

Sustainable development legislation in Vietnam - the role along with perfecting the legal frameworks and promoting to act for the ASEAN community's sustainable development

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Abstract: From the awareness of the importance of each different nation in the harmonious and unified development of the ASEAN community, the paper mainly illustrates the picture of sustainable development legislation in Vietnam in correlation with ASEAN's sustainable development legislation. The article mentions the primary roles of sustainable development legislation of both Vietnam and ASEAN towards promoting national and regional sustainable development. Proposing several solutions to complete the legal frameworks and motivate to act for the sustainable development of ASEAN, aiming to ensure the development of a peaceful and stable ASEAN community, meeting both regional and international sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Law, ASEAN community, promoting Sustainable Development, sustainable development goals

1. Vietnam and ASEAN community act together for a sustainable development goal

Sustainable development is one of the goals mentioned in The ASEAN Charter signed 2007: "Promoting sustainable development to protect regional environment, sustainability of natural resources, cultural heritage protection and life quality of local residents". "The countries further affirmed their commitment to co-exist in a region of lasting peace, security and stability, sustainable economic growth, common prosperity and social progress.¹"

From the World Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, Program on Developing Sustainable Development Indicators for the Asia-Pacific Region, under the deployment of the Southeast Asia Regional Committee for Systems Analysis, research and training, Vietnam along with 3 ASEAN countries, including Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand had developed their own sustainable development indicators, introducing for series of actions to "actualise sustainable development on a global scale²".

The fact that ASEAN has ratified detailed plans for community development with the three pillars, namely ASEAN Politics-Security, ASEAN Economy and ASEAN Socio-Cultural indicates that all countries had been aware of the importance of harmonious and sustainable development for their country and the Community.

Sustainable development was initially implemented through the activities of the ASEAN Science and Technology Committee in the 1970s. This committee operates with the role of governing the process of ASEAN environmental management cooperation, along with legal instruments, such as energy industry, natural resource management of ASEAN. After that,

¹ Kuala Lumpur Declaration 2015

² The Call of United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Anna

sustainable development institutions were established respectively, such as: ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity; ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management; ASEAN Responses to Emergencies and Disasters, ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System...

ASEAN has gradually developed an overall policy framework on sustainable development. Until now, ASEAN has reached general agreements on certain areas belonging to: Natural resources and biodiversity (including nature conservation, heritage parks and conservation zones, conservation and protection of sea turtles, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Boreno's Heart Initiative on Ecosystems); Forestry, Agriculture and Food Security (including transboundary pollution, law enforcement and forest management, food security, cultural heritage, marine and coastal environments); Water resource management; Health; Energy and petroleum...

Important agreements on environment, energy, and disaster management have been signed and implemented among ASEAN countries, as ASEAN Petroleum Security Agreement; ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation; ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response...

ASEAN countries also actively participate in the world summits on sustainable development, discuss about sustainable development issues, establish guidelines related to ozone depletion emissions, biodiversity, climate change... There have been declarations among countries and Sustainable Development Action Plans, such as: Cebu Declaration on Energy Security; Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Manila Declaration on Strengthening ASEAN Mineral Cooperation; ASEAN Action Plan on Energy Cooperation; ASEAN Minerals Cooperation Action Plan; ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan³...

About climate change, ASEAN members have made important commitments at COP26. Six ASEAN members have signed on the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Uses to prevent and reverse deforestation and land degradation by 2030. Four ASEAN countries also pledged to protect nature and transform cultivating systems to cut down emissions. Eight ASEAN countries committed not to emit carbon by 2050.

Summits on sustainable development are held quite often by ASEAN countries, including heads of ASEAN countries, governments, and the highest decision-making body of ASEAN. These are important events, not only contributing to the completion of the legal framework but also an important preparation of ASEAN for sustainable development on an international scale. For example, ASEAN High-Level Forum on sub-regional cooperation for sustainable development and inclusive growth. The forum was held online, with government officials in the region and representatives of international organizations and development partners participating in two sessions about (1) Recovery Together: Promoting Cooperation of sub-regions within ASEAN and (2) ASEAN's partnership with external partners and stakeholders in sub-regional development and narrowing the development gap.

On specific aspects, although methods and itineraries are not similar, the countries in the ASEAN community have been building the National Agenda - Agenda 2 and implementing actions for the sustainable development of their own country. Together with Vietnam, these are the leading countries in building the legal framework for sustainable development in ASEAN community:

³ Venkatachalam Anburmozhi (2016), English Ensuring ASEAN's Sustainable and Resilient Future

Malaysia, in the 90s, right from the beginnings of the new millennium aimed at a balanced and harmonious development between economic growth, social welfare and environmental sustainability.

For Thailand, in order to better implement the national and global Sustainable Development Goals, they emphasize the cooperation between domestic ministries and other countries as well as organizations around the world on economic development. The functional ministries are responsible for formulating international cooperation plans for sustainable development. The Department of Planning and Environmental Policy is Thailand's coordinating body for reporting to the United Nations Sustainable Development Commission. Thailand develops long-term sustainable development plans, the overarching goal of which is to preserve and protect the environment and rationally exploit ecosystems and for human welfare.

The Philippines had developed The Agenda 21 with two main strategies, including establishing the possible conditions to support related bodies to build capacity towards sustainable development and make effort to conserve, manage, protect and regenerate ecosystems. The Philippines continuously strengthens the management of the transition towards sustainable development, such as integrating it into governance, building suitable economic policies, investing in human and social capital, and creating a legal framework. The Philippines has developed a set of 43 different indicators to control development lines...

Deriving from the principle of action and goal of establishing the ASEAN Association and currently the ASEAN Community, until now, the legal framework on sustainable development of ASEAN has both demonstrated the responsibility and the goal for ASEAN to truly become a region with all economic, political, cultural and social pillars...

2. Legislation and action for sustainable development in Vietnam

Legal policies and actions for sustainable development

Vietnam is one of the countries that soon identified the mission of sustainable development of the country. In 1991, the Government issued the "National Plan for the Environment and Sustainable Development from 1991 to 2000". In 1998, the Politburo of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam issued Directive 36 on strengthening the protection of the environment, affirming the view of sustainable development: "environmental protection is a fundamental and inseparable content in socio-economic development guidelines, policies and plans of state agencies at different levels, is an important basis for ensuring sustainable development, successfully implementing the industrialization and modernization of the country"⁴. The 9th National Party Congress approved the 10-year strategic goal (2001-2010) with the content focusing on sustainable development factors: "fast, efficient and sustainable development, economic growth going hand in hand with progress, social justice and environmental protection". The Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2011-2020 emphasizes: "Fast development associated with sustainable development, sustainable development is a requirement throughout the Strategy". Recently, in the Resolution of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the policy of "fast and sustainable development" is both a goal and an action motto.

To complete the Sustainable Development goals in the 21st century, Vietnamese government had enacted "Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam" (Vietnam's Agenda 21) and considered this as the basis to specify strategy for socio-economic

⁴ Directive No. 36-CT/TU on strengthening environmental protection

development 2001-2010. The content of Vietnam's Agenda 21 consists of 5 parts with 8 main principles: Part 1 - Sustainable development: Vietnam's inevitable path; Part 2 - Some economic fields that need to be prioritised for sustainable development; Part 3 - Social areas that need to be prioritised for sustainable development; Part 4 - Areas of natural resource use, environmental protection and pollution control and Part 5 -Implementing sustainable development.

The general goal of Vietnam's sustainable development is to be adequate in terms of materials, be rich in spiritual and cultural aspects, be equal, achieve social consensus, harmony between people and nature, and harmonize three aspects of economy, society and environmental protection while developing with 8 principles, such as: people are the center of sustainable development; considering economic development as a central task in the upcoming time; Protecting and improving the quality of the environment is an integral element of the development process⁵...

The action and implementation organization programme of Vietnam's Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development includes the following parts: Formulating and directing the implementation of a program of rapid and sustainable economic development (chaired by the Ministry of Planning and Investment); develop a program for sustainable industrial and commercial development (Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Transport, Vietnam National Administration of Tourism); develop a program on sustainable agricultural and rural development (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Directorate of Fisheries); develop a program of urban development towards sustainability (chaired by the Ministry of Construction); human resource development, social issues (Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Labour, War invalids and Social Affairs), environment towards sustainability (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment) and finally develop action plans for sustainable development in localities (hold by provinces and cities). Agencies such as the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Science and Technology... are responsible for coordinating with the other ministries assigned to assume the prime responsibility for each specific field.

To implement Agenda 21, Vietnam's state agencies and localities have developed a strategic Orientation on sustainable development in order to specify activities of their respective agencies and localities, moving towards sustainable development. The Ministry of Planning and Investment has issued Circular No. 01/2005/TT-BKH guiding ministries and branches to implement. Agenda of industries (SA 21) and localities (LA 21) organized and directed by the heads of ministries, branches, and chairpersons of the provincial or city People's Committees.

SA 21 and LA 21 have been built base on the basis of applying 7 standards mentioned in the Johannesburg Declaration with several contents, including: evaluating the current situation of the industry and locality; specifying sustainable development perspectives for sectors and localities; define a system of sustainable development goals and targets in all three fields of economy, society and environment; resource forecasting and the ability to mobilize resources...

About the organizational system, the National Sustainable Development Council was established, with the advisory function for the Prime Minister to direct the implementation of the Sustainable Development Orientation nationwide. The Steering Committee/Council of Sustainable Development and the Vietnam Agenda 21 were established in ministries, branches

⁵ Development in Vietnam Strategic orientation for sustainable development in Vietnam On rolling - out of the 2030 Agenda 21 for Sustainable

and localities to implement the Sustainable Development Orientation. The Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development was established to build a sustainable business community, contributing to the national sustainable development. In the process of implementing sustainable development, international sustainable development principles and goals have been integrated in socio-economic development strategies, plans and agencies development⁶.

With the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations, Vietnam affirms that it is completely consistent with Vietnam's long-term socio-economic development strategy. At the Summit on Sustainable Development 2015, the Government of Vietnam affirmed that Vietnam always supports and commits to mobilizing all necessary resources, including all relevant ministries, agencies, localities, organizations, communities and people to successfully implement the 2030 Agenda and all the Sustainable Development Goals.

In May, 2017, the Prime Minister of Vietnam issued Decision 622/QĐ-TTg announcing the National Action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This plan includes 17 sustainable development goals in Vietnam (VSDGs) with 115 corresponding indicators, suitable to Vietnam's context and priorities to be achieved by 2030.

In 2018, Vietnam announced the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High-Level Political Forum in New York, which emphasized that the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals are suitable with its long-term development strategy of Vietnam. The Ministry of Planning and Investment is currently preparing the second VNR for the Government of Vietnam to submit in 2023. Vietnam has also released its first Country Report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2020. Besides, VNR report and national sustainable development goals report will be important monitoring mechanisms at the national level.

Green growth is a content of Vietnam's Sustainable Development Strategy for the period of 2011-2020 to ensure economic development in an effective and sustainable pathway, while mitigating and preventing the harmful effects of climate change. In 2021, the National Strategy on Green Growth for the 2021-2030 period, with a vision to 2050, issued by the Government as a comprehensive national strategy for green economic development in Vietnam, and at the same time demonstrates a strong commitment of Vietnam in implementing sustainable development, with many practical and specific actions.

The Department of Science, Education, Natural Resources and Environment under the Ministry of Planning and Investment is tasked with presiding over and coordinating the implementation of Vietnam's Green Growth Strategy. Vietnam presented our first Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High-Level Political Forum in New York in 2018 and plans to submit a second VNR in 2023. Vietnam has also released the first report on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals by 2020. By 2022, Vietnam ranked 55th out of 166 countries in the SDG index, down 4 places compared to 2021. The Vietnamese government expressed strong concern towards continuing to improve the SDG rankings: Based on Resolution 02/2022, the target set for Vietnam is to rank 40th in the SDGs by 2025. In that context, the Government of Vietnam had released practical recommendations to achieve this goal. Therefore, the report is made to give specific recommendations to upgrade Vietnam's Sustainable Development Index to 40 by 2025.

⁶ Country Report at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (RIO+20)

In the period 2016-2020, the National Assembly has revised and promulgated several important laws that closely follow the spirit and content of the 2013 Constitution and international treaties to which Vietnam is a member, such as the Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control, Law on Forestry, Law on Education, Law on Labor, Law on Land, Law on Enterprises, Law on Investment... which have paid attention to better benefit marginalized groups, such as: the poor, ethnic minorities, children and women to ensure the spirit "no one is left behind" in the process of national development. Some typical policies have already been implemented, specifically:

From 2016 to 2020, the National Target Programme on Sustainable Poverty Reduction and the National Target Program on New Rural areas. National Strategy on Climate Change and National Green Growth Strategy, Government Resolution 120/NQ-CP on the Sustainable Development of the Mekong Delta Adapting to Climate Change. National Strategy on Biodiversity, Strategy on Fisheries Development of Vietnam until 2020, Planning on marine protected areas system in Vietnam to 2020, Planning on the system of protected areas of inland water up to 2020... has set out many appropriate goals, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. The National Assembly has officially approved Resolution 120/2020/QH14 on the national target program for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas during the 2021-2030 period, creating important resources for implementing sustainable development goals.

Between 2016 and 2020, the Government has issued many policies and proposed solutions to develop the green economy, renew the growth model, and increase the application of scientific and technological advances. Sustainable forest protection and development along with biodiversity conservation have achieved several certain results thanks to a system of laws promulgated in recent years such as the Law on Environmental Protection, the Law on Forest Protection and Development, Law on Forestries. In addition, the successful implementation of the policy of payment for forest environmental services and the nationwide closure of natural forests in 2017 has contributed to increase the rate of forest cover and conserving the natural forest area. Important legal and judicial reforms, including the Criminal Code, the Procedure Code, Law on temporary detention or custody, Anti-Corruption Law, the Law on Access to Information, the Law on Belief and Religion were implemented to ensure the full realization of human rights...

3. Role of Vietnamese law in completing ASEAN legal framework for Sustainable Development

About positive impacts

As a well-positioned member country in ASEAN Community, Sustainable Development Law (SDL) of Vietnam has shown a crucial role in the legal framework for Sustainable Development of ASEAN in particular, and in the development of ASEAN Community in general.

Initially, Vietnam's SDL has contributed to meet the requirement of building the national legal framework for Sustainable Development – as an active member of ASEAN and Asia-Pacific region in redoubling the effort to implement the commitment of the United Nations, making the contribution to reaching the global target of Sustainable Development;

Vietnam's SDL, which includes the basic contents in the fields of economy, social, environment, has been constructed with a view to internalize the Sustainable Development

conventions, programmes, plans of action of the United Nations as well as the ASEAN Community. It is a persuasive evidence of setting up the legal foundation to reach the goal of Sustainable Development;

Vietnam's SDL contributes significantly to actualise the goals of Sustainable Development settled by the ASEAN Community, which are expressed in many revised and amended legal documents as well as the documents that directly adjust some areas relating to Sustainable Development.

One mechanism of implementing the SDL, which has the feasibility and demonstrates national responsibility in the general trends of the Asia-Pacific region, has been formed in Vietnam's SDL through uniformly implementing Orientation for a Sustainable Development Strategy at the national, industrial and local levels. This mechanism as well as institutions such as the National Council, Industrial Council, Local Council of Sustainable Development are the venue to connect and bring Vietnamese Law into practice, therefore completing the Orientation for a Sustainable Development of ASEAN.

Sustainable Development has been integrated in the majority of important areas of the law, including the economics, social, culture and environment, and it can be considered as the requirement, objective and method during the process of Sustainable Development. Vietnamese law requires each ministry and branch to preside over every area related to Sustainable Development, and the obligation to cooperate is the valuable experience that each ministry and branch can gain in order to reach the national target of Sustainable Development, due to the fact that "Few countries in ASEAN effectively mobilise other ministries to deal with this challenging regionally agreed task"⁷.

The law followed a course of implementing commitments with the Community, especially in managing the environment, natural resources and orienting towards sustainable economic growth, remaining independent goals of member countries while having a thriving community. Legal regulations of implementing 19 prioritised areas in Vietnam's Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development are evaluated to have an impact on Sustainable Development in ASEAN countries.

Participation mechanisms from all walks of life have been regulated in Vietnamese legal documents about Sustainable Development through participation, critique, construction supervision, implementing legal policies, especially the Fatherland Front, every member, civil society organization, people are regarded as a lesson from experience for ASEAN towards achieving an extensive sustainable developed community.

About challenges

The role and legal framework of Sustainable Development in Vietnam, on the other hand, have yet to live up to expectation, compared to what Vietnam has been positioned in ASEAN to fulfill the requirement of Sustainable Development in the community and the region. This is resulting from the limitations of the legal framework for Sustainable Development of both ASEAN and Vietnam.

⁷ Venkatachalam Anburmozhi (2016), English Ensuring ASEAN's Sustainable and Resilient Future

With the current legal framework for Sustainable Development of ASEAN, ASEAN is leaning towards Sustainable Development in a country-by-country manner, based on the fundamental principle: respect sovereignty, territorial integrity, and not interfere in other countries' internal affairs. ASEAN is notable for the modest number of coordinating, managing, supervising agencies in the field of Sustainable Development compared to other regions in the world. Overall coordinating agencies are primarily established base on the bilateral and multilateral cooperation in a specific area or the urgency of the sustainable developed environment such as ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management. The Coordinating Centre is considered as "economic in structure, political in sense, and socio-cultural in spirit"⁸.

Meanwhile, the European Union Area was placed under the coordination of the International Urban Environment Institute when implementing the "Sustainability Indicator" project in 1993; In 1997, Agenda 21 was developed and implemented in EU with 15 members. The Baltic Sea area was the very first region in the world to agree on common goals for regional sustainable development. They have developed Agenda 21 together with the Baltic region with the overarching goal of contributing to the promotion of sustainable development in the region over the next 30 years (until 2030). Agencies to coordinate and supervise the implementation and promotion of sustainable development as committed at the 1992 and 2002 Summits were established. In 1976, the Mediterranean region kicked off sustainable development at the regional level using the Mediterranean Action Plan. After the 1992 Summit, the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development was established with an important mission, which is promoting the formulation and implementation of the Mediterranean Agenda for Sustainable Development⁹...

For the Asia-Pacific region, despite having the Phnom Penh Platform as the foundation for building a framework and acting for the sustainable development of the sub-region and its community, however, "to different degrees, the Agenda is still at different levels of completion, there are new areas which are newly unified, several areas need to be concerned..."¹⁰

While developing, with most of member countries are developing nations, ASEAN is facing many challenges related to CO2 emissions, environmental pollution, urbanisation, deforestation... slowing down the process of action for the sustainable development of ASEAN, inequal effectiveness among countries. These difficulties partly caused by the lack of relevant legislation in each country.

Venkatachalam Anbumozhi - a senior energy economist in the Institute of Economic Research for ASEAN and East Asia, has several multidimensional assertions of sustainable

⁸ Venkatachalam Anbumozhi (2016), English Ensuring ASEAN's Sustainable and Resilient Future

⁹ Ha. H. T & Nguyen. N. K (2009), Sustainable Development conception to action, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Environment & Sustainable Development, Social Science Publisher, pg. 124-129

¹⁰ Ha. H. T & Nguyen. N. K (2009), Sustainable Development conception to action, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Environment & Sustainable Development, Social Science Publisher, pg. 130

development policy in ASEAN. These are also the points that need special attention in the process of completing the building of ASEAN's legal framework: the lack of legal policies, leading to a slow and inefficient deployment of urgent actions on sustainable development; countries are not really ready to "cede power" to another high-level body that plays a common coordinating role in sustainable development in ASEAN, economic competition and fear of losing sovereignty have prevented ASEAN countries from implementing general policies in a much stronger way; Sustainable development issues are mostly implemented in a top-down direction, which is at the national agenda level, while the lower level includes businesses, other social forces, policies planning participation and implementation is still limited...¹¹

Inadequacies in the legal policy framework and the implementation of sustainable development in ASEAN are also the tasks posed to the legal system of each ASEAN country, including Vietnam, for a consensus, prosperous and sustainable community.

4. Perfecting Vietnamese legislation contributes to promoting sustainable development in ASEAN

Supplementing legal provisions to increase awareness, promote coordination and cooperation among stakeholders to spread the implementation of sustainable development goals. The responsibility of ensuring the implementation of sustainable development goals does not only belong to the Government but also to the entire Community, as well as each political system, the whole society and each individual. This is also the orientation and solutions that the Vietnamese government offers in the National Report 2020 – A five-year progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

Synchronously building legal mechanisms so that Vietnam can gain the opportunity to further promote its role in ASEAN

Legal mechanisms need to meet certain common goals: building a strong Community; attracting participation and bringing practical benefits to people; enhancing ASEAN's central role in the region and ASEAN's reputation in the world; strengthen intra-regional economic linkages, promote trade, increase ASEAN's competitiveness and attractiveness, and promote social security to meet the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

Because, over the past time, it has been proved that Vietnam has made many outstanding contributions to ASEAN, typically: being the nucleus to promote solidarity and unification; has made many important contributions in determining the goals, development direction and the formation of major decisions of ASEAN; Vietnam participates in the process of formulating principles, shaping the "rules of the game" in the region, together with ASEAN in ensuring peace, security and stability, promoting dialogue and cooperation; have many important initiatives and contributions to maintain the goals and basic principles of the Association and the Community; Vietnam has well fulfilled its responsibilities as a member country and promoted its core role, leading and coordinating through assuming the role of ASEAN Chair in 2010 and 2020; at the same time, chaired and hosted many important conferences and events and made many important contributions to expanding relations and promoting cooperation between ASEAN and its partners...

¹¹ Venkatachalam Anburmozhi (2016), English Ensuring ASEAN's Sustainable and Resilient Future

Needing a stronger commitment of the Government to sustainable development, the Government needs to ensure both public as well as legal responsibilities if they are not actively implemented or there are violations in the process of policy formulation or action for sustainable development.

Recently, *strengthening, empowering, creating a mechanism to support the substantive participation of scientists, practitioners, social organizations, and the business community* in perfecting the legal framework, policy making for sustainable development. "The current process of policy formulation and implementation is still mostly top-down. The participation of stakeholders who are directly affected by the policy when the policy formulation and implementation process is still limited. Some policy options have not yet derived from the rights and interests of policy beneficiaries; there are still some inadequacies in policy propaganda, not paying due attention to the participation of policy beneficiaries in the implementation process as well as developing and issuing implementation plans... Participation of non-state and social organizations in the process of policy formulation, implementation and monitoring of policy implementation has not been aroused and promoted"¹².

Policymaking aims to further promote the level of cooperation between ASEAN and OECD with the motto of stability, sustainability, equality and mutual benefits, creating a premise for effective implementation of the pillars of sustainable development. Important directions to focus on perfecting the law include: building, consolidating and connecting supply chains between OECD countries and ASEAN; supporting policy establishment and capacity building of national governance; Developing human resources to meet the needs of a global supply hub; creating a peaceful environment for cooperation, sustainable development...

Establishing a national mechanism to monitor the implementation of sustainable development, creating a framework and premising for monitoring and promoting the goals of sub-regional cooperation in ASEAN towards recovery and sustainable development. To implement this solution, residents must be the center, the goal and the driving force for development; strengthen regional and international cooperation to help build capacity to ensure sustainable development in sub-regions; support and help developing countries in sub-regions with financial resources, technology transfer, especially high technology, green technology...

Review and study gaps in current policies and complete the policy system in the direction of ensuring a legal framework for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the spirit of ensuring the harmony of social interests and building on the basis of social consensus. This orientation is directly set out by the Vietnamese government in the 2020 Report: "it is necessary to research and promulgate policies to ensure equal contributions and benefits for everyone, especially those who are vulnerable. Enhancing the effectiveness of policy implementation towards: (i) Strengthening the capacity of policy-making agencies and increasing the participation of those affected by policies in the planning process. policy making; (ii) Prioritizing resource allocation to implement a number of policies related to the interests and lives of many people and having spillover effects or being a driving force for development

¹² Socialist Republic of Vietnam, National Report in 2020 Five-year progress of sustainable Development goals the implementation https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/vn/Bao-cau-QG-SDG_VN.pdf

sustainability; (iii) Enhance interaction and coordination between relevant agencies and between policy enforcement agencies and policy beneficiaries"¹³.

Thus, both ASEAN and Vietnam have legal frameworks for sustainable development in the spirit of being seriously aware of both benefits and requirements for this kind of development standards. In the mutual and binding relationship, both legal frameworks have certain influences on each other in the implementation process. However, in order to truly meet the goal of building a sustainable ASEAN Community, Vietnamese laws must be gradually improved so that they can contribute to promoting actions for the sustainable development of the ASEAN Community, so that it is worthy of the expectation and position that Vietnam has achieved up to now.

¹³ Socialist Republic of Vietnam, National Report in 2020 Five-year progress of sustainable Development goals the implementation https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/vn/Bao-cao-QG-SDG_VN.pdf

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