

NEW BOOKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES LIBRARY

NGUYEN AN HA (Editor, 2016), **European Union's adjustment of FTA and Vietnam's response**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 304 pp.

In the context of post-crisis since 2008, with the short-term solutions to the crisis and sovereign debt, European Union (EU) has made significant adjustments in its development strategy including foreign policies and free trade agreements (FTA) with partners, and Vietnam is no exception. The implementation of EU's FTAs with other countries and regions around the world is a key objective and driving force for the EU to achieve its basic objective of increasing economic growth rate and decreasing unemployment rate. Adjustments in EU policies are directed towards smart growth, inclusive and sustainable growth.

The book focuses on analyzing EU's FTA adjustments, evaluating the current situation of relations and needs as well as the process of FTA negotiation between Vietnam and EU, researching the practical implementation of FTAs between EU and some East Asian countries, and forecasting the impact. On that basis, some recommendations were made for Vietnam to have appropriate measures for its cause of industrialization, modernization and fast and sustainable growth. The book consists of 4 chapters.

Chapter 1: EU's adjustments of FTAs.

Chapter 2: Toward FTAs between Vietnam and EU.

Chapter 3: Practical implementation of FTAs between EU and East Asia.

Chapter 4: Opportunities and Challenges of FTAs between Vietnam and EU, and Vietnam's responses.

TA.

LE KIM SA (Editor, 2017), **Identify the Middle Class in Vietnam: Measurement and Developmental Movement**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 226 pp.

Economists view the middle class as a source of entrepreneurship, consumption power and the foundation of social stability. The evolution of the middle class and the policies to enlarge this group are truly significant for economic growth, social and politic stability. In countries where the middle class is small and polarized, it is difficult to reach a consensus on economic issues. It is much easier for countries with big and less polarized middle class to solve economic problems and approve decisions related to economic growth.

In the transition of Vietnam, the poor is central to the economists' policies. However, this concern needs to gradually change with the growth of the middle class as a resource for production and consumption.

In accordance with multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches in the

social sciences, the quantitative methods are used to analyze the enlargement of the middle class in Vietnam using the statistics of the Household Living Standards Survey conducted by the General Statistics Office of Vietnam every two years. The book consists of four chapters. Chapter One analyzes the diversity of approaches and measures of the middle class. Chapter Two clarifies the role and the development of the global middle class. Chapter Three identifies and measures the middle class in Vietnam. Chapter Four analyzes the developmental movements and forecasts of the middle class in Vietnam.

HOAI PHUC

NGUYEN DINH LE (Editor), PHAN HAI VAN (2017), **Some issues of socio-economic structural change in Vietnam (1986-2000)**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 242 pp.

The economic structure is defined as a composition of relatively stable and consistent economic branches, fields and sections. The social structure is the sum of relatively stable relationships between the components of the social system. The economic and social structures are closely related. The transformation of the economic structure always affects the social structure and vice versa. By studying the transformation of socio-economic structure in Vietnam in the last 15 years (1986-2000), the book highlights the historical context, the transformation process, the achievements and the

limitations of the innovation process of the country during this period.

The book consists of three chapters.

Chapter 1 identifies factors affecting the socio-economic structure of Vietnam in the period of 1986-2000, focusing on two factors. Firstly, Vietnam is a country suffering severe consequences from the war; therefore, it has an opposite socio-economy in many regions and areas and the fragmented agricultural economy. Secondly, the impacts from innovation and integration process have been in place since 1986.

Chapter 2 clarifies the structure of the national economy in the period 1986-2000, from investment capital, budget revenues and expenditures to economic growth, and changes by industry and by economic sectors.

Chapter 3 analyzes the social structural changes over this 15-year period, from changes in the social workforce structure to issues related to social differentiation such as income, living standards, and poverty.

HOAI PHUC

NGUYEN LONG HAI (2017), **Legal institutions on state power control in Vietnam** (Reference book), National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 212 pp. Controlling state power, which controls state power by institutions, is indispensable, necessary and important to the state and society. However, the control of state power is a new issue both in theory and practice of institutional development and functioning. Vietnam, in reality, has not much experience and

cope with many shortcomings. The book is presented in five chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with theoretical issues of legal regulation of controlling state power.

Chapter 2 looks at legal institutions for controlling state power in a number of countries around the world; presents an overview of the formation and development of legal institutions on control of state power in the constitutional history of Vietnam.

Chapters 3 and 4 assess the current institutional and practical situation of legal regulation of state power control in Vietnam on the basis of the Constitution of 2013.

Chapter 5 outlines the views, requirements, and recommendations for improving legal institutions for controlling state power in Vietnam.

HB.

TRAN QUANG MINH (Editor, 2017), **Japan and South Korea's Response to the Rise and Strategic Adjustment of China**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 270 pp.

When the world economy is changing for the worse after the global financial crisis of 2008 - 2009, Northeast Asia is still considered as the most dynamic region in the world economy with China as the leading economy in growth rate. However, this area still imposes a lot of potential risks of political instability and security. China's goal of becoming a country with a large sea area has been changed into a maritime power, which concerns countries in the region,

especially countries having sea border with China such as Japan, Korea, Vietnam...

Facing with the rise and ambition of China expressed in their adjustment of development strategy as well as actual activities in the region and in the sea in the recent years, what policies have Japan and Korea had to response? What influences do those countries' responses have on the politics and security of the region in particular and the substantial development of the region in general? What can Vietnam learn from Japan and Korea's experience? The three chapters of the book contribute to the answers to these questions. Chapter 1 analyzes the impact of China's rise and adjustment of development strategy on Japan and Korea. Chapter 2 clarifies the policy response of Japan and Korea to these adjustment. Chapter 3 reviews and forecasts the prospects of relations between China - Japan, China - Korea and their impacts on Vietnam.

HOAI PHUC

DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY OF VIETNAM (2017), **Peaceful Settlement of Border and Territorial Disputes: Theory and Practice** (Reference), National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 311 pp.

The principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes, since its recognition in the United Nations Charter in 1945, has been considered one of the fundamental principles of the international law. A number of peaceful methods of resolving disputes have been

established, enabling nations to maintain international peace and security, and develop friendly relations among nations in the world.

The book is an in-depth study that supplies an insight into the theoretical and practical issues of peaceful settlement of conflicts in the world. The book consists of two chapters. Chapter 1 provides an overview of the principles of peaceful settlement of disputes; a system of procedures and methods of dispute settlement. Chapter 2 analyzes the international practice of the use of peaceful means of dispute resolution (such as negotiation, enquiry, mediation and conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, etc.) through a number of famous case studies in history. Some typical cases include negotiations between Malaysia and Singapore on land reclamation in 2002; border conflict between Cambodia and Thailand around Preah Vihear Temple in 2008; negotiations on delimitation of the Tonkin Gulf between Vietnam and China, etc.

PHAM NGUYEN

DO THI THANH LOAN (2016), **Restructuring the agricultural economy in the Red River Delta in the context of international integration**, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 308 pp.

The history of economic development in the world has shown that agricultural economic restructuring takes place in all countries. However, depending on

the historical period and the natural and socio-economic conditions, this process varies from country to country. In the context of market economy development and international economic integration, the process of agricultural economic restructuring in Vietnam is an objective and inevitable requirement. In particular, restructuring the agricultural economy in the Red River Delta is an important premise of the agricultural restructuring project towards improving the added value and sustainable development. The book consists of three chapters.

Chapter 1 presents the theoretical and practical basis for agricultural economic restructuring in the international economic integration through concepts, influencing factors, some related theories and experience in shifting mechanics. The agricultural economy of some countries, from which to draw lessons for Vietnam and the Red River Delta.

Chapter 2 analyzes the situation of agricultural economic restructuring in the Red River Delta in the process of international integration in recent years, which is associated with the main relationships, detecting the arising challenges.

Chapter 3 proposes the major viewpoints, orientations and solutions to promote the restructuring of the agricultural economy in the Red River Delta in the new context of international economic integration.

TA.