts do. Hence, in this case, emigration does not improve the left-behind women's empowerment. Investigating this question is very important in terms of adaptation and mitigation policy recommendations for both countries, particularly since they face numerous economic and environmental shocks due to climate change. Moreover, it is also helpful to deal with the poverty and inequality issues in Vietnamese and Thai rural areas.

The impact of emigration on women's labor supply within households has been addressed in various countries but, to the best of our knowledge, there exists no study on this issue in Thailand and Vietnam. Moreover, this topic was initially addressed in qualitative case studies from anthropological, sociological and geographical perspectives; it is only recently that such an issue has been embraced in the economic literature.

Session 5

Stakes and uncertainty of a globalized world

Chair: NGUYEN Minh Ha (HCMC Open University)

Natedao TAOTAWIN (Ubon Ratchatani University)

Illicit Border Trade in the Borderlands of Thailand and Lao PDR in the Context of Trade Liberalization and AFTA

Adrien SCHIFANO (Hitotsubashi university)

Regional Governance in East Asia and Civil Society Participation

Frédéric BOCCARA

(CEPN-Paris 13 & Economic, social and environmental Council of France, CESE)

For another globalization: Challenges for Theory and Proposals

Illicit Border Trade in the Borderlands of Thailand and Lao PDR in the Context of Trade Liberalization and AFTA

Natedao TAOTAWIN

Faculty of Liberal Arts, Ubon Ratchatani University

This paper is based on my research project conducted in 2017 in the borderland of Thai-Lao PDR. The research is a qualitative research, and sociological approach is adopted to examine illicit border trade and its relation to local economy and livelihoods of people in the borderlands of Thai-Lao. Various methods are adopted to collect data, including survey, non-participatory observation, in-depth interviews and focus group discussion. However, quantitative data is collected to estimate the amount of illicit cross-border trade occurred in the borderlands of Thailand.

The research study sites are several border checkpoints along the borderlands of Ubon Ratchathani Province of Thailand and Savannakhet Province and Salavan Province of Lao PDR. In the context of trade liberalization, the state has reduced barriers to trade and has flexibly implemented regulations in support of cross-border trade between Thailand and Lao PDR. Moreover, the state has developed measures to encourage cross-border traders to move into legal and formal trade. In reality, the informal and illegal trade still generally occurs for various reasons.

The adoption of neo-liberalism in cross-border trade has not led to a reduction in the role of the state in economic governance. In contrast, it has constituted more regulations and created new roles for the state in economic governance. In Lao PDR, considering the rules for importing goods, it is indicated that the application of import licenses has led to many practical difficulties. Charging high taxes and fees in Lao PDR become a trade barrier for imports and exports goods from Thailand, therefore, Lao traders prefer trading commodities illegally, as the cost is lower, and it is more convenient.

Regional Governance in East Asia and Civil Society Participation

Adrien SCHIFANO
Hitotsubashi University

Multiplication since the 1960's of regional governance mechanisms in East Asia and their dealing with an increasing number of topics progressively led to expanding their functions and powers. In the light of growing concerns for accountability and legitimacy of international institutions, this study examines modalities for collaboration between governors and governed in East Asian institutions. By relying on analysis of over 60 cooperative mechanisms having institutional implications, in particular intergovernmental organizations, the present study analyzes trends that prevail in East Asia in terms of civil society participation to processes of regional governance with an aim to identify specifics to the practice of power in regional institutions.

It is found that, while East Asian institutions do not usually anticipate mechanisms for participation of peoples as such, these nevertheless provide for participation of specific sectors of civil society of participating states. This participation is realized through either dedicated bodies within regional institutions or external processes, in particular track 2 and 1.5 mechanisms. In addition, new fields of cooperation, in particular environment and sustainable development, feature cases of collaboration between regional intergovernmental institutions and non governmental actors.

For another globalization: Challenges for Theory and Proposals

Frédéric BOCCARA

CEPN-Paris 13 & Economic, social and environmental Council of France, CESE

For another globalization, there is a need to debate for new progresses in the heterodox common trunk, against “market fanaticism” (Stiglitz) and nationalism, taking seriously together “new” and “past” challenges of the reality (4 revolutions: monetary, ecological, anthroponomical *and* still capital domination, markets, supply and demand). Multinational enterprises (MNEs) are a crossroads calling into question traditional analysis (national comparative advantage, Hecksher-Ohlin-Samuelson paradigm benefits of trade). We propose an integrated theory of MNEs and show their role for levies on countries.

We need to go beyond the past “common trunk” (Marx, Keynes, Polanyi, but also Schumpeter) without regressing. Excess of capital and capital/output ratio are fundamental in the heterodox tradition, in relation with profit rate domination. Understanding their evolution is decisive. Human capabilities (Sen) are becoming crucial, as well as natural resources development. Historical domination of capital must be questioned, aiming not only a limitation of profitability, but another regulation (P. Boccara), through new kind of democracy, institutions, and new efficiency criteria for money and management. We need to “over-pass” the four markets. We formulate proposals concerning US-Dollar, MNEs, Trade and international treaties, Financial institutions (banks, central banks, IMF), for common goods development, to face a possible new catastrophic crisis.

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Thursday, November 7

VIETNAM OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

	8h00	Registration	
	8h30	Welcoming remarks	
Keynote 1-2	8h45	Challenging the concept of a “China-world”	p33
		What lessons from a comparative history of capitalism?	p34
Session 1	10h30	The East Asian Miracle and a resilient growth to crises. A comparative approach	p35
Session 2	14h00	The collapse of the Soviet bloc and its legacy in East Asia	p40
Roundtable	16h30	Vietnam on the World map	p46

Friday, November 8

THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21st CENTURY IN A GLOBAL WORLD

Keynote 3	8h45	Can Finance save the World?	p48
Session 3	10h00	Existing and emerging issues in the modern society	p50
Session 4	13h30	Vietnam and the environmental challenges	p56
Session 5	16h00	Stakes and uncertainty of a globalized world	p61
	17h30	Summary of the two-day conference	
		Map	p65