

ABSTRACT

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is one of middle-income country in Southeast Asia which has succeeded in conducting the economic transition from central-planned to market-oriented economy after the adoption of Doi Moi policy. This policy has significant implication toward the outstanding performance of economic development followed by the direction of Vietnamese foreign policy in order to pursue broader and deeper in joining various Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) based on mutual interest. Using the government system of one single party, the Vietnamese government supported by VCP (Vietnamese Communist Party) affirmed its interest to join as official member in Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) which is geographically occurred as new pathway to comprehensive trade liberalization in Asia-Pacific region. The theoretical framework of this research emphasizes on the decision making process by using Rational Model Actor (RAM) where Vietnam has sufficient information to calculate some considerations (costs and benefits) in determining the best alternatives are taken in accordance with its interest of each alternative. In addition, the technique and type of data analysis is qualitative collaborated with secondary data obtained through a review of the literature by collecting data from books, newspapers, television and internet. Therefore, the result of this research shows that Vietnam want to penetrate massively the featured commodities and services based on export oriented strategy and to attract persuasively the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) associated with the macro-economic stability for the sake of economic growth through economic integration in Asia-Pacific region.

Key Word : Doi Moi Policy, Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), Rational Model Actor (RAM), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Economic Integration, National Interest.