

Modern and Effective National Governance in the Era of National Ascent

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Abstract: *In the era of national ascent, building a modern, effective, and flexible national governance system not only meets the requirements of international integration but also serves as the foundation for realizing Vietnam's development aspirations. The proposed solutions - from enhancing the leadership capacity of the Party to completing the rule-of-law institution and applying digital technology - are pillars that help build a transparent, accountable, and innovative governance system, meeting the needs of the people and creating momentum for rapid and sustainable development in the new era of development - the era of national ascent.*

Keywords: *national governance; era of national ascent.*

The Context of Modern and Effective National Governance in Vietnam's Era of National Ascent

The Fourth Industrial Revolution, with the rapid development of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), big data, and cloud computing, has been profoundly transforming national governance methods and business and production operations. For Vietnam, this transformation brings both opportunities and challenges, as the country must not only improve governance efficiency but also seize the opportunity to accelerate development and avoid the risk of falling behind other countries in the region and the world.

In this context, the aspiration for development becomes the driving force for the entire society, aiming to turn Vietnam into a high-income country with a prosperous society that stands shoulder to shoulder with the powers of the five continents. General Secretary Tô Lâm affirmed the milestone of Vietnam entering a new era - the era of national ascent. The starting point of this new era is the 14th National Party Congress; from there, all Vietnamese people - hundreds of millions as one - under the leadership of the Party, unite in will and action, make the most of opportunities and favorable conditions, overcome risks and challenges, and bring the country to comprehensive, strong, breakthrough development and take-off. The culmination of the era of

national ascent is a wealthy people, a strong country, and a socialist society that stands shoulder to shoulder with world powers.

The top priority in the new era is to successfully achieve strategic goals: by 2030, Vietnam will become a developing country with modern industry and upper-middle income; and by 2045, it will become a developed, high-income socialist country. It is necessary to strongly rouse national pride, the spirit of independence, self-confidence, self-reliance, national self-respect, and the aspiration for national development; and closely combine the strength of the nation with the strength of the times⁽¹⁾. To realize this aspiration, the role of the national governance system lies in creating and comprehensively promoting all fields, while maintaining stability and social consensus.

Challenges and opportunities from the Fourth Industrial Revolution: Vietnam needs to quickly grasp and apply these advancements in national governance in order to shorten the development gap. The development of a digital economy, digital society, and digital government is a central focus to ensure long-term efficiency and competitiveness. This is not merely the application of technology, but rather a revolution in thinking, requiring a high level of adaptability from the legal system, technical infrastructure, and human resources. If Vietnam falls behind in this race, it risks lagging in development and being dependent on more advanced countries in the field of digital technology.

The need for a flexible and adaptive model of national governance: According to the United Nations Human Development Report, countries today are facing a volatile and complex environment, which requires a flexible governance approach capable of quickly adapting to change. Citizens expect a system that is transparent, efficient, and able to meet the demands of sustainable development in the context of climate change, non-traditional security challenges, and complex socio-economic fluctuations.

Transforming governance thinking: from management to development facilitation: Vietnam is shifting from a traditional management model to a governance model based on the participation of multiple stakeholders in society. This requires the State to create favorable conditions for other actors to participate in innovation and development; at the same time, encouraging cooperation, innovation, and transparency within the governance system. A modern government is not only a provider of public services, but also a guarantor of social welfare and sustainable development conditions.

Domestic context and Vietnam's specific challenges: Vietnam is currently among the 40 largest economies in the world and ranks among the top 20 countries in attracting foreign investment, thanks to its geographical position

and strong development potential. However, challenges remain, such as population aging and the impacts of climate change. The government needs to make effective use of the remaining time to realize the national aspiration that by 2045, Vietnam will become a developed country.

Characteristics of Modern and Effective National Governance

The movement and development of society lead to increasing demands and requirements for innovation and reform in the modes of operation, state governance, and national governance to adapt to each historical period.

Building a modern and effective national governance system has become an objective necessity for every country in their process of development. In Vietnam, this is also an important and urgent issue posed in the process of building and perfecting the socialist rule-of-law State of the people, by the people, and for the people. The 13th National Party Congress set the goal that by 2045, Vietnam will become a developed, high-income country, a powerful nation with happy people. To achieve this goal, the 13th Congress also clearly identified that: “Reforming national governance in the direction of modernity and effective competitiveness”⁽²⁾ is one of the contents of the first breakthrough in the three strategic breakthroughs (completing the socialist-oriented market economy institution in a comprehensive and synchronous manner; developing human resources, especially high-quality human resources; and building synchronous infrastructure) to promote national development.

The connotation of the concept of modern and effective national governance does not refer to a new model or type of state, but to a method of state governance based on universal principles and standards to adapt to the new context. Modern and effective national governance in Vietnam is understood as the process in which the State, with its central role and based on universal principles and standards of good governance, uses appropriate tools, means, and methods to mobilize all national resources and the participation of actors in society to promulgate and implement political, economic, cultural, and social policies and objectives, aiming to bring the country toward modernity and effectiveness⁽³⁾.

The characteristics of modern and effective national governance that we aim for include:

- *Broad participation of the people and societal actors:*

The movement and development of society in the new context are changing and shifting the structures and dynamics of development. A modern governance model needs to establish multidimensional linkages between the State, society, and the market. From its central position, the State plays the

role of designing the “legal framework – rules of the game” and “establishing institutions – the playing field”, ensuring that all components have the space to contribute to national development - not only as objects of management but also as responsible and duty-bound actors working together for the common good.

In a modern and effective national governance system, the role of the people and non-state actors is not limited to complying with policies and laws, but also includes the right to directly participate in supervision, feedback, and contributions to social development.

To promote people’s participation, it is necessary to establish specific legal mechanisms that guarantee the rights and responsibilities of citizens in monitoring the activities of state agencies, participating in feedback, and contributing opinions to policy decisions. State agencies have the responsibility to publicly disclose information related to issues of public concern, ensuring transparency and thereby creating conditions for people to access accurate and sufficient information. At the same time, the feedback and explanation from the government regarding people’s opinions and proposals need to be implemented promptly and seriously. This helps to form a two-way dialogue channel between the State and the people, enhancing trust in the public apparatus and strengthening social consensus. The proactive participation of the people will contribute to protecting public interests, preventing corruption and abuse of power, and creating a balanced and harmonious relationship between the State and society in the process of implementing national sustainable development goals.

- Rule of law and the responsibility of the State:

The State must possess a complete legal system that is democratic and strictly based on law. The law must be based on practical requirements and act as a tool to support development, protect the legitimate rights and interests of all citizens and organizations, while also ensuring the control of power and the maintenance of social order.

First, the State must have a complete legal system. However, the process of building and perfecting the rule-of-law State needs to be approached in the direction that a *rule-of-law State is a “law-prudent State”*, one that does not abuse the law. Laws enacted must originate from real needs, aiming to create an institutional framework that facilitates and supports development, not to be abused to obstruct or hinder social progress.

Second, the law must be regarded as supreme. All actors in society must always uphold the spirit of respect for the law, adjudicate according to the law,

and protect the legitimate and lawful rights and interests of all citizens and organizations.

Third, the law must be truly democratic.

Fourth, there must be mechanisms for supervision and control over State power. The design of laws, especially concerning the State apparatus, is not merely about granting authority to state agencies to operate, but also a means to control the power of those agencies. It must ensure that all activities of state agencies are subject to oversight, are legal, reasonable, and oriented toward protecting public values and interests. There must be no self-interest, profiteering, “group interests”, or corruption in the process of lawmaking and law enforcement.

Fifth, ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of a professional public administration and an independent judicial system, in order to avoid arbitrariness in the application of laws and to ensure the realization of justice.

Sixth, respect, guarantee, and actualize the law. Emphasis must be placed on feasibility, rationality, efficiency, and the conditions necessary for the implementation of laws.

Seventh, the law must ensure the maintenance of national order and stability, and enable the people to live a happy life. The law exists to protect human rights and citizens’ rights. The law is to punish intentional violations, not to dominate or control people. A legal system must be established to provide a legal framework aimed at ensuring that citizens are protected, can be creative, and can fully develop their capabilities.

The conditions for the rule of law principle in national governance include the State’s responsibility in establishing and ensuring a democratic political foundation; the enhancement of citizens’ awareness of democracy, law, and ethics; reform of the legislative and judicial systems; and improvement of the systems for supervision and social feedback.

- Transparency, Openness, and Accountability

In the new context of digital technology and broad participation by citizens and society, nothing remains secret; all activities of state agencies, officials, and civil servants must operate under the principle of “maximizing openness” and “minimizing secrecy”. All operations of state agencies must follow the principles of transparency, openness, and accountability - especially in decision-making and the provision of information related to the interests of the people. Accountability increases public trust and societal participation, while also creating a healthy environment and preventing misinformation and fake news.

Accountability includes two main aspects: the ability to explain and the responsibility to bear the consequences of actions taken by state agencies, officials, and civil servants in the course of their official duties.

Requirements of transparency, openness, and accountability in national governance include the following: 1- The obligation of state agencies and civil servants to provide information about their actions and decisions when requested by actors such as legislative, judicial, and executive bodies, the people, and civil society. 2- The existence of mechanisms to ensure that citizens and social actors have the right to request that state agencies and civil servants be held accountable for their actions and decisions. 3 - The obligation to provide information objectively, fairly, transparently, and truthfully about the operations of state agencies and civil servants. 4- The obligation to provide information in accordance with the law and to ensure the right of social actors to access that information. 5- The responsibility of the State and civil servants for the consequences of their actions and decisions.

When the State and its officials and civil servants fulfill their accountability responsibilities, they establish a smooth mechanism of information exchange, consultation, and dialogue between the State on one side and citizens and society on the other. This is also a way to increase public trust in an honest government - a government that serves the public.

Therefore, transparency, openness, and accountability should not be viewed solely as obligations or passive duties of the government and its officials and civil servants, but also as rights and proactive responsibilities to provide information, offer explanations, and be answerable to the people and society for what the government has done, is doing, and will do.

- Governance to meet the expectations of the people and society at a high level:

The expectations of any citizen toward the government focus on the system of social welfare policies and guarantees of human rights and citizens' rights. The expectations of the people and society refer to the extent to which everyone can participate in the social and economic life of the community, thereby bringing happiness to the people. The people are always placed at the center of governmental decisions. Happiness, the degree of benefit, and citizen satisfaction should become important indicators for policy planning and evaluation.

In the era of shifting from GDP development to the era of happiness, the happiness-based approach in policy analysis is a new informational channel that complements the traditional approach, helping policymakers have a more comprehensive and profound perspective when making decisions for

national governance. It is necessary to ensure the synchronization between the formulation and implementation of social policies and economic policies, as well as cultural, labor, and employment policies. Therefore, in modern and effective national governance, there needs to be a happiness-oriented approach, incorporating factors and indicators measuring enjoyment and citizen satisfaction in all three stages: policy and law planning, implementation, and evaluation by the State; thereby meeting people's expectations and strengthening their trust in the State.

In modern national governance, new changes in human needs under the new context place increasingly higher demands on the renewal and construction of social policies. Thus, the 13th National Party Congress also emphasized: "Develop appropriate social policies and manage social development harmoniously, settle social relations reasonably, control social stratification, and effectively and promptly handle social risks, conflicts, and disputes; ensure public order and social safety, protect the legitimate rights and interests of the people. Link economic development policies with social policies; pay attention to social work; improve the quality of life of the people"⁽⁴⁾. "Develop a comprehensive social security system, toward universal coverage with policies for prevention, mitigation, and response to risks for the people; ensure assistance for vulnerable groups. Reform the multi-tiered social insurance system based on the principles of contribution-benefit and sharing-sustainability"⁽⁵⁾.

- Governance that creates social consensus and justice:

Modern national governance aims toward high consensus based on the value of justice and social equity. Such consensus is not submission, but the result of a process of harmonizing the interests of various actors in society, laying the foundation for a stable, harmonious, and developing society.

The basis of consensus lies in similarities built upon shared values and standards. In national governance, there needs to be a method to find consensus between society and the government through activities aimed at harmonizing the interests of the people, organizations, and the State; only then can a high-consensus society be established and the interests of the entire community be ensured.

Modern national governance aims at creating consensus based on justice and equality in rights, obligations, and opportunities - not based on utilitarian values (i.e., the minority submitting to the majority). To achieve consensus, the institutional framework must ensure that justice is implemented in reality. The State needs to recognize that every person has the capacity and opportunity

to excel. A fair institutional system creates conditions for comprehensive development suited to each individual's abilities and circumstances so that no one is left behind in the overall development of society.

- National responsibility in addressing global issues:

In the current global context, no country can remain outside common challenges such as the environment, pandemics, and non-traditional security. The process of globalization also makes countries increasingly interdependent, with intertwined interests across global supply chains. Strategic competition among nations promotes engagement in addressing global issues to enhance the status, role, and influence of each country in the international arena. National responsibility in participating in solving global issues has become an important feature of modern and effective national governance.

The challenge for each country lies in how to always “put national and ethnic interests first and foremost” while still adhering to common standards and values of humanity. It is crucial not to be drawn into great power competition, in order to maintain respect, independence, sovereignty, autonomy, equality, cooperation, and mutual benefit. All parties should win and benefit in a multi-stakeholder environment and amid strategic competition among countries.

- Governance toward the goal of sustainable development:

Governance aimed at sustainable development is built upon three pillars: economic sustainability, social sustainability, and environmental sustainability - meeting the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Modern and effective national governance aimed at sustainable development requires each government to build: 1- A sustainable development management system; 2- A legal system for sustainable development; 3- Sustainable development of science and technology systems; 4- A sustainable education system; 5- Community participation in sustainable development.

- Modernity and effectiveness throughout national governance:

National governance, ultimately, is about addressing real-world issues in a context where human needs are infinite but resources are always limited, and the environment is constantly changing. In a setting where behaviors and social relationships evolve in such a way that the latter is newer, more progressive, and more modern than the former, policymakers are challenged to adopt tools and governance methods that are modern and appropriate to the development dynamics of society. Science and technology are regarded as the key, playing a decisive role in the socio-economic development of each country.

To achieve the above goals, national governance first requires a unified awareness and innovation in thinking regarding digital nation-building, which is essentially an institutional revolution to improve productivity, the quality and effectiveness of socio-economic governance in the national digital transformation process. To do so, it is necessary to focus on completing the legal framework for the operation of a digital government and a digital nation; improving the capacity of the apparatus and the public workforce; building a national digital infrastructure platform; finalizing national governance data systems; and promoting the development and application of digital technologies in service delivery for the government, people, and businesses.

Effectiveness is the result and benefit achieved when placed in comparison with cost and predetermined goals. Effective national governance essentially means addressing and meeting the needs of society in the best possible way, with the lowest cost, but achieving the highest goals. Measuring the effectiveness of national governance must consider all aspects.

In terms of the economy, it is about the rational allocation and efficient use of economic resources through indicators such as economic growth, development, per capita income, etc.

In terms of society, it is about effectively using socio-economic resources to ensure social security, increase people's income, raise employment rates, expand social welfare, improve quality of life, citizen satisfaction, and happiness. *In terms of politics*, it is about the capacity and competence to mobilize all national resources to implement political decisions, reinforce trust, and increase support and agreement from the people and society in the leadership of the public apparatus.

Solutions for Building a Modern and Effective National Governance System in the Era of National Ascent

First, raising the awareness of all actors in society about the national development aspiration.

It is necessary to enhance the awareness and actions of millions as one - ensuring that all actors in society share a sense of national pride, self-respect, and a collective aspiration toward the strategic goal of national development in the era of national ascent, as emphasized by General Secretary Tô Lâm: "This is the era of development and prosperity under the leadership and rule of the Communist Party, to successfully build a socialist Vietnam - a wealthy people, a strong nation, a democratic, just, and civilized society, on par with the powers of the five continents. Every citizen enjoys a prosperous and happy life,

supported in development and wealth creation; contributing more and more to global peace, stability, development, human happiness, and global civilization. The destination of the era of national ascent is a wealthy people and a strong socialist society, on par with the global powers, and by 2045 to become a developed socialist country with high income"⁽⁶⁾. The unification of national aspiration and vision will transform the awareness and actions of all actors, serving as the foundation to unite all forces in society, rise above differences, strongly awaken national pride, self-determination, confidence, self-reliance, and patriotism - thus creating comprehensive strength to overcome difficulties and challenges, seize opportunities and momentum, and jointly build a powerful nation, a prosperous society, and a happy people.

Second, enhancing the leadership capacity and ruling capability of the Party in the new situation.

Entering a new era with strong impacts from rapidly evolving and unpredictable domestic and international contexts, our Party must address a series of issues to both uphold its role, authority, responsibility, and leadership capacity, while also promoting the roles, authority, responsibilities, and operational effectiveness of state agencies as prescribed by law. At the same time, the division of functions, tasks, authority, and responsibilities between Party organizations and state agencies - as well as between the collective leadership and the head of Party bodies and the head of state agencies - must be clearly defined and transparent. The organizational structure of Party agencies must also be streamlined and efficiently designed to avoid overlap or dual authority between Party and State bodies.

It is necessary to build a rational structure in both quantity and quality of Party leadership and management personnel, with strong political mettle, outstanding qualifications, competence, and capacity for innovation, dedication, and aspiration to contribute. Leaders and managers, key officials, and strategic-level cadres must possess bravery, commitment, strategic vision, aspiration to serve, the courage to think, speak, act, take responsibility, confront difficulties, and innovate decisively for the common good. They must be professionally proficient, with a scientific and professional working style.

It is essential to remain steadfast in the Party's leadership line; at the same time, scientific governance capacity must be improved, ensuring democratic and law-based governance. Scientific governance is reflected in the Party's decision-making being aligned with objective laws, current realities, and forecasts, placing the interests of the people at the center. Democracy is expressed through collective leadership and individual responsibility, and the

unity and cohesion within the Party are the nucleus for practicing democracy in society and fostering national solidarity.

The Party's leadership methods must be renewed to ensure political integrity, revolutionary character, modernity, and flexible adaptation to circumstances. The Party must focus its leadership, direction, and supervision on the national governance system and the State's governance capacity. The leadership and ruling capacity of the Party must be continuously enhanced to adapt to the new situation and context in the era of national ascent.

Third, building and perfecting development-oriented institutions, policies, and legal frameworks.

To build a modern and effective national governance system, Vietnam needs to focus on developing and perfecting a democratic, law-based institutional system that enables development, in accordance with the Party's viewpoint on building a socialist rule-of-law State "of the people, by the people, and for the people". A breakthrough in thinking is needed to resolve institutional bottlenecks, which are the "bottleneck of all bottlenecks"⁽⁷⁾. To do this, the first step is to renew thinking in the construction and improvement of institutions, policies, and laws toward the following direction:

- In the new era, institutions, policies, and laws are the driving force and a resource for development.

Policies and laws are promulgated to resolve issues closely tied to the demands and requirements arising from reality. Institutions and policies are development-enabling resources. Therefore, it is essential to adopt a realistic and practical approach in the formulation and implementation of legal and policy frameworks; ensuring alignment with the country's actual conditions, addressing problems in daily life, and identifying development pathways from within reality. Proactive research and policy formulation are needed for emerging issues and trends, to establish a legal corridor for the operation of the digital economy, digital society, digital government, and digital nation.

The development and improvement of policies and laws must shift from a management mindset to a development-enabling mindset. There must be a transition from the "selecting for" mindset to the "selecting out" mindset in policy and law formulation and implementation; in order to end the "ask-give" mentality and the patronage-based provision of services, which often lead to harassment and negativity in public administration. Instead, a move is needed toward a "request-response" mindset, focused on service delivery, citizen satisfaction, and promoting cooperative and shared relationships between

stakeholders. When formulating policies and laws, it is necessary to thoroughly internalize the perspective of shifting from focusing on imposing “obligations” to emphasizing regulations that “protect and guarantee the rights” of relevant parties.

There must also be a transition from viewing law implementation as merely a matter of “public duty” to embracing the mindset of “public service responsibility” toward citizens and society in both legal development and enforcement. It is essential to ensure that legal regulations for the State, officials, and civil servants operate on the principle: “The State may only do what the law prescribes and permits”, whereas “citizens may do whatever the law does not prohibit” - thereby ending the outdated mindset of “if it can’t be managed, it must be banned” in order to foster development.

- Institutions, policies, and laws must aim toward the happiness of the people.

Happiness is the highest cultural value and the ultimate goal and aspiration that every country seeks to bring to its citizens in the process of organizing and implementing policies. A nation’s happiness index serves as a “forecast” for the country’s comprehensive and sustainable development. Shifting from a sole focus on economic development indicators, the incorporation of happiness in policy and legal analysis will prompt the State to place economic criteria in relation to indicators of safety, well-being, friendliness, humanity, positive personal experiences and emotions of each individual in society. The happiness-oriented approach must be reflected throughout the stages of policy and law development, implementation, and evaluation. As a result, national leaders and managers will develop a more comprehensive and deeper understanding in crafting decisions for national governance.

- Institutions, policies, and laws should establish and operate a lean, strong, effective, and efficient apparatus within the political system.

A comprehensive restructuring of the political system apparatus must be carried out in accordance with the directive spirit of General Secretary Tô Lâm - “lean – streamlined – strong – performant – effective – efficient”⁽⁸⁾ - with the highest goal being to maximize created value and improve service quality for the people. The design and operation of the political system apparatus must be based on organizational science principles, tailored to practical realities, and ensure the optimal performance of the entire system. In particular, the design must ensure that each public organization within the system is placed in the right position, with the right role and functions, so that the public apparatus truly becomes a machine that generates value and drives sustainable national development.

First and foremost, efforts should be focused on reorganizing the apparatus, minimizing intermediary layers, clearly defining authorities, eliminating overlapping functions and responsibilities, and segmenting tasks following the principle: clear work, clear people, clear responsibilities, clear accountability. At the same time, to enhance transparency and effectiveness, principles of accountability and performance-based evaluation mechanisms must be applied. It is also essential to develop and implement metrics and indicators that accurately measure and evaluate the operational efficiency of public organizations.

Additionally, it is necessary to accelerate decentralization, delegation of authority, and delineation of responsibilities across levels of government, under the guiding principle: “local decision – local implementation – local accountability” to increase the proactiveness of localities and optimize the decision-making process. Meanwhile, strict control over power must be enforced, discipline and administrative order must be tightened, and corruption, negative behaviors, and “interest groups” in the process of policy and law formulation and enforcement must be firmly combated.

The synchronous implementation of the solutions of “lean – streamlined – strong – performant – effective – efficient” is not only an urgent task but also the foundation for building a modern and robust national governance system that meets Vietnam’s development and integration needs in the new era. These solutions will help maximize the strength of the political system, improve the State’s governance capacity, and ensure the operational effectiveness of public agencies - creating momentum for sustainable development and bringing the country closer to the goal of becoming a developed nation by 2045.

- *Fourth, improving the capacity and public service ethics of cadres and civil servants.*

A modern and effective national governance system requires a team of cadres and civil servants who not only possess high professional competence but also comply with ethical standards and demonstrate accountability to the people and society. The civil service must be operated by a professional, responsible, dynamic, and capable team. Cadres and civil servants must be evaluated based on actual work results through measurable and substantive performance indicators. Those who are incompetent must be resolutely removed from the civil service. The contingent of cadres and civil servants in a modern and effective national governance system must truly be the elite and most talented segment of society, capable of governing society. It is essential to have salary policies that create work motivation, enabling cadres, civil servants,

and public employees to feel secure in their jobs, to promote the social value of the public service profession, and to remain wholeheartedly committed to the ideal and aspiration of “serving the Fatherland, serving the people”.

Fifth, strengthening the application of digital technology in modern and effective national governance.

First, it is necessary to develop and apply shared digital platforms to ensure interoperability among agencies in the political system, from central to local levels. At the same time, accelerate digital transformation in work processes, data management, and the provision of high-level end-to-end online public services - serving citizens and businesses anytime, anywhere, regardless of administrative boundaries. The utilization of artificial intelligence, big data, and advanced technologies will help enhance analytical and forecasting capabilities, supporting rapid and timely decision-making. Alongside this, cybersecurity and national data safety must be ensured, and a team of cadres and civil servants with digital competence and strong digital skills must be developed. This is a strategic step to enable national governance to quickly adapt to the context of digital transformation and to meet the requirements of modern management and sustainable development.

- Sixth, mobilizing the participation of all actors in national governance.

Mobilizing all resources and all actors in society to participate in national governance is the key to maximizing the aggregate strength of society and promoting effective and sustainable governance. To realize this, it is necessary to build a clear legal mechanism that enables all social strata, business communities, social organizations, and unions to contribute opinions during the policy-making and implementation process. In parallel, information transparency and openness must be enhanced, while encouraging the supervisory role of society; thereby increasing consensus and shared responsibility. Each actor in society, according to their role and function, must make the greatest effort to contribute value to national development under the following framework: society provides resources, the market allocates resources, and the State creates institutions and regulates resources appropriately. When all actors join hands in unity and solidarity, a strong foundation will be built for realizing the national development aspiration in a way that aligns with Vietnam’s realities and the requirements of renewal./.

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