
VIETNAM'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ORIENTATION: ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES AT VINH LONG UNIVERSITY OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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Abstract:

This article examines the perspectives and foreign affairs tasks of the Party and State of Vietnam in the process of international integration, while consistently adhering to the principles of independence, self-reliance, peace, cooperation, and development. Vietnam's international relations strategy prioritizes national interests and simultaneously promotes multilateralization and diversification of partnerships to maintain a stable environment for national development. This approach enables the country to flexibly adapt to global changes and strengthen its role and position in the international arena. However, several limitations remain, including the need to innovate foreign policy thinking, enhance integration capacity, and improve responses to increasingly complex non-traditional challenges. The study employs analytical and synthetic methods, drawing on documents from Party Congresses, thematic resolutions, and professional reports to systematize both theoretical and practical foundations. Based on these findings, Vinh Long University of Technology Education (VLUTE) has applied national foreign policy in expanding international cooperation in education, research, and community engagement. These efforts contribute to improving human resource quality and promoting sustainable development in the Mekong Delta region. The study demonstrates that national foreign policy can be effectively implemented at the institutional level to generate tangible local impacts.

Keywords: *Vietnam's foreign affairs, international integration, international cooperation, higher education, VLUTE.*

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INTRODUCTION

Since implementing the Doi Moi policy in 1986, Vietnam has consistently pursued an international relations strategy based on the principles of independence, self-reliance, peace, cooperation and development, with a focus on multilateralization, diversification of international relations and active participation in the process of extensive

globalization (Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021; Thayer, 2010a). Guided by these principles, Vietnamese organizations, including higher education institutions, have been called upon to play a more active role in promoting national foreign policy goals, not only at the national level but also through grassroots and community-level initiatives (Nguyen Vu Tung, 2020; Le Dinh Tinh, 2023; Nguyen Thi Thanh Huyen, 2022a).

Higher education institutions serve as important platforms for international cooperation, knowledge transfer, and inclusive growth (World Bank, 2020a; OECD, 2021; UNESCO, 2022). In this context, VLUTE has emerged as a prominent example of a local university actively contributing to the implementation of Vietnam's foreign policy goals. Through various international partnerships, community service projects, and capacity building programs, VLUTE has strived to enhance Vietnam's international image, promote educational diplomacy, and support sustainable development at the local level (Vinh Long University of Technology and Education, 2023; Nguyen Van Thoai, 2021). This study explores the specific ways in which VLUTE has realized Vietnam's international relations orientation at the grassroots level over the past decade. The paper analyzes the university's strategies, achievements and challenges in international cooperation and community engagement. Through qualitative research methods, this study aims to contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between higher education and the implementation of international relations orientation in Vietnam, especially in the context of volatile regional and global contexts (Vuving, 2016; Thayer, 2010b). Although there have been many research works clarifying Vietnam's foreign affairs and international integration orientation, to have a deeper insight, it is necessary to analyze in detail some typical works.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Vietnam's international relations orientation during the renovation period has been deeply analyzed by many research works, clarifying the process of formation, development and adaptation in the context of globalization. According to the Document of the 13th National Congress (Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021), Vietnam continues to adhere to an independent and self-reliant foreign policy, while proactively and actively integrating internationally to enhance the country's position in the context of globalization and the 2021 Diplomatic White Paper (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021) emphasizes that Vietnam has made a strong transformation in expanding international relations, becoming a reliable partner of many countries and international organizations. Research by Le Dinh Tinh (2023) suggests that, in the context of strategic competition between major powers, Vietnam needs to strongly develop digital diplomacy and diversify its national image to maintain strategic interests and security. According to Nguyen Vu Tung (2020), the process of renewing Vietnam's foreign policy thinking has contributed to creating a more dynamic and proactive

national image in the international arena, especially in the fields of economic cooperation and multilateral diplomacy. and as Thayer (2010) analyzed, Vietnam's foreign policy has proactively adapted to the challenges of globalization by diversifying partners, deeply participating in multilateral mechanisms to increase strategic influence, showing that Vietnam responds to the challenges of globalization through a multilateral international relations orientation, diversifying foreign relations, expanding cooperation with many countries and international organizations, while maintaining the principles of independence, autonomy and non-military alignment, discussing current and future challenges to Vietnam's international relations orientation, including tensions in the East Sea and competition between major powers.

In the domain of education, the Ministry of Education and Training (2022) underscored the pivotal significance of international collaboration in enhancing the caliber of both training and scientific inquiry. Investigations conducted by Nguyen Thi Thanh Huyen (2022) indicate that international integration within Vietnam's higher education sector is not only generating numerous avenues for collaborative endeavors but concurrently presenting substantial challenges regarding the standards of training and the quality of scientific research. The World Bank report (2020) articulates that the linkage between higher education and the global labor market constitutes a fundamental element facilitating Vietnam's enhancement of its international competitiveness and sustainable development. UNESCO (2022) and OECD (2021) advocate that Vietnam ought to capitalize on advancements in digital technology to facilitate the transformation of higher education, thereby addressing the escalating demands of the global labor market. Vuving (2016) stated that closely combining foreign policy with domestic economic development strategy will be the key for Vietnam to ensure sustainable growth in a volatile international environment. In that context, local universities such as VLUTE (2023) play an increasingly important role in concretizing the national international relations strategy through international cooperation activities in training, research, technology transfer and community service. The report by Nguyen Van Thoai (2021) also emphasized the role of local universities in promoting regional development associated with the international integration strategy.

These activities not only contribute to training high-quality human resources but also affirm the role of education in enhancing global connectivity and integration, making practical contributions to promoting comprehensive growth and enhancing the country's position in the international arena.

The above studies have contributed to clarifying Vietnam's foreign policy orientation and international integration process. However, to have a more comprehensive and in-depth view, analyzing typical works is necessary.

Based on the presented research, this article delves into analyzing how Vinh Long University of Technical Education applies Vietnam's foreign policy orientation into practice.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research method, combining document analysis and case study approaches. Primary sources include documents from the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese Government, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding foreign policy strategies. Additionally, secondary sources such as scientific journals, international reports, and specialized literature are consulted to contextualize Vietnam's international relations orientation within a broader framework. The case study approach is applied to evaluate practical implementation at VLUTE through the analysis of reports, community activities, and cooperation agreements. This mixed approach aims to ensure a comprehensive perspective on both theoretical and practical foundations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Foreign affairs viewpoints and tasks of the Party and State of Vietnam

Based on the identified foreign policy interests and goals, the Communist Party of Vietnam has set out the guiding ideology of foreign policy to uphold the principles of independence, unity and socialism, while at the same time being very creative, dynamic, flexible, suitable to the position, conditions and specific circumstances of Vietnam, as well as developments in the world and regional situation, suitable to each subject with which Vietnam has relations (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2001).

In the face of the complicated developments of the world and regional situation in the early 21st century, the 8th Central Conference of the 9th tenure supplemented and deepened the guiding ideology of foreign policy with the viewpoint: "In any situation, avoid falling into confrontation, isolation or dependence, consolidate peace, security, create a favorable environment for national development" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2003).

The 10th Party Congress continued to deepen the guiding ideology of foreign affairs by affirming the viewpoint: "Consistently implement the strategy of independent, self-reliant, peaceful, cooperative and developing international relations; orient international relations to be open, multilateral and diversified. Proactively and actively integrate into the international economy, while expanding international cooperation in other fields. Vietnam is a friend and reliable partner of countries in the international community, actively participating in the process of international and regional cooperation" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2006). The viewpoint of the 10th Congress, inherited, supplemented and developed more comprehensively by the 11th Party Congress,

determined: “Consistently implement the strategy of independent, self-reliant, peaceful, cooperative and developmental international relations; multilateralize and diversify foreign relations; proactively and actively integrate into the international community; enhance the country's position; for the interests of the nation and people, for a strong socialist Vietnam; be a friend, reliable partner and responsible member of the international community” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016).

Thoroughly grasping the above viewpoints is an important basis for protecting the supreme interests of the nation and people in foreign affairs and international integration, first of all maintaining peace, independence, autonomy, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and socialist orientation. On the other hand, Vietnam can continue to expand foreign relations, increase its influence in the international arena, and take advantage of external resources such as investment capital, modern science and technology, and advanced management experience, serving the construction and promotion of comprehensive growth, and defending the Fatherland.

On the basis of the country's new position and strength, the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam emphasized the viewpoint of enhancing Vietnam's proactiveness and positivity in the increasingly complete and comprehensive international integration process, not only in the economic field but also in other fields. Vietnam also demonstrates a high sense of responsibility in participating in solving regional and international issues, thereby being able to play the role of an active member of the international community, striving for peace, cooperation and development. From the results of the implementation of the international integration process in recent years, the 12th National Party Congress clearly affirmed the guiding ideology of ensuring international integration as the cause of the entire people and the entire political system, promoting integration on the basis of maximizing internal resources, closely connecting and promoting the process of enhancing the country's overall strength and competitiveness; economic integration is the focus, integration in other fields must facilitate economic integration; integration is a process of both cooperation and struggle, proactively forecasting and flexibly handling all situations, not falling into a passive, confrontational, and disadvantageous position.

In the new situation, the 13th National Party Congress emphasized the guiding viewpoints:

Firmly apply and creatively develop Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought; firmly adhere to the goal of national independence and socialism; firmly adhere to the Party's renewal policy; firmly adhere to the principles of Party building to firmly build and defend the socialist Fatherland of Vietnam.

Highly ensure national and ethnic interests on the basis of the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and international law, equality, cooperation, and

mutual benefit. Continue to develop the country rapidly and sustainably; closely link and synchronously implement tasks, in which promoting comprehensive growth is the center; Party building is the key; cultural development is the spiritual foundation; ensuring national defense and security is essential and regular.

Strongly arouse the spirit of patriotism, the will of national self-reliance, the strength of great national unity and the aspiration to develop a prosperous and happy country; promote socialist democracy, the combined strength of the entire political system and of Vietnamese culture and people, foster people's strength, improve the quality of human resources, have breakthrough mechanisms to attract and make good use of talents, promote innovation, strongly apply science and technology, especially the achievements of the fourth industrial revolution, create strong momentum for rapid and sustainable development.

Combine national strength with the strength of the times; uphold the will of independence, self-reliance, proactiveness, actively integrate and improve the effectiveness of international cooperation; maximize internal resources, take advantage of external resources, in which internal resources, especially human resources, are the most important.

Strengthen Party building and rectification, promote the nature of the Party's working class, improve the leadership capacity, governing capacity and fighting strength of the Party; build a clean and strong Party and political system in all aspects, build a streamlined State that operates effectively and efficiently; associated with streamlining the payroll, improving the quality and restructuring the team of cadres, civil servants and public employees; building a team of cadres and party members, especially a team of strategic-level cadres and leaders with sufficient qualities, capacity and prestige, equal to the task, closely attached to the people are factors that are decisive for the success of the cause of national construction, development and defense of the Fatherland (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021).

Foreign affairs tasks of the Party and State of Vietnam

During the period of renovation, the Party and State of Vietnam have consistently identified foreign affairs tasks, the basic content of which continues to be reaffirmed:

In the 11th Congress Document, it is "Maintaining a stable and safe atmosphere, favorable for promoting industrialization and modernization, firmly protecting independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity; enhancing the country's position" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011).

The 12th Congress determined and specified this basic content, which is: "maintaining a stable and safe atmosphere, making the most of external resources to develop the country, improve people's lives; resolutely and persistently fighting to firmly

protect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Fatherland, protect the Party, State, people and socialist regime; enhancing the country's position and prestige and contributing to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world". The foreign affairs mission clearly states the requirement for foreign affairs activities to first of all protect national interests, create a peaceful and stable environment to serve the cause of construction, promote comprehensive growth and protect the Fatherland. However, prioritizing national interests does not mean abandoning true internationalism, but also contributes to fulfilling the international obligations of the Party and State of Vietnam in the context of the Communist Party of Vietnam and its ability to adapt to revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, fighting for the goals of the times: peace, national independence, democracy and social progress (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016). The 12th Congress also pointed out a number of specific tasks in foreign affairs:

Improve the effectiveness of foreign affairs activities, continue to deepen cooperative relationships.

Improve the effectiveness of international economic integration, fully implement international commitments, develop and implement strategies to participate in free trade areas with important economic and trade partners, sign and effectively implement new-generation free trade agreements in a master plan with a reasonable roadmap, in line with the country's interests.

Promote international integration in the fields of culture, society, science - technology, education - training.

Enhance the quality and role of multilateral foreign affairs, to engage proactively and have a tangible input on the reformulation of multilateral institutions.

Firmly combat and resolutely eliminate any attempt to meddle in the internal affairs of Viet Nam, challenge the sovereignty, independency, territorial integrity, political stability and national security of our country (Communist Party of Vietnam 2016).

Completing the delimitation of the country borders in land, intensifying the settlement of maritime disputes referring to basic norms of international law, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the regional code of conduct at both mechanism levels.

Actively and proactively engage in multilateral platforms for defence and security cooperation, including [Geographical coverage], participation in additional higher-level cooperation activities such as UN peace operations, non-traditional security exercises and etc.

Key tasks during the 13th Congress term:

Continue to promote Party building and rectification, build a socialist rule-of-law State and a comprehensive, clean and strong political system. Innovate the Party's leadership and governance methods. Build a streamlined political system that operates effectively and efficiently. Continue to promote the fight against bureaucracy, corruption, waste, negativity, "group interests", manifestations of "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" within the Party. Build a contingent of Party members and cadres at all levels, especially at the strategic level, with leaders who have sufficient qualities, capacity, prestige, and are up to the task. Strengthen the people's trust and attachment to the Party, the State and the socialist regime. Focus on controlling the COVID-19 pandemic, mass vaccination of the community with COVID-19 vaccines; recover, promote comprehensive growth, strongly innovate the growth model, restructure the economy, build and perfect a synchronous development institution suitable for a full, modern, integrated market economy; develop synchronously and create linkages between regions, areas, economic sectors, and types of production and business; have policies to effectively support enterprises in agriculture; promote research, transfer, application of scientific and technological advances, innovation, especially achievements of the fourth industrial revolution, carry out national digital transformation, develop the digital economy, improve productivity, quality, efficiency, and competitiveness of the economy; mobilize, allocate, and effectively use resources, create momentum for rapid and sustainable economic development; perfect the legal system, especially laws on intellectual property protection and settlement of civil disputes, and overcome bottlenecks that hinder the country's development. Maintain independence and self-reliance, continue to improve the quality and effectiveness of foreign affairs and international integration activities; strengthen national defense and security potential, build a revolutionary, disciplined, elite, and gradually modern People's Army and People's Public Security, with some forces advancing straight to modernity, creating a solid foundation to strive by 2030 to build a revolutionary, disciplined, elite, and modern People's Army and People's Public Security; resolutely and persistently defend independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, seas, islands, and airspace; maintain a peaceful and stable environment for national development. Arouse the aspiration to develop a prosperous and happy country; promote cultural values and the strength of the Vietnamese people in the cause of building and defending the Fatherland and international integration; have specific policies to develop the culture of ethnic minorities; Implement social policies well, ensure social security and human security, create strong changes in social development management, achieve social progress and equity, improve the quality of life and happiness index of Vietnamese people.

Perfecting the legal system, mechanisms and policies to promote socialist democracy and people's mastery; at the same time, building a clean and strong socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam; reforming the judiciary, strengthening the rule of law, ensuring social discipline, first of all, exemplary compliance with the law, practicing

socialist democracy of Party committees, Party organizations, authorities, the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations at all levels, of cadres and Party members; strengthening national solidarity.

Strictly manage, rationally and effectively use land and resources; protect and improve the environment; proactively and actively implement solutions to adapt to climate change and severe natural disasters.

The 13th Congress term emphasized: Continuing to improve the effectiveness of foreign affairs and international integration; maintaining a stable, safe and stable atmosphere for development; strengthening national defense and security potential; Developing the digital economy and promoting national digital transformation (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016).

Achievements in the process of implementing international relations orientation

The implementation of the Party and State's international relations orientation has achieved many achievements, notably:

There has been a fundamental change in the strategic approach to building and defending the Fatherland in the context of globalization and international integration; the goals, guiding viewpoints and major orientations on international integration have been increasingly clarified and specified; many policies and orientations on international integration have achieved high consensus within the entire Party and the entire people. The capacity of the staff from the central to local levels has been improved; the organization and apparatus of state management agencies on international integration have been strengthened. The Vietnamese business community has matured (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021)

International integration has become one of the important driving forces for promoting comprehensive growth, contributing to strengthening the comprehensive national potential. The socialist-oriented market economy institution and the legal system have been increasingly improved; the national and business competitiveness have been enhanced; expand the market, attract large amounts of investment capital, knowledge, technology and other important resources; promote the image of the country and people of Vietnam, contributing to improving the intellectual level and material and spiritual life of the people (Ministry of Education and Training, 2022)

Our country's relations with partners around the world are increasingly expanding and deepening. "To date, Vietnam has established diplomatic relations with 187 countries, economic relations with more than 224 countries and territories, becoming a member of most important regional and international organizations, including strategic partnerships with 15 countries and comprehensive strategic partnerships with 10 countries; is a member of most important regional and international organizations with

increasingly enhanced position and role: Joining ASEAN (1995), joining AFTA (1996), being a founding member of ASEM (1996), joining APEC (1998), becoming the 150th member of the WTO (2007), joining TPP (2015), etc. Foreign affairs activities serving economic development have received special attention and promotion from the Party and the State. To date, Vietnam has attracted nearly 20,000 FDI projects with a total registered capital exceeding 240 billion USD. In addition to the main markets of Japan, China, Korea, the European Union (EU), the United States, ASEAN, Australia, etc., Vietnamese goods have now expanded to strengthen their position in many other markets such as Russia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021).

Vietnam's multilateral diplomatic activities have grown and developed remarkably. At international and regional forums, Vietnam has coordinated with many countries to fight for peace, protect the basic principles of international law and the United Nations Charter. Notably, Vietnam was elected as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2008-2009 term; in 2013, the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly voted to elect 14 new member countries of the Human Rights Council for the 2014-2016 term and Vietnam was elected with the highest number of votes, marking Vietnam's international integration process becoming more complete and extensive. With its increasingly enhanced international position, Vietnam has favorable conditions to participate in solving economic, political - social, and international security issues that are directly or indirectly related, while contributing more actively and more to the efforts to maintain peace, stability, and development in the world (Nguyen Vu Tung, 2020; Vuving, 2016).

Along with the foreign affairs activities of the Party and the State, the foreign affairs activities of organizations, people's unions, localities, and defense and security have also taken place vigorously with many rich and diverse forms. Friendship organizations and professional associations have taken advantage of increasingly deep cooperation with foreign partners. The solidarity between the Vietnamese people and people of countries around the world has been strongly strengthened. Never before has Vietnam's foreign relations been as expanded and developed as they are today.

Foreign affairs activities have played an important role in promoting comprehensive growth, maintaining independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the country, maintaining political security and social order and safety; improving people's lives; enhancing Vietnam's prestige and position in the international arena.

Assessing after 5 years of implementing the Resolution of the 12th National Congress, the 13th National Congress affirmed: "Foreign relations and international integration continue to expand and deepen, creating a framework for stable and

sustainable relations with partners. Proactively participating in building principles and standards in regional and global multilateral institutions" (Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021). Foreign affairs have stood side by side with the entire political system and the entire people, effectively implementing major political tasks throughout the past term.

Some difficulties and limitations

In addition to the achieved results, there are still many limitations and weaknesses, notably:

The Party's policies, especially the guiding viewpoints on the integration process, have not been fully grasped and seriously and promptly implemented. The implementation is still affected by one-sided, short-term approaches and local interests, thus failing to take full advantage of opportunities and effectively respond to challenges from international integration.

The process of international integration and the process of innovation, especially institutional innovation in the country, have not been carried out synchronously. Integration has not been closely linked with the process of enhancing competitiveness, the requirement of strengthening national defense, protecting political security and social order and safety, preserving and promoting national cultural identity. Therefore, integration has caused negative impacts on the country's internal strength, contributing to aggravating social issues, especially the polarization between rich and poor, regions, areas, and ecological environment.

A stable position, intertwined interests and long-term interdependence in relations with partners, especially important partners for the country's security and development, have not been established. The ability to handle economic, political, security and cultural impacts from fluctuations in the regional and international environment from outside has not been fundamentally improved. International economic integration and integration in all other fields have not been carried out synchronously on the basis of a common integration strategy associated with a strategy to promote comprehensive growth and protect the Fatherland. In the coming time, the regional and world situation will continue to develop unpredictably and become more complicated in many aspects. Our country has become a low-middle income country, and the opportunity to access favorable conditions in terms of markets and international capital sources is no longer the same as before. Vietnam must fully implement its commitments to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and implement new economic and trade agreements, including the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), with a broader and deeper scope and level of commitment than all previous agreements. International integration poses new opportunities and challenges: The 13th Congress also frankly admitted: "Foreign affairs and international integration activities are present, but at

times they have not kept up with developments in the situation and have not fully anticipated adverse impacts. We have not yet effectively exploited and promoted the intertwined interests with important partners. Coordination between sectors and localities in foreign affairs is not close and regular”.

Implementation practice at VLUTE

Regarding foreign affairs activities, the Party Committee, the School Council, and the School Board thoroughly grasp and implement them among all lecturers, managers, employees, students, trainees, postgraduates, and in all activities of VLUTE.

International cooperation and integration in education and training is one of the core tasks of VLUTE. In recent years, this work has been proactively carried out, contributing to enriching and deepening the School's foreign affairs activities, in which people's foreign affairs are mainly International Cooperation and Community Service.

Some international cooperation achievements of VLUTE

VLUTE cooperates with many professional organizations, universities, and many business corporations to build and develop many joint training programs, joint training programs, and academic exchanges signed with foreign partners such as: cooperation with TONGMYONG University, CHOSUN University, YOUNGSAN University, AMU, CHINAN... joint training programs not only bring greater opportunities for learners but also contribute to the transfer of training technology and management models for the School. VLUTE has cooperated with foreign partners in implementing scientific research activities, organizing annual international scientific conferences: Receiving BENGUET University, TOKUYAMA University, Tongmyong University (Korea), Koreatech University (Korea), CHOSUN University, KOICA, JEONJU University, Aix-Marseille University (France), TOKUYAMA, SKILL, ATLANTIC CANADA College, RAJAMANGALA, RMUTL, receiving IBARAKI delegation, receiving KSSA, SERACO company, TOWA company, SENECA, SI, KOREATECH, TOWN ACTIVITY COMMONST...

National projects on technical education and vocational training, international projects on building facilities and developing teaching methods such as Switcontact Project, Inwent Project, APEFE & IOF Project..

Student exchange with foreign universities, training for Lao students, Strengthening cooperation in training and receiving students of the School to work at companies abroad, Working with the Korean Ministry of Labor and Employment, Working with KOICA, Working with TU, SKILL online meeting, Celebrating 46 years of Vietnam-Japan

The School's postgraduates, trainees, and students are able to study, experience exchange abroad or go to businesses and organizations abroad for internships and experiences. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, every year, the School had lecturers studying in Thailand, working in Korea, Malaysia, Japan, New Zealand.

Some achievements in community service

Donating tablets, Donating disinfectants, Children's summer camp, Giving gifts to Tan My Social Protection Center, Handing over high-tech mosquito net houses, Giving houses of gratitude, Children's summer camp, Pair of loving leaves, Donating stone benches to Song Phu High School - Tam Binh District - Vinh Long Province, Spring volunteering, Giving gifts to Tan My Social Protection Center, Giving gifts to cadres and union members in difficult circumstances, Supporting students who are still staying at a dormitory due to Covid, Donating blood and supporting the Vaccine Fund...



Figure 1. Awarding scholarships and learning equipment



Figure 2. Waves and computers for kids



Figure 3. Donating a tablet



Figure 4. Free sterilizer



Figure 5. Handover of high-tech greenhouse



Figure 6. Giving away charity houses



Figure 7. Children's summer camp



Figure 8. Pair of love leaves



Figure 9. Donating stone benches to Song Phu High School - Vinh Long province



Figure 10. Spring Volunteer



Figure 11. Children's summer camp Giving gifts to Tan My Social Protection Center



Figure 12. Giving gifts to cadres and union members in difficult circumstances



Figure 13. Support for students still staying at boarding houses due to Covid



Figure 14. Blood donation and vaccine fund support

It can be affirmed that the achievements in foreign affairs of VLUTE during the development journey of more than 65 years have contributed significantly to the association, cooperation and companionship of international organizations, universities, enterprises and other international partners. VLUTE has many methods, forms and diverse models of cooperation and association with international partners in training high-quality human resources, in scientific research and knowledge transfer, in training and supporting enterprises and many other community support activities.

CONCLUSION

Research on the implementation of Vietnam's international relations orientation during the Doi Moi period has suggested three main points:

First, Vietnam's foreign policy orientation demonstrates steadfastness in principles while being able to adapt flexibly. Persisting in the values of independence, self-reliance, peace, cooperation and development, while proactively adjusting to international fluctuations, shows creative application in practice. This is consistent with adaptive governance theory, emphasizing that in a rapidly changing world, the combination of core values and strategic flexibility is the key factor to ensure sustainable development.

Second, the implementation of foreign policy still has limitations. Some policies have not been thoroughly implemented synchronously, and the capacity to handle international challenges is not commensurate with practical requirements. This reflects the common difficulties that many countries in the ASEAN region are also facing, when policy synchronization and strengthening of strategic forecasting capacity are not really effective. 3) *Third*, practical experience from Vinh Long University of Technical Education shows that the concretization of foreign policy through international cooperation in training, research and community service has brought many practical results. Thereby contributing to improving the quality of human resources and the ability to integrate internationally, in line with the trend of internationalization of higher education in the context of globalization.

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