

**GREEN CREDIT IN GREEN ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY:
PRACTICAL EVIDENCE FROM POLICIES AND LAWS IN VIETNAM**

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The article clarifies the "key" role of green credit in promoting the transformation process as well as achieving the goals of the green growth strategy in Vietnam by evaluating the actual progress of green credit development and the transition to green growth in the policy environment and legal Vietnam's currently.

Methods: The article uses traditional legal research methods, including legal analysis and comparison to clarify the content of policies and laws on green credit as well as green economy development. Situational method to evaluate the compatibility of policies and laws with the practice of developing green credit and green economy. Finally, the library method is also used through collecting research works published in domestic and foreign specialized journals to elucidate and reinforce the mentioned scientific arguments.

Results: The study clarifies the connotation of green economy development, including impact analysis as well as appropriate approaches to simultaneously ensure the goals of economic growth and environmental protection, combating climate change. Based on research results on green economy development; The article elucidates the key role of green credit in achieving green economy development goals, in which policies and laws play an indispensable role in creating a policy and legal basis for the Government, the State Bank, and credit institutions to implement in practice.

Conclusion: The research results show that for green credit to play a real role in green economy development, Vietnam needs to clearly define priority goals in terms of choosing the dual goal of both economic growth and protecting the environment and combat climate change when planning policies and promulgating legal regulations by competent state agencies.

Keywords: Green credit. Green economy. Policy. Law. Vietnam.



CRÉDITO VERDE NA ESTRATÉGIA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DA ECONOMIA VERDE: EVIDÊNCIAS PRÁTICAS DAS POLÍTICAS E LEIS NO VIETNÃ

ABSTRATO

Objectivo: O artigo esclarece o papel "chave" do crédito verde na promoção do processo de transformação, bem como na consecução dos objectivos da estratégia de crescimento verde no Vietname, avaliando o progresso real do desenvolvimento do crédito verde e a transição para o crescimento verde no ambiente político. e o Vietnã legal atualmente.

Métodos: O artigo utiliza métodos tradicionais de pesquisa jurídica, incluindo análise e comparação jurídica para esclarecer o conteúdo das políticas e leis sobre crédito verde, bem como sobre o desenvolvimento da economia verde. Método situacional para avaliar a compatibilidade de políticas e leis com a prática de desenvolvimento de crédito verde e economia verde. Por fim, o método da biblioteca também é utilizado através da coleta de trabalhos de pesquisa publicados em revistas especializadas nacionais e estrangeiras para elucidar e reforçar os argumentos científicos mencionados.

Resultados: O estudo esclarece a conotação do desenvolvimento da economia verde, incluindo a análise de impacto, bem como abordagens adequadas para garantir simultaneamente os objectivos de crescimento económico e protecção ambiental, combatendo as alterações climáticas. Com base nos resultados da investigação sobre o desenvolvimento da economia verde; O artigo elucida o papel fundamental do crédito verde na consecução dos objectivos de desenvolvimento da economia verde, nos quais as políticas e leis desempenham um papel indispensável na criação de uma base política e jurídica para o Governo, o Banco do Estado e as instituições de crédito implementarem na prática.

Conclusão: Os resultados da investigação mostram que para que o crédito verde desempenhe um papel real no desenvolvimento da economia verde, o Vietname precisa de definir claramente objectivos prioritários em termos de escolha do duplo objectivo de crescimento económico e protecção do ambiente e combate às alterações climáticas ao planear políticas e promulgar regulamentos legais por agências estaduais competentes.

Palavras-chave: Crédito verde. Economia verde. Política. Direito. Vietname.

1 INTRODUCTION

During the development process, many countries have had to face serious environmental problems not only within the country but also globally such as warnings of rising sea levels due to the melting of glaciers at the poles and average temperatures gradually warming up. In addition, resource depletion due to overexploitation has caused serious environmental problems that require countries to reconsider their growth models and implement responsible business practices more towards the environment and society. Therefore, transitioning to a green growth and green economic model is an inevitable trend, from developed countries to developing countries. Green growth is a way to simultaneously achieve economic growth and environmental conservation, prevent biodiversity loss, and minimize unsustainable use of natural resources for purposes of



economic development, but the issue of ensuring environmental sustainability is not given due proper attention. The process of transforming the growth model from "brown" to "green" has a close relationship with the process of "greening" economic activities. The essence of transitioning to a green economic model is the process of changing awareness and practice as well as identifying "green" and environmentally friendly factors as the central policy in each country's economic development nation. In other words, the green economic model emphasizes environmentally friendly aspects, minimizes negative effects on the environment, develops in-depth activities, decreases dependence on fossil fuels, and strengthens sources of clean energy and renewable energy based on the foundations of science, technology, innovation, and creativity. In reality, each country has a different concept of green economy and green growth. For example, in China, green growth takes green development and building ecological civilization as the focal point; in Thailand, the green economy is the "full economy" (Kim, Ng., Nguyen, T.K.T, 2015). It can be affirmed that implementing structural transformation related to creating a green economy requires the participation of the state (Paulina, S. 2016).

To promote the transition to a green economic model, countries consider green finance as the key to greening the economy. This is explained by the fact that all economic activities need financial resources to serve economic activities, including the green economy. With the role of channeling capital sources in the economy, green finance plays a role in guiding capital sources to green, friendly investment projects. That also means green finance provides the necessary support for green economic activities to become real and effective. This requires financial institutions, including commercial banks, to take measures to diversify products and services to meet the requirements of green growth. Like other economic fields, clarifying the "green" connotation in providing financial services and green banking services is also an issue that needs to be addressed not only in policies and laws on green credit but also in the development of green banking products and services in many countries (Nguyen, B.M., Le, V.T.T., Nguyen, D.D. 2022; Nguyen, T.M.H., Bui, T.Q. 2022).

2 METHODS

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. The author employed main research methods including Legal Analysis, Comparative Law, and Case Study Methods to implement this approach.



Sources of information for the collected analysis include political orientations on economic development associated with environmental protection and policy orientations and legal regulations issued by the National Assembly, the Government, and the State Bank of Vietnam to specifically regulate social relationships arising in the process of providing banking services to meet the requirements of green economy development in business investment projects of business entities in the market economy in Vietnam. Through the collected normative sources, the author evaluates how to approach legal adjustment related to green credit and green economy development. To obtain more in-depth assessments of relevant issues analytical or conceptual approaches are also used.

The comparative law method is also used to clarify similarities and differences in the policy and legal framework in green economy development. The content used for comparison includes the content approach, the adjustment method as well as the necessary regulations to clarify the important role of green credit in the green economy development strategy in countries selected for comparison.

To clarify the relationship between green credit and green economy development, situational analyses are also used to clarify the indispensable role of green credit in green economy development, especially in the context of green credit and green economy development, especially in Vietnam context, credit capital for economic activities still plays the most important role. The situations selected for analysis are not only the effectiveness of green credit capital in promoting green economy development but also the development of green banking services as well as greening banking activities of credit organizations. Additionally, the author also used the library method to collect research in domestic and foreign scientific journals to consolidate and clarify the mentioned scientific viewpoints.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 GREEN ECONOMY: FROM “ECO-INDUSTRY” TO SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Green “is a vague term, but has become popular in recent decades of the 21st century” (Ha, N.K.G., 2020). Although Paul Ekins was the first person to use the term “green growth” (Nguyen, H.O. 2012), the concept of “green economy” has a longer history in academia, whereby the green economy was first introduced by Pearce. et al. introduced it in 1989 in response to the underestimation of environmental and social costs in current pricing systems (Eleonore, L et al. 2016). This term was also introduced by the United



Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the 5th Asia-Pacific Ministers' Meeting held in May 2005. Historically, at first, the green economy was only applied to the development of an "ecological industry" aimed at minimizing emissions in industrial activities to the ecological environment as well as to society. That means "green growth" not only affects the quality of growth but also affects production in general. Growth is the result of investing in upgrading the entire production system to resource- and environmental-saving processes and products, which is a climate-friendly "low-carbon economy", a sustainable green economy, directly related to the comprehensive business innovation process (Martin Jänicke. 2012).

The most appropriate approach to clarify the "green" nature in the background is to place it in opposition to the "brown" economy. If the "brown" economy emphasizes dependence on fossil energy sources, ignores or does not pay proper attention to social issues, or environmental degradation and decline of natural resources, then the Green economy means being good for the environment and people while carrying out economic activities. It means smart, sustainable, and fair economic growth. In the green economy, there is mutual support between economic growth with environmental responsibility and support for social development (Nguyen, H.N., Nguyen, T.C., Tran, V.Y. 2020). By observing the transition to a green economic model, it is a strategy for countries to actualize sustainable development goals, associated with solving social problems.

The program (UNEP) believes that the green economy is an economy that provides welfare to people and improves social equality, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcity, it is a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive economy. To actualize the purpose of green economy development, countries need to maintain, enhance and, when necessary, rebuild natural capital as an important factor not only in the economic asset structure but also as a source of public benefits, especially for the poor whose livelihood and supplementary security entirely depend on nature. UNEP also highlights that the transition to a green economy needs to be based on favorable conditions from the context of legal regulations (that is, the level of compliance with legal regulations to implement the transition to a green economy) to national and international policies, subsidies, and incentives (United Nations Environment Programme, 2011). The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in its Green Growth Strategy issued in 2011 emphasized that promoting economic growth and development is necessary, but must ensure that natural assets continue to exist providing the resources and environmental services necessary for shared prosperity accepted (nationally as well



as globally). Investment and innovation activities must be promoted to strengthen sustainable growth and create new economic opportunities to overcome growing water scarcity, resource depletion, greater pollution, climate change, and irreversible loss of biodiversity. To implement the Green Growth Strategy, the OECD has provided support through core advice on multilateral and country-specific monitoring with more systematic explanations of green growth issues in the Economic Survey, Environmental Performance Assessment, Investment Policy Assessment, and Innovation Assessment of OECD countries and emerging economies as well as case studies in the context of the green cities programme OECD. In addition, green growth is also mainstreamed across the OECD sector and issue-specific work to cover key sectors such as energy (with IEA), food and agriculture, innovation, green investment, green industry, green jobs, biodiversity, water, and rural development (OECD, 2015).

From the analysis above, it can be seen that the connotation of green economy, up to now, still does not have a complete, clear, and unified definition and understanding. Jason Hickel & Giorgos Kallis (2020) based on a review of relevant studies of historical trends and model-based projections argue that there is no empirical evidence that absolute separation from the use of resources on a global scale can be achieved in the context of continuous economic growth. On the other hand, absolute decoupling from carbon emissions is highly unlikely to be achieved at a fast enough pace to stop global warming. From there, it comes to the conclusion that green growth is seen as a main policy response to climate change and ecological degradation, but green growth can be the wrong purpose, and policymakers need to consider alternative strategies. Therefore, the concept of a green economy is an "umbrella" concept that covers different implications related to growth and welfare, or efficiency and risk reduction in the use of natural resources (Eleonore, L. et al. 2016) is an appropriate approach, aiming not only at the goal of promptly overcoming existing negative consequences, including climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and reducing carbon emissions in the economy but also at prevention goals to achieve sustainable growth goals. UNEP (2011) is right to emphasize that a green economy does not replace sustainable development, but that steering the economy in the right direction brings improved human well-being and social equity, at the same time, significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities will help achieve sustainability.

Assessing the relationship between economic growth and green economy development requirements, Miklós Antal & Jeroen C.J.M. Van Den Bergh (2016) believe that it is necessary to consider conceptually and empirically related to green growth and



climate change, because green growth is studied in the context of climate change, while economic activities (to create goods and services) will, to a certain extent, create negative impacts on the environment. Therefore, if countries still pursue growth goals, it will be very difficult to achieve growth goals. This poses a demand to reduce dependence on growth that requires a fundamental change in both economic research and policy. The essential content of these changes is to emphasize responsibility not only in business activities with profit as the key focus and in the economy with growth as the focus but also in consumer activities. Reality has proven that production, business, and consumption have a direct impact on the level of "greenness" and sustainability of the economy. This is the basis for expanding the connotation of green economy, meaning it covers the entire economy and is closely linked between the responsibilities of producers and the responsibilities of consumers - responsible consumption. This content is considered based on the correlation between the economic benefits brought from business activities and the costs spent to minimize negative impacts on the living environment as well as the livelihoods of people affected by environmental changes brought about by economic activities (Vien, T.G, 2017).

3.2 GREEN CREDIT: "THE KEY" TO ACTUALIZING GREEN ECONOMY GOALS

In any economy, credit capital plays an indispensable role in all stages of development in countries, especially in the early stages of economic development in developing countries when the institutional environment does not effectively support stock market operations and lacks other non-bank financial intermediaries. The role of the banking system in economic development is not only reflected in the financial system based on the banking system but also makes a significant contribution to modernizing the national economy (Oleg, V.A., Irina, N.T., Tatyana, S.K. 2015). However, the level of expression of the role of the banking system in economic development is different and depends on the level of development of the capital market. Specifically:

- In countries with medium and long-term capital markets mobilized from the public through offering securities of credit capital, which plays an important role for small and medium-sized enterprises or qualified enterprises, who participate in raising capital on the centralized stock market. This also means that bank credit plays a huge role in the success of small-scale business activities (Kuzilwa, J. A. (2005); Jasurbek, A. (2023)).

- For countries where the stock market is not developed or has not yet established solid trust in the investing public, or many businesses do not meet the requirements to



mobilize capital on the stock market, the source of credit capital provided by financial intermediaries, with commercial banks playing a key role.

Role as the "bloodstream" that nourishes economic development goals, the capital of bank credit provides capital to meet various capital needs in the economy. Bank credit becomes a transmission channel to achieve national monetary policy goals expressed in the content of stabilizing the value of money through inflation targets and economic growth targets decided by a competent state agency. To ensure green economy development, in addition to encouraging development and consuming environmentally friendly goods (Vien, T.G, 2019), developing credit is the "key" to actualizing green growth goals. This is explained by the fact that each investment project developed according to green criteria needs to rely on diverse financial sources from the state's capital (through support and preferential policies) and attract capital from the financial market (Volz , U. 2018) through developing green financial products as well as the source of bank credit (Do, H.L., Tran, D.A., Khuc, T.A., lai, T.T.L. 2021). In other words, in the green economy, green credit plays an important driving force for quality and effective green economy development. Improving the quality of the green economy brings efficiency in promoting green credit in the economy (Weidan Zheng, Luni Zhang, Jianbo Hu. 2022). Credit leverage is a tool to encourage businesses to take environmental responsibility (Hetong Wan, Shaozhou Qi, Chaobo Zhou, Jingjie Zhou, Xiaoyan Huang, 2022). Guo, L., Tan, W. & Xu, Y. (2022) based on panel data from 2008 to 2019 of 30 selected provinces and cities in China shows that green credit has a significant promoting effect on the effectiveness of the green economy. It can be affirmed that green credit not only directly affects the production, business, and service supply but also has an impact on sustainable green urban planning. Specifically, the green credit tool enhances green planning by integrating the identification of green values, capturing values with participation, and identification of stakeholders and compensation, which means protecting green spaces (Cilliers, E.J., Diemont, E., Stobbelaar, D.J. and Timmermans, W., 2010). Sustainable investment enriches the green economy through environmental, social, and governance indicators to allocate credit capital as well as select borrowers that meet the requirements of sustainable investment (Pranith, K.R. 2023), which is an effective method so that credit capital goes to business investment projects that meet green and environmentally friendly development standards. The State, through policy tools and legal, directs credit capital to green investment projects. Projects that do not meet "green" requirements may not be able to be implemented due to a lack of supplementary credit capital.



3.3 POLICIES AND LAWS ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN GREEN CREDIT AND GREEN ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

Vietnam is a developing country, going through a long process of changing the concept of market economic institutions from 1986 to the present, including a change in the growth model from growth based on natural resource exploitation to developing a green economy, based on renewable energy sources. From the perception that Vietnam has "golden forests and silver seas", natural resource exploitation activities serve economic activities, especially actualizing the goal of industrialization and modernization of the country, to a certain extent has depleted natural resources, and also caused serious environmental impacts simultaneously. This reality combined with the impacts of climate change and the need to minimize negative impacts on the environment and society in economic development was being and becoming a pressure for Vietnam's growth process. It can be affirmed that in the practice of national development through nearly 40 years of innovation from 1986 to the present, Vietnam has changed from a centrally planned and subsidized economic institution to a market economy. In the first phase, Vietnam focused heavily on developing the infrastructure system to serve the country's development process. Environmental and sustainable development issues have not received proper attention. Specifically, Vietnam's economy mainly develops in breadth, the transition to depth is slow and lacks sustainability. Psychological dependence on natural resources is the cause of over-exploitation and lax management (Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Summary Steering Committee, 2015, p.73, 83, 84, 89). This is the practical basis for Vietnam to set the goal of converting to a green economic model.

Transforming the economic model to a green, friendly, and responsible economy has become one of the goals of Vietnam's socio-economic development strategy. Decision No. 1658/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister approving the National Strategy on Green Growth for the period 2021 - 2030, vision 2050 identifies green growth as an important method to implement sustainable development, directly contributing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions aiming for a carbon-neutral economy in the long term, human-centered, helping to reduce human vulnerability to climate change; encourage responsible lifestyles of each individual towards the community and society, orient future generations to a green living culture, and form a civilized, modern society in harmony with nature and the environment. Vietnam's green growth is based on the pillars of i) modern institutions and governance, advanced science and technology, and high-quality human resources, suitable to the international context and domestic conditions; ii) investment orientation in advanced



technology, digital transformation, smart and sustainable infrastructure; iii) create incentives for private investment to play an increasingly important role in the green economy. The National Strategy on Green Growth for the period 2021 - 2030, with a vision to 2050, also requires amending and supplementing policies on the management and use of state budget expenditures to promote green growth. Besides, the Ministry of Finance builds and completes preferential financial policy tools, programs, and solutions to promote capital markets and green insurance; uses tax and fee tools to regulate unreasonable consumption behavior that is harmful to health, culture, and the environment and establish a carbon market aimed at developing a synchronized mechanism for trading emission rights according to market mechanisms. Thus, to actualize the green growth goal, the need to ensure financial resources to meet this requirement is inevitable. The approach to green finance in Vietnam follows the direction of mobilizing all resources, including state budget capital and policies, and supporting programs and incentives through tax tools and access to land resources... acts as a driving force for implementing green economy development programs. In addition, Vietnam has also begun efforts to research international experience in responding to climate-related financial risks, especially the role of central banks (Ha, T.T.D., Nguyen, M.S., 2023).

In addition to green finance, Vietnam has also gradually established a policy and legal framework for green credit to provide credit capital for green economic activities and sustainable development. To promote green credit capital, in political orientations and national economic development policies, the National Assembly and the Government have gradually created a policy and legal framework as a basis for credit institutions (the subject providing green credit capital) and economic entities (borrowers serving the needs of green economy development) to establish credit transactions. The National Strategy on Green Growth for the period 2021 - 2030, vision 2050 sets out a requirement for the State Bank of Vietnam to *“Review, adjust and complete banking and credit institutions consistent with green growth goals; research and build green banking development models; promulgate preferential credit policies for green investment projects”*. Implementing its functions, missions, and powers, the State Bank of Vietnam has also issued a Circular regulating environmental risk management in lending activities and issued administrative and guiding documents. Develop plans to implement assigned missions in the National Strategy on Green Growth for the period 2021 - 2030, vision 2050. These regulations have formed a system of unified guiding views on green credit, which is not only the task of the State Bank at the central level but also the entire system of State Bank branches in the provinces as well as the active participation of credit institutions (Vo, T.M.H, 2022).



However, policy and legal issues on green credit in Vietnam are still new and do not have any specific regulations. This may be the reason for policy and legal barriers to green economy development in Vietnam in the coming period. This is a practical basis to confirm that policies have an impact on the decision to grant credit for green projects (Le, D.L., Khuc, T.A., Bui, T.K., 2023). Policy decisions for credit granting decisions are not only State policies but also related to the policies, strategies, and development goals of each credit institution in business practices to ensure uniformity growth and profit goals (for shareholders), both implementing the Government's requirements in developing a green economy in the overall economy as well as preventing risks that may arise in the practical operation of green economy projects. Therefore, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of preferential lending projects for environmental protection is considered an effective tool to minimize risks in granting green credit. This is the experience gained from the practices of countries with many successes in granting green credit and preventing risks in monitoring and evaluating effectiveness when deciding to grant green credit (Nguyen, H.N. 2020).

Given that Vietnam has a financial system that depends on the operations of commercial banks, credit capital plays an important driving force in achieving the objectives of the government's macroeconomic policy. It can be affirmed that this is a favorable condition for credit capital to go into green investment projects because policies to limit or promote credit growth will be effective not only in controlling inflation and contributing to stabilizing domestic commodity prices (Pham, D.T. 2023) but also in actualizing socio-economic development goals. Currently, commercial banks are making efforts to green their banking operations to retain customers (Nguyen, T.H.T., Le, T.K.L. 2020; Cao, C.C. 2023), including granting green credit to investment projects that meet the requirements of green credit and granting consumer credit.

Legally, green credit in Vietnam is currently not regulated in the Law on Credit Institutions and regulations guiding credit-granting operations. This is a legal gap that needs to be quickly completed (Vien, T.G. 2019). Current regulations on green credit are shown in Law No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020, of the National Assembly on Environmental Protection. According to the provisions of Article 149 of Law No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020, of the National Assembly on environmental protection, green credit is credit granted to projects:

- Effective use of natural resources;
- Responses to climate change;



- Waste management;
- Treat pollution and improve environmental quality;
- Restore natural ecosystems;
- Conservation of nature and biodiversity;
- Creates other environmental benefits.

Also according to the provisions of Article 149 of Law No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020 of the National Assembly on environmental protection, when granting green credit, credit institutions must comply and comply with regulations on environmental risk management in lending activities. The State encourages credit institutions and foreign bank branches in Vietnam to sponsor and provide preferential loans for the above project. However, the development of green credit depends on the implementation roadmap and incentive mechanism for granting green credit to the Government.

4. CONCLUSION

Transitioning to development according to green economic criteria is an inevitable tendency. However, the "green" connotation is qualitative, faded, and difficult to measure. Not only that, the content of green economy and green credit is considered in the correlation between economic growth and negative impacts on the environment and climate change. Measuring and clarifying this correlation will help shape how to choose and pursue the goal of economic growth or environmental protection and combating climate change. This correlation combined with the economic development practices of countries, if following green criteria in economic development will become a hindrance to the goal of economic growth. On the contrary, if growth goals are pursued or the development process is too dependent on economic growth goals, it will be difficult to achieve green criteria in economic development. This is shown in the fact that the negative impacts on the environment in economic activities are often long in time and need to be "accumulated" in sufficient amounts to be determined in reality. Consequently, a fundamental change in the policy and legal approach related to the core goal to pursue, which is economic growth or environmental protection and combating climate change, will determine whether the goal is achieved to target green credit conversion and orient credit capital sources for green projects through policy and legal tools.

Vietnam is a country in transition and development practices during nearly 40 years of innovation, which clearly shows dependence on resources and fossil materials. Serious



environmental problems due to resource depletion and deforestation have caused serious consequences, which require high costs to recover. Reality shows that activities to promote economic growth in Vietnam have made an important contribution to improving people's lives and promoting society. Vietnam has chosen the dual goal of ensuring economic growth, protecting the environment, and combating climate change, which means transitioning to a green economy development model, covering many fields from manufacturing to green consumption, and building a green lifestyle. To achieve the goal of green economy development, it is necessary to establish an institutional environment, in which laws for green economy development play a key role. Besides, developing the capital market to mobilize private resources to serve green economy development goals is essential. For green credit, starting from its role in leading capital resources to serve development needs, credit capital has a direct impact on achieving green economic goals, because, through credit capital and business investment projects that meet green requirements will be deployed, thereby forming green production and green consumption activities. Create a policy and legal framework so that green credit products arrive faster for green production and consumption activities. Policy orientation, creation, and promulgation of institutional framework for green credit granting activities carried out by the State Bank. For credit institutions, in addition to greening and applying technology in banking operations, it is also necessary to diversify green credit products, which play a decisive role in credit.

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