



## COURSE ECONOMY IN HO CHI MINH CITY NOW: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUE

**Hoang Ngoc Hai**

*Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics*

hoangngochaihvtqghcm@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

*In Vietnam, economic activities have so far been mainly based on the traditional approach, which is one of the main reasons leading to the shortage of natural resources. economic, social, technological and environmental efficiency; lack of contribution to the recovery of renewable resources. In the current context, in order to realize rapid and sustainable development, harmoniously solving the relationship between economic growth and environmental protection, "without trading off" economic growth with pollution and environmental degradation, transition to a circular economy is the appropriate direction. Ho Chi Minh City is the largest city in Vietnam in terms of population and scale of urbanization. It is also the economic, political, cultural and educational center of Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh City is a city directly under the Central Government belonging to a special type of urban area of Vietnam along with the capital Hanoi. Recognizing the importance and significance of developing a circular economy, the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City has approved a plan to develop a circular economy in the city for the period 2022-2025, with a vision By 2030, towards creating a driving force for innovation and improving labor productivity, contributing to promoting green growth associated with economic restructuring, renovating the growth model towards increasing efficiency; raising awareness of stakeholders in promoting efficient and sustainable exploitation and use of resources. This is an inevitable trend of the world economy, in which the largest economic center of Vietnam is Ho Chi Minh City. The article analyzes and clarifies theoretical and practical issues related to the development of the circular economy in Ho Chi Minh City in the current context. The limitation of this study is that it has not analyzed the factors affecting the development of the circular economy in Ho Chi Minh City.*

### **Introductions**

37 years of implementing doi moi in Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) has proven its important position and role in the economic development of Vietnam in general and the development of the economic region, the southern key economy in particular. Currently, the old Ho Chi Minh City - the land of Saigon - Cho Lon - Gia Dinh has had a remarkable development in all fields, achieved great and comprehensive achievements, creating a fundamental change in social life, contribute significantly to the overall achievement of the country. Ho Chi Minh City's economy is constantly growing, playing the role of a locomotive, contributing to the development of the southern key economic region and the whole country. The city's urban development and management continues to make positive changes; infrastructure is improved, better serving economic development as well as people's life and international integration. The fields of education and training, science and technology have made many advances. Social security, material and spiritual life of the people are increasingly guaranteed. Many movements and action programs initiated by Ho Chi Minh City have been

responded to by the whole country and brought about practical results. The problem is to realize the goal that by 2025, Ho Chi Minh City will be a smart city, a city of services and industry in the direction of modernity, maintaining the role of economic locomotive and growth engine of the economic region, key economy in the South and the whole country, taking the lead in innovation, having a good quality of life, civilization, modernity, and gratitude. The GRDP per capita is about 8,500 USD. By 2030, to be a modern industrial, service and cultural city, a leader in the digital economy and digital society, with a per capita GRDP of about 13,000 USD, trade, science - technology and culture of Southeast Asia. Vision to 2045, becoming an economic and financial center of Asia, sustainable development, high quality of life, GRDP per capita of about 37,000 USD, an attractive global destination, The focus on developing the circular economy in Ho Chi Minh City is of profound theoretical and practical significance, not only contributing to the promotion of green growth for Ho Chi Minh City but also helping Ho Chi Minh City fulfill the goals set out in the Resolution. The 11th City Party Congress for the 2020-2025 term has determined.

### **Theoretical basis**

Based on the theoretical basis of Marxism-Leninism, guidelines, guidelines and policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State of Vietnam on the circular economy in the current context.

### **Practical basis**

The process of leadership, direction and implementation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh City in the development of the circular economy.

### **Research Methods**

The article uses dialectical materialism and historical materialism in research and specific methods include: analysis, synthesis, logic and history.

### **Techniques of use**

The article uses document analysis techniques, research and document analysis of previous researchers, guidelines, policies and laws of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of Vietnam on economic development. cycle in the current context in Ho Chi Minh City.

### **Research question**

**Question 1:** What is the circular economy and what are the benefits that the circular economy brings?

**Question 2:** What are the challenges HCMC faces when developing a circular economy?

**Question 3:** What is the solution to develop the circular economy in Ho Chi Minh City in the near future?

### **Research purposes**

The purpose of the article is to analyze and clarify theoretical and practical issues related to the development of the circular economy in Ho Chi Minh City.

### **Research results and discussion**

#### ***Circular economy and its benefits***

At present, the circular economy is becoming an inevitable trend in the context of resource depletion, depletion, polluted environment, and drastic climate change. Global agreements and agreements on environment, climate change and sustainable

development, new generation free trade agreements set out many regulations on waste and emission standards. This will be the premise to promote the transition to a circular economy model.

The circular economy is not a completely new concept, because it is based on the concept and principles of biogeochemical cycles or material-energy cycles in the natural system into the socio-economic system. society to guide people's socio-economic activities. In a circular economy, physical resources, energy resources and wastes are comprehensively used to achieve the best extraction efficiency, highest utilization and lowest emissions. The concept of circular economy was first used by Pearce and Turner in 1990 (in the book "Environmental and Resource Economics"). Up to now, there are still documents that give different concepts because the approach from research and application perspectives has its own specificity. In the world, the definition of the circular economy is still not uniform due to the different perspectives and approaches of different actors. Preston (2012) said that circular economy is an approach to transform the function of resources in the economy. Waste from factories becomes a valuable input to another process – and used products can be repaired, reused or upgraded instead of thrown away. This definition talks about the functional transformation of a resource, waste as a valuable input to another process, repair, reuse or upgrade instead of disposal. MacArthur (2013) defines the circular economy as an industrial system that is restored or recreated by intention and design. It replaces the concept of 'end of life' with recovery, switching to renewable energy, eliminating the use of hazardous chemicals, degrading reuse and aiming to eliminate waste through through superior design of materials, products, systems and business models. Mitchell (2015) connotes the circular economy as an alternative to the traditional linear (make, use, throw) economy, which keeps resources in use for as long as possible. well, extract maximum value from them while in use, and then recover and reuse the products and materials. This definition emphasizes that, as an alternative to a linear economy, a resource's life cycle will be longer, making it possible to extract the maximum value of the resource through recovery and reuse. In 2015, the European Commission defined a circular economy as an economy "where the value of products, raw materials and resources is maintained in the economy for as long as possible and reduces minimize the generation of waste". The transition to a circular economy would make "an essential contribution to the EU's effort to develop a sustainable, low-carbon, resource-efficient and competitive economy". This definition emphasizes the value of products, materials and resources for long-term maintenance and waste reduction. Ghosh (2020) argues that the circular economy is a systems-level approach to economic development and a paradigm shift from the traditional concept of a linear economic model of "extraction - production". produce - consume - dispose" to a higher level of zero waste by conserving resources through the concept of manufacturing process design and material selection for a higher life cycle, conserving all resource type, material and energy recovery in all processes at the end of life for a particular use of the product will still be suitable to be used as inputs for a production process. New production in the value chain with a closed material cycle to improve resource efficiency, resource productivity, benefit businesses and society, create job opportunities and bring sustainability for the environment. According to Article 142 of Vietnam's Law on Environmental Protection, circular economy is an economic model in which design, production, consumption and service

activities aim to reduce the exploitation of raw materials and materials, and prolong the life. product life cycle, minimizing waste generation and minimizing adverse impacts on the environment.

Although the definitions approach the circular economy from many angles, here we can understand the circular economy as a system in which resources are reused or reused, Scrap is turned into input for further production. This activity has been fueled by rapid urbanization, climate change, technological progress and a growing need for limited natural resources. In fact, many countries around the world have pioneered the development of circular economy such as Sweden, UK, France, Netherlands... These countries have promoted the application of clean technology, environmentally friendly approach. For a zero-waste future, everything is recyclable.

The model transformation from the traditional "linear economy" to the "circular economy" is one of the priorities of the country's new development phase. The benefits of developing a circular economy are:

**Firstly**, the circular economy is the solution to continue firmly on the path towards sustainable development. This is a fundamentally changed economy in terms of principles and development thinking. Compared with the traditional linear economic model, promoting action under the circular economy model contributes to realizing the commitment to achieve "zero" net emissions, thereby bringing many benefits to the country, plus community and businesses. Developing a circular economy demonstrates the responsibility of the country in fulfilling its commitments on climate change, and at the same time improving the capacity and competitiveness of the economy as well as of businesses.

**Second**, the circular economy contributes to reducing risks for businesses and the crisis of overproduction and scarcity of resources; create motivation to invest, innovate technology, reduce production costs, increase supply chain. The circular economy helps to take advantage of used materials instead of consuming processing costs; minimize resource exploitation and make the most of natural resources; minimize emissions of emissions and solid waste into the environment. Along with that, society will benefit by reducing costs in management, environmental protection and climate change response, creating new markets, new opportunities, new jobs and improving people's health. people.

**Third**, overall, the circular economy has benefits for the country, society and businesses. For the country: Developing a circular economy is to demonstrate the responsibility of the country in solving global challenges caused by environmental pollution and climate change, and at the same time improving the capacity and competitiveness of the economy. economy. Circular economy helps to take advantage of used materials instead of waste disposal costs; minimize the exploitation of natural resources, make the most of the value of resources; minimize waste and emissions into the environment. For society: The circular economy helps reduce social costs in management, environmental protection and climate change response; create new markets, new job opportunities, improve people's health. For businesses: Circular economy contributes to reducing risks of overproduction and resource scarcity crisis; create motivation to invest, innovate technology, reduce production costs, increase supply chain.

*In addition*, the development of a circular economy for Vietnam today is an indispensable requirement to overcome the limitations of the traditional growth model. Developing a circular economy helps Vietnam to avoid dependence on the external economy, especially for raw materials and fuel for production. The transition to a circular economy is a great opportunity for Vietnam to develop quickly and sustainably, not only achieving its economic, social and environmental goals, and responding to climate change, but also helping to achieve its goals. goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

***Challenges Ho Chi Minh City faces when developing the current circular economy***

Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) is the largest economic center of Vietnam. 37 implementing the renovation policy, Ho Chi Minh City has made a remarkable development in all fields, achieved great and comprehensive achievements, created a fundamental change in social life, made an important contribution to the success of the city. overall achievement of the country. The city's economy is constantly growing, playing the role of a locomotive, contributing to the development of the southern key economic region and the whole country. The city's urban development and management continues to make positive changes; infrastructure is improved, better serving economic development as well as people's life and international integration. The fields of education and training, science and technology have made many advances. Social security, material and spiritual life of the people are increasingly guaranteed. Many movements and action programs initiated by Ho Chi Minh City have been responded to by the whole country and brought about practical effects. The problem is in resolving the relationship between the market economy and the rule of law state and socialist-oriented civil society; continuing to build and perfect the socialist rule of law state in Vietnam in the coming time, when the industrial revolution 4.0 is spreading and has a strong impact on all areas of Ho Chi Minh City such as: Traffic carriage; Human Resources; Health - people's health; Environment; Anti-flooding; Urban refurbishment; Food safety.

The People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City has approved the circular economy development plan in the city for the period of 2022-2025, with a vision to 2030. The plan aims to develop the circular economy to create a driving force for innovation and improvement. labor productivity, contributing to promoting green growth associated with economic restructuring, renovating the growth model towards increasing efficiency; raise stakeholder awareness in promoting efficient and sustainable exploitation and use of resources and fuels, encouraging the development and use of environmentally friendly and renewable materials and products , reuse and recycle; circular linkage between businesses and economic sectors, improving competitiveness and resilience of enterprises and supply chains to external shocks towards a green, low-carbon and contribute to the goal of limiting global temperature rise. However, in the process of developing a circular economy, Ho Chi Minh City faces many challenges, which are reflected in the following basic points:

***Firstly***, Ho Chi Minh City is facing significant challenges in terms of resource depletion, environmental pollution and climate change. These challenges become more complex as Ho Chi Minh City, the largest city in Vietnam, continues the process of population growth and urbanization and industrialization, but is still slow to transition from an economic approach. traditional linearity, leading to increasingly serious

consequences for the supply of resources, including land, large amounts of waste, environmental security and water security.

**Second**, awareness of the circular economy and the need to switch to a circular economy model among HCMC residents and businesses is still limited because this is a relatively new issue. The right awareness of the circular economy needs to be done from design to implementation for each industry, each field and needs to be agreed and unified from leaders, management levels to each business and people. This is a must-do of the HCMC government when it wants to develop a circular economy in the current period

**Third**, there is a lack of specific policies to support enterprises participating in the circular economy development to apply the circular business model, especially policies to support finance, credit, technology and training; stipulating the responsibility of enterprises for the recovery and recovery of resources from used products; economic tools and policies such as natural resources tax, environmental protection fee; limited information and communication work on circular economy and circular business; lack of close coordination between policy-making agencies, enterprises and scientific and technological research institutions. In Ho Chi Minh City, there are still businesses that have switched from a linear business model to a circular business model. But due to many reasons, especially the lack of specific policies to encourage and support the Government, the number and percentage of enterprises applying circular economy is still low.

**Fourth**, resources for the transition to circular economy development are still weak. The circular economy must be associated with scientific innovation and access to advanced technology. Besides, to develop a circular economy requires a team of good experts to solve problems well, from the beginning to the end of the whole process. According to the survey results in 2021 of the Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development (VBCSD) and EPRO Consulting Joint Stock Company, out of 54% of businesses having difficulty transforming their model towards weekly Nearly 48% of respondents said that financial difficulties account for the highest proportion of difficulties (43% of technology and techniques and 34% of policies).

**Fifth**, the diversification of mobilization, including resources from the State (*State budget expenditure to support the transformation of the traditional production model to a circular economy model, price subsidy policies, etc renewable energy...; green public procurement policies, tax and fee incentives, credit policies*) as well as resources from people and businesses have not been developed by the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City deploy effectively, synchronously and decisively.

#### ***Solutions to develop circular economy in Ho Chi Minh City in the current period***

Developing a circular economy has become a trend of all countries, especially when the world's resources are increasingly depleted. In recent years, a number of countries have pioneered the efficient reuse of resources through circular economy development such as: Sweden, UK, France, Canada, Netherlands, Switzerland. , Finland, China, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia. In Europe, to implement the "circular economy", the European Commission has called for the participation of all stakeholders from government agencies, mining enterprises and raw materials, processors, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, consumers, garbage collectors... participating in this type of economy. The People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City has approved the circular

economy development plan in the city for the period of 2022-2025, with a vision to 2030. Accordingly, the plan has set out specific goals related to: Raising awareness and qualifications of stakeholders in the implementation of the circular economy model; forming people's awareness of using recycled or environmentally friendly products; increase awareness and investment interest of domestic and foreign enterprises and investors towards the circular economy model. Identify priority sectors, fields and approaches to build a circular economy model and roadmap in Ho Chi Minh City. By 2025, reuse, recycle and treat 85% of generated plastic waste; reduce 50% of plastic waste in the sea and ocean compared to the previous period; gradually reduce production and use of non-degradable plastic bags and disposable plastic products in daily life; At least 80% of livestock waste and 60% of agricultural by-products must be collected, reused and recycled into environmentally friendly materials, fuels and products; Reduce carbon in the manufacturing process. Promote scientific research, technological development and innovation to create a technical and technological foundation for the formation and development of a circular economy in priority sectors and fields. Implement activities to support businesses to transition to a circular economy model, focusing on digital transformation. To develop the circular economy in the near future in Ho Chi Minh City, the solutions to focus on will be:

**Firstly**, businesses in Ho Chi Minh City need to cooperate with each other. Even in each corporation, businesses need a combination of both infrastructure and human capital, committed to sustainability. On the other hand, only synchronous coordination between departments in Ho Chi Minh City and central ministries is the long-term solution to develop the circular economy. The circular economy requires coordination among businesses, customers, suppliers and other participants in the value chain.

**Second**, it is necessary to promote propaganda and raise awareness about the circular economy. The enhancement of propaganda should be through the mass media system and social networks to raise and unify awareness in the whole system. political system and society as a whole on the circular economy. The Party Committee, people and authorities of Ho Chi Minh City need to realize that the circular economy has been a national and international trend not only for the immediate benefit but also for the long-term benefit for sustainable development. of Ho Chi Minh City in the future.

**Third**, complete the legal framework for circular economy development. Ho Chi Minh City needs to have sanctions, accountability, mechanisms and policies to encourage real actors to apply advanced technology courses, practice circular economy, establish a roadmap to develop and apply standards and standards environmental standards equivalent to the group of advanced countries in the region and in the world. Ho Chi Minh City also needs to have specific regulations on the responsibilities of manufacturers and distributors for the recovery, classification, recycling or payment of disposal costs for discarded products based on the number of products sold on the market. market; project management according to the life cycle, establishing a roadmap for the development and application of environmental regulations and standards.

**Fourth**, towards the State management agencies and businesses. On the part of State management agencies, right from the early years of the 2021 - 2030 period, it is necessary to focus on implementing solutions to promote the circular economy in Vietnam in order to take advantage of cooperation opportunities in the future. access and receive technology transfer for sustainable development of the country. In

particular, the State needs to well perform the constructive role so that businesses and people can play a central role in building and developing a circular economy in Vietnam. On the business side, focus on prioritizing financial resources to transform production methods; at the same time, the development of the circular economy must be associated with scientific innovation and access to advanced technology. In the context that the Fourth Industrial Revolution is taking place strongly, affecting all areas of social life, the research and promotion of technological innovation, moving from the real world to the digital world will be the foundation of the future. large opportunity to implement circular economy development, bringing higher growth efficiency. To develop a circular economy, it is necessary to soon build a team of good experts, to solve problems well, from the beginning to the end of the whole process.

### ***Conclude***

It can be seen that, in the face of the development trend of sustainable development models in the past few decades, the Government of Vietnam has a roadmap to orient and develop the circular economy, reflected in the following policies: policy for many years. However, in order to encourage and apply the circular economy model, especially in the agricultural sector, there are still many problems that need to be solved, including synchronous solutions. . In that context, as the leading economic province of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City has actively promoted the development of the circular economy. The latest action, in April 2023, the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City has just issued a plan to organize the 4th Ho Chi Minh City Economic Forum, in 2023 with the theme "Green growth - A journey towards zero emissions". " in July 2023. The forum is an opportunity for leaders of Ho Chi Minh City and experts, scientists, domestic and foreign organizations and businesses on green economy and circular economy to exchange and discuss in order to raise awareness about the business. green economy, circular economy, towards sustainable economic development. In addition, Ho Chi Minh City also has trade and investment promotion activities, leaders of Ho Chi Minh City and international businesses, large enterprises, experts and international organizations will have a meeting to exchange and identify. the city's need and ability to respond to problems to develop a circular economy towards sustainable green development, calling for investment; Exhibition of technology products and services related to green growth, circular economy for domestic and foreign enterprises, with priority given to "Made in Vietnam" products of domestic enterprises.

Ho Chi Minh City is the largest city and economic center in Vietnam. It is also the economic, political, cultural and educational center of Vietnam. Recognizing the importance and significance of developing a circular economy, the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City has approved a plan to develop a circular economy in the city for the period of 2022-2025, with a vision to 2030. , towards creating motivation for innovation and improving labor productivity, contributing to promoting green growth associated with economic restructuring, renovating the growth model towards increasing efficiency; raising awareness of stakeholders in promoting efficient and sustainable exploitation and use of resources. The article analyzes and clarifies theoretical and practical issues related to the development of the circular economy in Ho Chi Minh City in the current context. The limitation of this study is that it has not analyzed the factors affecting the development of the circular economy in Ho Chi Minh City.



**REFERENCES**

1. Amate Fortes, I.; Guarnido Rueda, A. Factores Determinantes del Desarrollo Económico Y Social; AnalistasEconómicos de Andalucía: Málaga, Spain, 2011
2. Awan, U.; Kraslawski, A.; Huiskonen, J. Progress from Blue to the Green World: Multilevel Governance for Pollution Prevention Planning and Sustainability. In Handbook of Environmental Materials Management; Springer Science and Business Media LLC: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2019; pp. 1–22. ISBN 9783319585383
3. Bui Xuan Dung (2020). Experience in implementing circular economy model in some countries and suggestions for Vietnam. Economic and Forecasting Magazine, 22 (740)/2020
4. Bao Tram (2022), Circular economy development helps to solve the problem between economic and environmental benefits, derived from <https://tapchitaichinh.vn/phat-trien-kinh-te-tuan-hoan-giup-giai-quyet-bai-toan-giua-loi-ich-kinh-te-va-moi-truong.html>
5. Betancourt Morales, C.M.; Zartha-Sossa, J.W. Circular economy in Latin America: A systematic literature review. Bus. Strat. Environ. 2020, 29, 2479–2497
6. Circular Spain 2030. Spanish strategy for circular economy. [https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/economia-circular/espanacircular2030\\_def1\\_tcm30-509532.PDF](https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/economia-circular/espanacircular2030_def1_tcm30-509532.PDF) Accessed 30 June 2020
7. D. Andrews. The circular economy, design thinking and education for sustainability Local Econ., 30 (2015), pp. 305-315
8. Dutch Ministry of Environment. A Circular Economy in the Netherlands by 2050. Dutch Ministry of Environment 2016. <https://www.oecd.org/environment/ministerial/whatsnew/2016-ENV-Ministerial-Netherlands-Circulareconomy-in-the-Netherlands-by-2050.pdf> Accessed 14 Oct 2018
9. Dinh Trung Thanh, Nguyen Thi Nhu Ha, Nguyen Thi My Huong, Hoang Ngoc Hai, Nguyen Thi Diep, Ho Thanh Thuy, Nguyen Thi Hai Yen, Tran Mai Uoc. (2022). Basic Solutions For Development Of Vietnam's Digital Economy. Journal Of Pharmaceutical Negative Results, Vol. 13 special Issue 09, 646-654. Retrieved from <https://www.pnrjournal.com/index.php/home/article/view/3270>
10. Proposing a testing mechanism for circular economy development, derived from: <https://baochinhphu.vn/de-xuat-co-che-thu-nghiem-phat-trien-kinh-te-tuan-hoan-102230313103706199.htm>
11. Elia V, Gnoni MG, Tornese F (2017) Measuring circular economy strategies through index methods: a critical analysis. J Clean Prod 142:2741–2751. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2016.10.196>
12. Geissdoerfer M, Savaget P, Bocken NMP, Hultink EJ (2017) The circular economy—A new sustainability paradigm? J Clean Prod 143:757–768. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2016.12.048>
13. Hossain MdU, Ng ST, Antwi-Afari P, Amor B (2020) Circular economy and the construction industry: existing trends, challenges and prospective framework for sustainable construction. Renew Sustain Energy Rev 130:109948. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2020.109948>
14. Le Thi Phuong, Nguyen Thi Thu Hien (2021). Regulatory institutions promote circular economy development in the world and policy implications for Vietnam. State Management Review, No. 5/2021.

15. Lieder M, Asif FMA, Rashid A, Mihelic A, Kotnik S (2017) Towards circular economy implementation in manufacturing systems using a multi-method simulation approach to link design and business strategy. *Int J Adv Manuf Technol* 93:1953–1970. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00170-017-0610-9>
16. OECD (2019). *Business Models for the Circular Economy: Opportunities and Challenges for Policy*.
17. Thai Thi Minh Nghia (2021). *Research on Circular Economy - CE solutions applied to small and medium enterprises in Vietnam*. *Environmental Magazine, Vietnamese Special Issue I/2021*.
18. Tran Mai Uoc (2011), *Vietnam's Digital Economy – Bottlenecks and basic solutions to develop the digital economy sustainably*, *Journal of Political Science*, ISSN: 1859-0187, No. 02, p. 48-53.
19. Tran Mai Uoc (2021), *Digital human resources: Basic resources to ensure the development of Vietnam's digital economy*, *Proceedings of the scientific seminars "Digital economy and creative cities"*, *Communist Journal, University of Finance and Marketing*, p. 03-08.
20. Tran Mai Uoc. (2021). *Developing high-quality human resources in the Finance - Banking sector in the industrial revolution 4.0*, *Journal of Labor and Trade Union*, ISSN 0866-7578, No. 675, pp. 37-39
21. Tran Mai Uoc, Nguyen Thi Kim Nguyen. (2022). *Developing High Quality Human Resources In The Process Of Industrialization And Modernization In Vietnam Today*. *Webology* ISSN: 1735-188X. Volume 19, Number 2, 814-829. Retrieved from <https://www.webology.org/abstract.php?id=1239>
22. Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (2020), *Research, evaluate and propose models of circular economy development suitable for Vietnam in the context of implementing development goals sustainability and response to climate change"*
23. World Bank (2017) *The little green data book 2017. World development indicators*. World Bank, Washington
24. World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. *Circular Economy and Health. Opportunities and Risks*. 2018. <http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/circular-economy-and-health-opportunities-and-risks-2018>. Accessed 26 Oct 2018.