

**FULL ADDRESS AT THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY
OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VIET NAM'S DIPLOMACY**

Tô Lâm

Born and getting matured alongside the nation's development, Vietnam's Diplomacy, throughout 80 years of the Vietnamese people's heroic history, generations of officials, civil servants, public employees, and staff engaged in external affairs and diplomacy have, through tireless efforts and silent sacrifices, contributed to composing a grand epic of national pride. Diplomacy has always been intrinsically linked to the fate of the nation - from the dawn of independence in the autumn of 1945, to the triumphant song of peace and reunification in 1975, and onward to the era of renewal, integration, and the building of a prosperous country, elevating Viet Nam's position on the international stage today.

**VIET NAM'S DIPLOMACY - 80 YEARS OF BUILDING,
GROWING WITH THE NATION**

Lương Cường

Following the successful August Revolution, on August 28, 1945, President Ho Chi Minh signed a decree establishing the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in which he decided to found the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - officially marking the birth of modern Vietnamese diplomacy. It was a great honour for Vietnamese diplomacy to be directly guided, led and directed by President Ho Chi Minh as the first Foreign Minister of the new Viet Nam. Over the past 80 years of building and growing, under the

leadership of the Party and President Ho Chi Minh, Vietnamese diplomacy has always upheld the spirit of serving the Fatherland and the people, making great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the nation.

**THE GLORIOUS 80 YEAR JOURNEY OF VIET NAM'S
DIPLOMACY IN THE CAUSE OF NATIONAL STRUGGLE,
DEFENSE, AND CONSTRUCTION**

Bùi Thanh Sơn

Founded in the historic August of 1945, Viet Nam's diplomatic service is immensely honored and proud to have been directly established and laid the foundations by President Ho Chi Minh, a genius leader and an outstanding diplomat. Over the course of its 80-year journey of building and development, under the leadership of the Party and the direct guidance of President Ho Chi Minh, the first Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vietnamese diplomacy has steadfastly upheld its revolutionary spirit, carried forward its glorious tradition, served the nation, and contributed to the great victories of the Vietnamese revolution. Vietnamese diplomacy has made significant contributions, leaving its imprint on every stage of the nation's history - from the struggle for independence and its defense, to the resistance against colonialism and imperialism, the liberation of the South and national reunification, and the ongoing endeavors of nation-building and safeguarding the Fatherland.

80 YEARS OF VIET NAM'S DIPLOMACY - UNFADING MARKS OF HISTORY

Dương Văn Quảng

Since its establishment following the August Revolution of 1945, Viet Nam's diplomacy has marched alongside the nation over the past 80 years, achieving remarkable successes under the absolute leadership of the Communist Party and the direct guidance of President Ho Chi Minh, as well as the enduring illumination of Ho Chi Minh Thought. These achievements are marked by a series of unfading milestones. The Vietnamese diplomacy commenced with the historic feat of safeguarding national independence during 1945-1946, when diplomacy played a pioneering role. This was followed by the 1954 Geneva Agreement, which ushered in a new strategic landscape for the Vietnamese Revolution, concluding the victorious resistance war against the French. During the anti-American resistance (1954-1975), the diplomatic front held strategic significance, proactively and actively mobilizing global popular support for Viet Nam, leading to the resolution of the state of "we win, and the enemy loses" thereafter. From 1986 to the present, alongside 40 years of the Party's renewal in foreign policy thinking, Viet Nam's diplomacy has continued to develop and make important contributions to the cause of national defense and development.

BUILDING VIET NAM'S COMPREHENSIVE AND MODERN DIPLOMACY: REALITY AND PROSPECTS

Nguyễn Hoài Nam

The 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Viet Nam put forward, for the first time, a policy aimed at developing a

comprehensive and modern diplomacy that encompasses three fundamental pillars: Party diplomacy, state diplomacy, and people-to-people diplomacy. This new vision reflects the evolution of Viet Nam's revolutionary diplomacy and simultaneously constituting both an urgent necessity and long-term strategic imperative for the country's external relations. Since the convening of the 13th National Congress of the Party, profound transformations have taken place both domestically and globally, compelling the diplomatic sector to undertake strategic adjustments in order to adapt, proactively shape a favorable environment, and safeguard national and people's interests in the era of national rising.

TRACK 2 AND TRACK 1.5 DIPLOMACY IN VIET NAM'S FOREIGN POLICY

Luận Thùy Dương

Viet Nam's Track 2 engages in the effort to broaden ASEAN's Track 2, extending from Southeast Asia to East Asia, and further to the Asia-Pacific and globally. Viet Nam's Track 2 possesses distinct features that allow it to be considered as Track 1.5. Both Track 2 and Track 1.5 facilitates Viet Nam in effectively implementing its foreign policy of multilateralization and diversification of its international relations. At the same time, these tracks enable Viet Nam to mobilize various social classes to participate in foreign affairs activities, thereby creating a comprehensive strength. In the new context of the international situation, we need to actively participate in this Track 2 and Track 1.5 network to better grasp the situation and viewpoints of countries, advocate for initiatives and solutions, as well as seek consensus on our viewpoints,

while maintaining trust in our capabilities. This approach will contribute to the sustainability and depth of our existing cooperative frameworks.

**HERITAGE ECONOMY IN VIET NAM'S CULTURAL
DIPLOMACY STRATEGY: FROM CONSERVATION TO
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Nguyễn Nam Khánh

This paper analyzes the paradigm shift in Viet Nam's approach to heritage, transitioning from a focus on pure conservation to leveraging heritage as a strategic resource for cultural diplomacy and sustainable development. Grounded in an interdisciplinary theoretical framework that integrates the concepts of heritage economy, soft power, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the paper posits the growing significance of the heritage economy as a cornerstone of the national development strategy and nation-branding efforts. The analysis focuses on the evolution of policy paradigms, the institutional framework, and the pioneering role of the diplomatic sector in international advocacy, resource mobilization, and cross-sectoral coordination. While highlighting notable achievements, the paper also identifies the inherent challenges in striking a balance between conservation and development. Consequently, the paper proposes several policy recommendations aimed at effectively harnessing the potential of the heritage economy, thereby making tangible contributions to sustainable development objectives and enhancing Viet Nam's stature in the new era.

**ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING BASELINES
IN THE CONTEXT OF RISING SEA LEVEL AND RELEVANCE
TO VIET NAM**

Nguyễn Mai Hương

In the context of rising sea level, the establishment and maintenance of baselines in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which serves as the legal basis for maritime entitlement of coastal states, have attracted significant attention from the international community. This article analyzes the relevant provisions of UNCLOS, academic debates, decisions of international judicial bodies, as well as the views of states and international organizations on whether coastal states are obligated under UNCLOS to adjust established baselines in response to sea-level rise. Based on this analysis, the article identifies emerging legal trends on this issue and examines related practices in Viet Nam.

**THE DIRECTION OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IN
THE SECOND TERM OF THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION**

Nguyễn Hồng Quang - Nguyễn Thị Quỳnh Trang

This article analyzes the trajectory of U.S. foreign policy throughout President Donald Trump's second term. It provides context for his entry into office and outlines the implementation of both domestic and foreign policies since the beginning of his term. Guided by the "America First" doctrine, U.S. foreign policy has shifted to prioritize national interests, reduce global commitments, use tariffs as a policy

tool, and address challenges posed by strategic rivals and regional flashpoints. The authors also examine the initial outcomes of the Trump administration's second term and highlight major challenges it is currently facing and likely to encounter in the near future. Based on this analysis, the article offers forward-looking assessments regarding potential adjustments and the prospects of U.S. foreign policy for the remainder of President Trump's second term.

CHINA'S PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION UNDER PRESIDENT XI JINPING

Nguyễn Thị Hạnh - Hoàng Anh Thơ - Phạm Thị Lan Anh

Since the mid-19th century, the force of globalization and interdependence has driven the need for cross-border cooperation among countries to balance interests, maintain global peace and stability, and address common challenges. In recent years, climate change governance has emerged as an urgent global issue, attracting strong attention from international organizations and developing countries. Although as a latecomer to the global governance system, China, under President Xi Jinping, has taken on a more proactive and constructive role in climate diplomacy at both bilateral and multilateral levels. The country has gradually shifted from a peripheral participant to an important actor in addressing global challenges. This paper is an attempt to examine: (i) China's perspectives and motivations for engaging in climate change mitigation; (ii) The practices of global climate governance under President Xi Jinping; and (iii) An assessment of China's contributions to climate governance since 2013.

THE PROCESS OF BUILDING NEW CONTENTS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS DURING THE 2021-2025 PERIOD AND VIET NAM'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Nguyễn Vũ Minh - Lê Quang Bình

Since its establishment, the United Nations has increasingly played an important role in shaping, codifying, and promoting the implementation of human rights as common values of humanity. Building on this foundation, the United Nations has continued to develop new human rights concepts since 2021, in response to a changing world in which many non-traditional security issues come into play, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. This article studies the practical process of shaping "new human rights" and explores how various countries promote and advocate for "new human rights" in the United Nations framework, aiming to provide policy recommendations for Viet Nam.

THE ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN DIPLOMATIC CRISES DURING THE FIRST DECADES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

Lý Thị Hải Yến - Trần Thị Hương

In the early years of the 21st century, there has been a notable rise in both the frequency and intricacy of diplomatic crises. In this context, the media has not only fulfilled the function of reporting and reflecting on events, but has also become a profoundly influential force, strongly shaping the formation, approach, and management of diplomatic crises on the international stage. The media serves both as a rapid channel for information dissemination and as a political instrument that shapes international public opinion while putting pressure on involved parties.

In the digital media era, the relationship between international media and international relations has become complex, multidimensional, highly interactive, and inseparable. This necessitates nations to reshape their external communication strategies within the framework of a constantly evolving global media order. Therefore, studying the role of media in diplomatic crises not only enhance our understanding of the structure of soft power and the methods of influencing international competition, but elucidates the operational mechanisms and influential factors within global politics. This paper adopts a theoretical approach centered on the role of communication in international relations to provide an in-depth analysis of the concept of diplomatic crisis, the characteristics of mass media in such crises, the role of media in diplomatic crises, and it proposes a framework for assessing the impact of international media in this field.

FINLAND'S POLICY OF NEUTRALITY DURING THE COLD WAR

Lê Ngọc Mai - Đỗ Thanh Hải

Finland is an exemplary case of a small country effectively responding to the constant security challenge posed by the Soviet Union, a formidable neighboring power characterized by overwhelming military and economic superiority during the Cold War. Finland's policy model, termed as Finlandization, was often viewed as a symbol of "appeasement" and "cowardice" where a small state was forced to accept certain conditions imposed by a larger power to avert war. However, the neutrality policy pursued by Finland was in fact a pragmatic choice, in which the country proactively limited its pro-Western orientation to

ensure stable relations with the Soviet Union within a polarized international landscape. This study analyzes the context, content, and execution of this policy, thereby drawing lessons for small states in securing their strategic space under pressure from neighboring powers and amidst intense rivalry and confrontation among major powers.

LAWFARE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THE USE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN GEOPOLITICAL CONFLICTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR VIET NAM

Dương Đức Anh

"Lawfare" is emerging as a significant strategic tool in contemporary geopolitical conflicts. Through surveys and analysis of concepts as well as notable cases of conflict between India and Pakistan conflict, Russia and Ukraine, Israel and Palestine, the US-China rivalry, and most recently, the Thailand-Cambodia border conflict, the author aims to clarify both the theoretical and practical aspects of how international law is utilized as a political weapon and serves as a battleground for power competition in modern international relations. This topic has not been extensively researched in Viet Nam, nor has it been systematically addressed, which raises the need to propose policies and strategies regarding the use of lawfare by smaller nations, including Viet Nam. The article analyzes Viet Nam's perspective, emphasizing the role of lawfare in safeguarding sovereignty in the South China Sea, and subsequently suggests strategic directions concerning institutions, human resources, and legal communication in the current volatile international context.