

COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM

**DOCUMENTS
OF THE 13TH PARTY CONGRESS**



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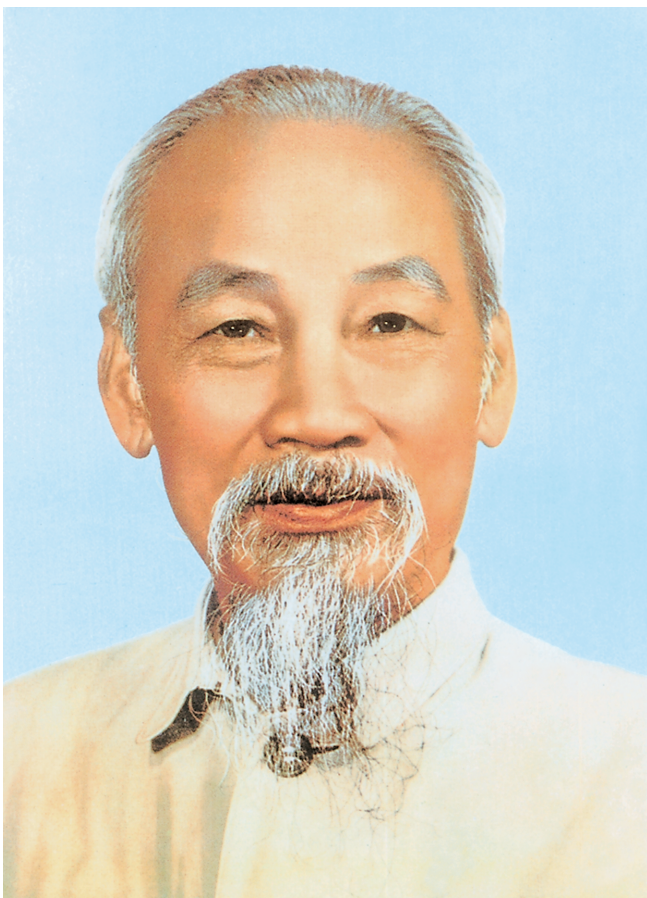
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Hanoi - 2021



PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH
(1890 - 1969)

OPENING SPEECH
AT THE 13TH NATIONAL CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM

*(Delivered by Comrade Nguyễn Xuân Phúc,
Member of the Political Bureau, Prime Minister of
the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on behalf of
the Presidium, at the Congress on the morning of
January 26, 2021)*

*Members of the Congress Presidium,
Distinguished Guests,
Comrades Delegates to the Congress,*

Today, in the Springtime atmosphere, the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam solemnly opens in the Capital City of Hanoi. Our Party is the vanguard of the Vietnamese working class, laboring people and nation; every Party member is a loyal representative of the interests of our working class, laboring people and nation.

On behalf of the Congress Presidium and the 12th-tenure Party Central Committee, I would like to heartily welcome the 1,587 delegates, representing more than 5 million Party members from all over the country gathering here for the Congress. You are outstanding Party members who have been elected to epitomize the wisdom, conviction, unanimity of willpower and action, determination, aspiration for emergence, and strength of unity of our entire Party, people and armed forces.

At this grand moment, with a sense of boundless gratitude, we Congress delegates respectfully remember great President Ho Chi Minh, a genius leader who founded, led and forged our Party, a national liberation hero, a man of culture, a marvellous fighter of the liberation movement of the whole world's colonialized and oppressed peoples. We remember and pay deep gratitude to revolutionaries of previous generations and comrades and compatriots who have made contributions to and sacrifices in the revolutionary struggle for national liberation as well as for the construction and defense of our Motherland.

We Congress delegates wholeheartedly salute former Party, State and Fatherland Front leaders, veteran revolutionaries, former members of Party Central Committees from the 3rd to the 7th tenures, Vietnam Hero Mothers, prominent personalities, intellectuals, literature and arts workers, religious dignitaries, and younger generation representatives attending the Congress. We extend a warm welcome and greetings to Vietnam-based Ambassadors, Chargés d’Affaires and chief representatives of international organizations who have come for this grand opening session.

The Congress delegates express heartfelt recognition, high appreciation and warm commendation to the incessant endeavor and determination of the entire Party, people and armed forces to surmount difficulties and challenges as well as their willpower and aspiration for emergence, together with patriotic emulation movements engaging all strata of the population, at all levels, and in all sectors, localities, agencies and institutions, which have yielded multiple splendid achievements in honor of the 13th Congress and in helping successfully accomplish the objectives and tasks set for the

year 2020 and the 2016-2020 five-year plan, hence an important and direct contribution to the success of this Congress.

The Congress delegates treasure, wholeheartedly acknowledge and sincerely thank Party committees and organizations at all levels, all Party cadres and members, National Assembly deputies, Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, people's organizations, veteran revolutionaries, prominent personalities, intellectuals and broad masses and soldiers throughout the country as well as compatriots overseas for their enthusiastic and responsible participation in and valuable contributions to Congress preparations and draft documents for the latter to really crystallize our entire people's wisdom, voice and belief.

Dear Comrades,

The 13th Party Congress is taking place in a context of our country facing numerous intertwined opportunities and challenges as well as multiple emerging strategic issues in need of a solution, ranging from international and regional situations forecasted to continue with complicated and unpredictable developments to global

challenges like climate change, natural disasters and epidemics, and even to spectacular achievements of scientific and technological advances with tremendous impacts on the social and economic life of our country and the world as a whole. Our Party cadres, members and population are desirously looking to and placing high hopes in the Party's judicious and energetic policy decisions aimed at ensuring a free flow for all resources, promoting the strength of all-nation unity in combination with the strength of the times, further pushing forward the building of a socialist law-governed State in association with the combat against corruption and wastefulness, and maintaining the momentum of expeditious and sustainable national development, for the goal of a prosperous people and a strong, democratic, equitable and advanced country.

This Congress is being held at a time when our entire Party, people and armed forces have implemented successfully many guidelines, objectives and tasks defined in the 12th Party Congress Resolution, hence very important and relatively comprehensive achievements and many prominent imprints; contributing to highlighting

sizeable achievements of historic significance recorded in 35 years' conduct of renewal, 30 years' implementation of the 1991 Political Platform, 10 years' implementation of the 2011 amended and developed Political Platform and the 2011-2020 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy. We have at the same time been straightforward in identifying the shortcomings and problems requiring solutions in the next five years in a bid to materialize our aspiration to develop a strong and prosperous Vietnam by 2045.

Against such a backdrop, the 13th Party National Congress is tasked with a huge historic responsibility before our Homeland, compatriots and nation, not just for the 2021-2025 five-year period but for decades to come and for future generations of the country. Imbued with the viewpoint of looking straight into the truth, telling the truth, and of renewal, integration and development; in promotion of our traditional unity, joint effort and single-mindedness; and persistent in our conviction in Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought and the path chosen by the Party and beloved Uncle Ho, this Congress is to take stock of the implementation of the 12th Party

Congress Resolution, linking it with the assessment of the 35 years' conduct of renewal, 30 years' implementation of the 1991 Political Platform, 10 years' implementation of the 2011 amended and developed Political Platform and the 2011-2020 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy; map out socio-economic development orientations and tasks for the 2021-2025 five-year period, and determine national development objectives and orientations to 2030 and vision to 2045.

The Congress is to concurrently carry out a deep and comprehensive review of the Party building work and the Party Central Committee's leadership and guidance during the 12th tenure; identify Party building orientations and tasks in the new tenure; evaluate the observance of the Party Statutes; and especially elect a 13th Central Committee that comprises those comrades truly exemplary in political qualities, revolutionary morality, leadership capacity, mettle and wisdom, competent to meet increasingly higher requirements posed by the cause of renewal and to exercise leadership and guidance over execution of considerable and burdensome but also highly glorious assignments entrusted by the Party, State and people in the years ahead.

Dear Comrades,

Under the motto “Unity - Democracy - Discipline - Creativeness - Development,” the 13th Congress embodies our entire nation’s prowess, resilience and determination to march forward for the goal of a prosperous people and a strong, democratic, equitable and advanced country.

Guided by astute directions, tremendous development aspirations and high political resolve, our entire Party, people and armed forces will surely score new records of development for a prosperous and happy Vietnam, marching forward shoulder to shoulder with the world’s major powers, accomplishing great President Ho Chi Minh’s earnest wishes and our entire nation’s cherished desire.

With such a profound conviction, on behalf of the Congress Presidium, let me declare the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam open. May I wish comrades delegates and distinguished guests the best of health and happiness.

May the Congress be crowned with fine success.

**REDOUBLE EFFORTS TO BUILD AND
RECTIFY THE PARTY AND POLITICAL
SYSTEM CLEAN AND STRONG; INDUCE THE
ASPIRATION FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
PROMOTE THE PROWESS AND STRENGTH
OF THE GREAT ALL-NATION UNITY
COMBINED WITH THE STRENGTH
OF THE TIMES; CONTINUE TO
COMPREHENSIVELY AND CONCERTEDLY
PUSH FORWARD THE RENEWAL PROCESS;
BUILD AND FIRMLY DEFEND THE
HOMELAND, SOLIDLY PRESERVE A
PEACEFUL AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT;
AND STRIVE FOR OURS TO BECOME BY THE
MID-21ST CENTURY A SOCIALIST-ORIENTED
DEVELOPED COUNTRY**

*(Political Report of the 12th Tenure Party Central
Committee at the 13th Party National Congress)*

The 13th National Congress of the Party is taking place in a world and regional context of

fast-changing, highly complicated and unpredictable developments; our country is facing multiple favorable conditions and opportunities intertwined with numerous difficulties and challenges, and many new issues to be solved; our Party cadres and members and our people have confidence and high expectations for the Party's judicious and vigorous policy decisions with a view to ensuring the country's more expeditious and sustainable development. The Congress is convened at a time when our entire Party, people and armed forces have successfully accomplished many guidelines, objectives and tasks determined in the 12th Party Congress Resolution; and our country has undergone 35 years of renewal, and 10 years' implementation of the *Political Platform on national construction in the period of transition to socialism (amended and developed in 2011)* and the *2011-2020 Strategy on Socio-Economic Development*. The 13th Congress is to take stock of the implementation of the 12th Party Congress Resolution along with an overall review of the renewal process; make decisions on orientations, objectives and tasks for the coming 5-10 years and vision to 2045; assess the observance of the 12th

Tenure Party Statutes; review the leadership of the 12th Tenure Party Central Committee; and elect the 13th Tenure Party Central Committee. The Congress will proceed under the motto of *Unity - Democracy - Discipline - Creativeness - Development.*

I- OUTCOMES FROM IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE 12TH CONGRESS RESOLUTION
AND THE COUNTRY'S FORTUNES
AFTER 35 YEARS OF RENEWAL

1. Sum-up and assessment of implementation of the 12th Congress Resolution; reasons and lessons of experience

Over the past five years, having made the best of favorable conditions and opportunities, and overcome difficulties and challenges, particularly the grave impacts of the global economic crises and downturn resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic on the world and our country during the concluding year of our Party's 12th Tenure, our entire Party, people and armed forces have united, putting together their hearts, minds and

efforts, successfully accomplished *multiple highly important and relatively comprehensive achievements, creating numerous outstanding imprints.*

The socialist-oriented market economy has maintained its course of development; the macro economy has been stable and better grounded, the economy's major balances basically ensured, the growth rate maintained at a fairly high level; and the economy's scale and potentials expanded, and its growth quality improved.

The socialist-oriented market economy is ever better comprehended. The systems of laws, mechanisms and policies have enjoyed continued improvement to meet the requirements of a modern and internationally integrated market economy. Market factors and market categories have gradually developed in a concerted manner and aligned with regional and world markets. Many barriers to market entry have been removed; tangible improvements have been recorded in the investment and business environment; innovative start-ups and business development have evolved in an enlivening atmosphere.

State-owned enterprises have step by step undertaken restructuring and reorganization for higher efficiency; the private economic sector has asserted itself with every passing day as an important engine of the economy; the collective economic sector has gradually innovated itself in association with market mechanisms; and the foreign invested economic sector has rapidly developed to become an important component of our national economy.

As compared with the previous Party tenure, the economy has recorded positive and comprehensive multi-faceted changes. Macroeconomic stability has been maintained, inflation constantly kept at a low level; the economy's major balances basically ensured; public debts reduced, and bad debts brought under control. Despite heavy impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic as well as grave and continuous natural disasters like storms and floods raging in central provinces in the final year of the Party tenure, the annual GDP growth rate in the 2016-2020 period has averaged around 6% (that in 2020 alone was still a positive 2.91%, being part of the world's top). Both the size of the

economy and per capita income have increased (in 2020, GDP reached USD 271.2 billion and per capita income USD 2,779). Development quality has improved, and labor productivity has increased yearly by 4.3% in the 2011-2015 period and approximately 6% in the 2016-2020 period.

Economic restructuring combined with innovation of the growth model has been focused and obtained important initial achievements. Positive structural changes have been recorded in different economic sectors, with the share of agriculture, forestry and aquaculture declining and that of industry, construction and services increasing. Processing and manufacturing industries have recorded rapid development; supporting industries have seen some measure of development, thus contributing to raising the proportion of product localization and added values. Production and business operations have kept increasing; tourism and services have grown rapidly. Agriculture has turned at a vigorous pace to commodity production and high-tech application, thus raising its quality and efficiency and continuing to serve as a mainstay of the economy;

the rural economy has kept developing; with multiple important achievements, the program on building a new-type countryside has been fulfilled nearly two years ahead of schedule, helping to brighten up the physiognomy of rural areas and farmers' livelihood. Importance has initially been attached to the development of a digital economy.

International economic integration has become intensive and extensive at various levels and diversified in form, many new-generation bilateral and multilateral trade agreements have been signed; and export, import and foreign investment attraction have increased tremendously, making an active contribution to economic growth and national development.

Education and training, science and technology have continued to be innovated and enjoyed a measure of development.

The guideline for radical and comprehensive innovation of education and training has been carried out vigorously and brought about initial achievements. The network of education and training facilities keeps expanding. Greater attention

has been given to education and training in difficulty-ridden and ethnic minority areas. General education's new curricula and textbooks have been published and are being intensively put in place; teaching and learning methods have taken steps in the course of innovation. Pre-school education has been universalized for under-5 children while general education has undergone positive changes, drawing international recognition. Examinations, tests and academic evaluation have become more substantive and efficient. University management and administration have seen a degree of innovation, and university education quality has improved gradually. Vocational education has enjoyed remarkable changes. The training and re-training of teaching and managerial personnel have been attended to, both in quantity and quality. Financing for education from both the State budget and socially mobilized sources has been enhanced. Steps have been taken to innovate financial mechanisms and policies for education and training. Mechanisms for autonomous administration and public services provision in education and training have been

institutionalized, and yielded initial results. International cooperation in education and training has continued expanding. High quality human resources have increased both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Science and technology have gradually asserted their role as an engine in socio-economic development. Our country's science and technology potentials have been augmented. Natural sciences, technical sciences and technologies have made more noticeable contributions to increases in labor productivity and product quality, environmental protection, efficient utilization of natural resources, adaptation to climate change, protection and care for the people's health, and ensured national defense and security, social order and safety. Social sciences and humanities, and politico-theoretical sciences have actively provided arguments for the elaboration of guidelines and policies; for the protection and development of the Party's ideological foundations; and for our economic, cultural and social development as well as the development of the Vietnamese human person and the defense of our Homeland.

The efficiency of scientific and technological activities has been elevated, resulting in positive changes for innovation and creative business start-ups. State governance over scientific and technological activities has undertaken a measure of innovation. A number of mechanisms and policies on science and technology development and administration, especially those on investment and financial management, have yielded initial results.

Numerous important achievements have been registered in cultural, social and human development.

Understanding about culture, society and human beings has become increasingly comprehensive and more insightful. Different cultural fields, types and products have developed with ever greater diversity, thereby satisfying new and multi-faceted demands of social life. Many traditional cultural values and legacies have been inherited, conserved and promoted. Political and business cultures have initially been attended to and yielded positive outcome. International cultural interaction, cooperation and integration have flourished. *Comprehensive development of the*

Vietnamese human person has gradually become a kingpin of socio-economic development strategies. Importance has been attached to criticizing, combating and pushing back vices, evils and backwardness, as well as fighting against fallacious viewpoints and wrongdoings detrimental to our culture and way of life.

Steps have been taken to concertedly improve and efficiently implement social policies and policies related to ethnicities and religions; to develop the labor market toward formation of harmonious, stable and progressive labor relations nearing international standards. Social security has been by and large ensured; attention has been given to improving the people's social welfare; policies benefiting persons with meritorious service have been better implemented; salary and wage policies have seen continued improvement; and social insurance has expanded, with health insurance reaching over 90% coverage. The healthcare system has continued to be improved. The scale, capacity and quality of preventive healthcare, medical examination and treatment, epidemic prevention and public healthcare have

scored a measure of development, getting access to many of the world's advanced technologies, hence multiple significant achievements, particularly in combating the Covid-19 pandemic. Tangible improvements have been recorded in the people's livelihood; the rate of poor households by multi-dimensional poverty standards has shrunken to less than 3%; attention has been given to social housing; and the Millennium Development Goals have been fulfilled, with those on poverty alleviation, healthcare and education ahead of deadlines, thus considered as spotlights; and the Sustainable Development Goals to 2030 are currently implemented intensively.

Attention has been given to natural resources management, environmental protection and climate change adaptation, thus yielding initial positive results.

The system of policies and laws regarding *natural resources management, environmental protection and climate change adaptation* has been further improved and enjoyed focused direction, hence effective realization. Basic surveys and assessment of the potentials,

reserves and economic value of resources have been actively conducted. Natural resources exploitation has been more stringently controlled and exports of raw minerals restricted. More investments have been channeled to renewable energy development. Environmental inspection, supervision and control have been strengthened, with a number of grave environment-polluting cases strictly treated in accordance with the law. Importance has been attached to the living environment quality; basic supplies of clean water, healthcare services, and environmental sanitation services have been provided for the people, particularly in urban centers, industrial parks and rural areas. The National Program on climate change response and natural disaster prevention and control as well as many related solutions have been deployed in a proactive manner and produced initial outcomes. The capacity to adapt to climate change and ensure livelihoods for people living in areas prone to heavy impacts of climate change has been ramped up. International cooperation in environmental protection and climate change adaptation has been boosted.

Socio-political stability has been maintained; national defense and security have been firmly preserved and strengthened; and external relations and international integration have increasingly developed in depth and scope, with multiple outstanding achievements scored.

The Party's absolute and direct leadership in all dimensions and the State's centralized and unified governance over national defense, security and the armed forces have continued to be solidly maintained and strengthened. The revolutionary, standardized, elite and gradually modernized People's Army and People's Public Security Forces have been forged, with a number of services, arms and forces straightly modernized, ever better responding to requirements and duties of national defense. The struggle to firmly safeguard the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Homeland, the state and national interests; to defend the Party, the State, the people and the socialist system; to ensure social security, order and safety; and to steadfastly preserve an environment of peace and stability for national development has been

conducted in a resolute and persistent manner. The way of thinking about national defense and security, about partners and adversaries, and about Homeland safeguarding has witnessed a new measure of development and been increasingly improved. National defense and security have been combined with external relations ever more closely and efficiently. There have been efforts to proactively detect and enact scenarios and responses to risks of war and conflict, at an early time and at a distance, as well as to effectively control elements that might have ignited unexpected adverse eventualities. The national defense and security potentials have been enhanced; the “people’s heart” fighting disposition has been attended to; the all-people national defense disposition and people’s security disposition, particularly in strategic and key areas, have been firmly consolidated. Initial steps have been taken to formulate a legal and material infrastructure system to ensure cybersecurity, national information safety and national cyberspace. The Strategy for National Cybersecurity has been promulgated and executed.

National defense and security have been efficiently combined with economic, cultural and social factors in every socio-economic development strategy, scheme and plan. An important improvement has been registered in the comprehension and handling of relations with partners and adversaries. Important strategies, such as Strategy on Homeland Defense, National Defense Strategy, Military Strategy, National Security Protection Strategy, National Borders Defense Strategy, and Strategy on National Defense in Cyberspace, etc. have been promulgated and deployed in an integrated manner. International cooperation and integration in the fields of national defense and security have been enhanced, whereas engagement in the United Nations peacekeeping operations has been dynamic and effective. Proactive, timely and efficient actions have been taken to gradually push back various types of crimes; to prevent and respond timely to traditional and non-traditional security threats; and to thwart “peaceful evolution” schemes and acts as well as subversive riots by hostile and reactionary circles.

External relations and international integration have continued to develop in scope and depth, creating frameworks for stable and long-lasting relations with partners. Contribution to formulating principles and norms in regional and global multilateral institutions has been conducted proactively; and relations with neighboring countries, major powers, strategic partners, comprehensive partners and other partners have been properly and efficiently handled. Party external relations, State diplomacy, and people-to-people external relations have been deployed in an integrated and comprehensive manner. Mechanisms to uniformly administer external relations activities have been further improved and efficiently deployed; and protection of citizens and the work pertaining to overseas Vietnamese have been reinforced. International integration has continued to be undertaken in a proactive and active manner, thus creating an open space for relations and winning the cooperation and support of the international community. Vietnam's status, prestige and role in the region and the world have kept growing.

The strength of the great all-nation unity has been consolidated; and socialist democracy promoted.

Many guidelines, policies and laws have been issued and executed efficiently to tighten the great all-nation unity bloc and promote the people's ownership right. The Fatherland Front and people's organizations have kept innovating their operational substance and methods, mobilizing large numbers of people to participate in patriotic emulation drives, ever better performing the role as representative of the lawful and legitimate rights and interests of their members and the people; proactively engaging in social oversight and counter-argumentation, and serving as an effective bridge linking the Party, the State and the people, participating in building the Party, State and political system, and making an active contribution to the common achievements of the country.

Socialist democracy has been further promoted, and the people's ownership right regarding major and vital issues of the country has been realized in an ever better manner. Human rights and citizen's rights and obligations as stipulated in the 2013

Constitution have been respected, guaranteed and protected; citizen's rights have been associated with citizen's obligations and responsibilities toward the society. The lawful and legitimate rights and interests of organizations and citizens have been further protected, and law violations resolutely dealt with. Democracy, both direct and representative, particularly at the grassroots level, has been given importance, and disclosure, transparency and accountability ensured. Chiefs of many Party committees and governments at various levels have ramped up interaction and dialogue with the population, listening to, taking into account and handling the latter's legitimate frustrations and wishes.

The building of a socialist law-governed State has recorded remarkable progress, and the State apparatus organization has been further improved, functioning more effectively and efficiently; and the concerted exercise of the legislative, executive and judiciary powers has been ensured.

The legal system has accomplished a radical step in its improvement. Greater importance has been increasingly attached to the role of laws and

law enforcement in the organization and operation of the State and in social life. Mechanisms for the distribution, coordination and control of authority among State organs in the exercise of legislative, executive and judiciary powers have become ever more clarified and registered positive changes. Initial steps have been taken in re-structuring and streamlining the State apparatus in association with staff downsizing to make it more effective and efficient.

National Assembly operations in exercising constitutional and legislative powers as well as in making decisions on the country's important issues and supreme supervision have been remarkably innovated, resulting in higher quality and greater effectiveness. The role and responsibility of National Assembly deputies have been more clearly demonstrated. Operations of People's Councils at all levels have seen considerable innovation. Operations of the Government, ministries and sectors have been proactive, active and more focused on macro-level administration and governance; dismantlement of barriers; and development service and support.

Breakthroughs have been attained in several fields of administrative and judicial reforms. The organizational structures of people's courts, people's procuracies, investigation agencies, and judicial complementary agencies have been further completed, their operation has made progress, better protecting the State's interests as well as the lawful and legitimate rights and interests of organizations and individuals; and respecting, protecting and ensuring human rights and citizen's rights. Local government apparatuses have been re-structured toward streamlining; attention has been paid to the building of urban government, rural government, and expeditious deployment of e-government.

The building and rectification of the Party and political system have been pushed forward in a comprehensive, integrated and resolute manner, and with tangible efficiency.

The Central Committee, Political Bureau and Secretariat have paid special attention to leadership and guidance over the all-sided building and rectification of the Party with high

determination, tremendous efforts, and resolute moves, hence multiple positive results. The responsibility of Party committees and exemplariness of Party cadres and members, particularly chiefs of entities at various levels, have been upheld; democracy promoted; and intra-Party unity and unanimity strengthened; the aggregate strength of the entire political system and the people's sympathy and support have been brought into play, helping to elevate the Party's ruling status and asserting its leadership role and judicious guidelines, and strengthening the people's confidence in the Party.

Party building in political terms has enjoyed special importance. The Party's ideological foundations, line of renewal and Party-building principles have been steadily maintained. The political prowess and the level of knowledge, intellect and combativeness of the entire Party and individual Party cadres and members, first of all key leaders and managers at various levels, have been step by step uplifted. *Party building in ideological terms* has been further enhanced; the safeguarding of the Party's ideological foundations

and the fight against erroneous and hostile viewpoints have been placed under centralized leadership and guidance, and have recorded positive developments; politico-theoretical research and education has witnessed continued attention and innovation, helping generate unity and unanimity within the Party and consensus in the society. The Party's theoretical thinking has scored a measure of development. The theoretical system on the course of renewal, socialism and the road to socialism in Vietnam has been further supplemented and developed. *Party building in moral terms* has been upheld, helping to forge revolutionary qualities and ethics, and fight against individualism, opportunism, vulgar pragmatism, "group interests," and degenerative manifestations of political ideology, morality, lifestyles, "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" from within. The Political Bureau's Instruction No. 05-CT/TW on learning and practicing after Ho Chi Minh's thought, morality and style has been implemented in tandem with Party regulations on the example-setting responsibility of Party cadres and members under the motto that

the higher one's rank, the more exemplary one should be.

Party building *in organizational terms*, carried out with strong political determination and focusing on improving, *innovating and re-organizing the political system*, has witnessed true changes. The building and consolidation of Party grassroots organizations and increase of Party members' quality have received greater attention and seen positive improvements. *Personnel work*, "the key of all keys," has undergone remarkable innovation and scored some significant outcomes. Importance has been attached to the combat against backhanders for leadership positions and power, producing good warning, deterrent and preventive effects. Internal political protection has been better attended to. Party regulations and State laws regarding apparatus organization and staffing have been reviewed, amended and supplemented; with the number of contact points, intermediary levels, individuals in leadership positions and staff having all been reduced; the contingent of cadres and public officials has been restructured, its quality gradually improved,

administrative spending cut down, and operations more effective and efficient.

The work of Party scrutinization, supervision and discipline has been conducted under concentrated, resolute, comprehensive and concerted direction, and in a highly innovative manner, hence better effectiveness and efficiency, especially at the central level; the performance of Party committees and inspection commissions at all levels has been enhanced; and discipline and order further tightened. Awareness about innovation of *mass mobilization work* of the political system, particularly government-performed mass mobilization linked with Party building in the political, ideological, moral, organizational and personnel aspects, has been further heightened, helping generate consensus, strengthen the close bonds between the Party and the people, and promote the latter's role in Party building. *The fight to prevent and combat corruption* has enjoyed resolute, comprehensive and in-depth leadership, guidance and execution, with very high political determination, with no off-limit zone, no exception, and has yielded very important outcomes, thus

winning the sympathy and support of Party cadres and members and the people. Corruption has been gradually curbed, checked, and on a declining trend.

The Party's leadership modes have continued the course of innovation. Many regulations have been promulgated and executed to ensure firm maintenance of the Party's leadership role, uphold rule-of-law principles, and promote democracy and the proactiveness, creativeness and accountability of State organs, the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations. The methodology of studying and grasping Party resolutions has been innovated with importance given to leading and guiding the organization for their implementation, whereas scrutinization, supervision, and mid-term and final reviews of their implementation have been enhanced. A measure of progress has been recorded in the innovation of working style and patterns of Party leading bodies from the central to grassroots levels. Importance has been attached to promoting the role and responsibility of Party organizations and members, especially chiefs of Party committees,

Party organizations, State bodies and socio-political organizations.

In overall terms, during the 12th Congress Tenure, the entire Party, people and armed forces have made tremendous efforts, overcome numerous difficulties and challenges, and successfully fulfilled key objectives and tasks, *obtaining very important and relatively comprehensive achievements, thus creating many noticeable imprints*. The macro economy has been stable, inflation put under control, growth maintained at rather high rates; and the economy's potentials, scope and competitiveness have been raised. The work of building and rectifying the Party and political system has enjoyed special attention, *resulting in multiple positive outcomes*. Marked by vigorous development, with breakthroughs, the fight against corruption, negative practices and wastefulness has been waged drastically and efficiently, developing increasingly in-depth and with close coordination between "for" and "against." The uniformity and harmonious coordination among the Party, the State, the

Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations have been strengthened. Social and political stability has been maintained; national defense and security constantly consolidated, national independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity firmly maintained thanks to resolute and persistent struggle; external relations and international integration have developed intensively, extensively and efficiently; and Vietnam's status and prestige in the international arena have been heightened. In 2020 in particular, the Covid-19 pandemic severely impacted our country, causing heavy socio-economic losses and impairing our national development. Yet, thanks to promotion of the strength of the great all-nation unity, the superiority of the socialist system, the concerted and resolute engagement of the entire political system under the judicious leadership of the Party, and the people's wholehearted support, we have gradually brought the Covid-19 pandemic under control; step by step recovered production, business and socio-economic activities; and stabilized livelihoods, thus helping consolidate the people's confidence in the Party, the State

and the socialist system; and asserting the prowess, willpower and fine traditions of our people and nation.

There are objective and subjective reasons for the achievements obtained over the past five years. They represent the quintessence of the creativeness and outcome of *constant and perseverant endeavors* of the entire Party, people and armed forces throughout various Party Congress Tenures, contributing to our country's great achievements of historic significance over the 35 years of renewal. The overarching and most important reason has been the unity, unanimity, and judicious, effective and timely leadership and guidance of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and Party committees at all levels over the implementation of the 12th Congress Resolution, the timely and effective solution of many newly emerging problems in practical life; the determined governance and operation of the Government and local authorities at all levels; the efforts in innovating the operational substance and modes of the National Assembly and People's Councils at all levels;

the active and efficient engagement of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations, the concerted coordination of the entire political system; the promotion of the great all-nation unity strength; the endeavors of the contingent of Party cadres and members; the energetic, creative and responsible working spirit of the population; and the sympathy and support of foreign friends.

However, beside achievements, there have remained *many limitations and shortcomings*:

Improvement of institutions, innovation of growth models, re-structuring of the economy, and industrialization and modernization have been slow, failing to bring about a radical shift in growth models; and the economy's productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness are still not high.

The institution of the socialist-oriented market economy has remained ridden with bottlenecks and inadequacies. Institution-building capacity has been modest; and the quality of laws and policies in some fields has remained low. The investment and business environment is yet to be really enabling and transparent. There have been

no breakthroughs in the solicitation, allocation and efficient utilization of development resources. Institutions for regional economic development and coordination have not been attended to, and their concretization by means of laws has been slow, hence loose inter-regional alignment.

The technological capacity and level of the economy have been in general low. Industry has been mainly characterized by processing and assembling with value-added being not high; supporting industry development has been slow, the share of localization minimal, participation in the global value chain limited in efficiency; the agricultural growth rate has slackened, victimized by natural calamities, epidemics and climate change; and the quality of many types of services has remained low.

Many State-owned enterprises have been slow to be re-structured and to innovate their management mechanisms; the divestment and equitization of State-owned enterprises have still encountered a number of bottlenecks, both institutional and executional; the production and business efficiency has remained low; debts, losses

and wastefulness have been still sizeable; and the removal of hurdles to business has produced limited results. Most private businesses have been characterized by small size, low technology, and weak financial and management capacity. Many foreign-invested enterprises have operated with average technology, merely in processing and assembling, with limited linkages and technology transfer to boost local enterprise development. The cooperative economy has remained slow in innovation and development, with many cooperatives failing to properly perform their role in aligning and supporting the household economy.

Application of market-driven pricing mechanisms to a number of public goods and services has been confused. Some modern market categories, production-factor markets in particular, and market transaction modes are slow to take shape and develop, considerably tangled in operation, and subsequently inefficient. Socio-economic infrastructures have not concertedly developed as a system.

International economic integration has yet to yield high efficiency in certain aspects.

Foreign loans have suffered from delayed disbursement, and scattered and uneconomical use. FDI attraction has remained non-selective; and interconnection and technology transfer between FDI enterprises and local firms have encountered multiple limitations. Exports have grown fast, yet yielding low value-added; and protection of the local market, and prevention and handling of international trade disputes have remained to be desired.

Innovation of education and training, science and technology has not really become a key engine for socio-economic development.

Innovation in *thinking and activity of education and training* has been slow and irresolute, failing to meet pre-determined requirements; and a number of innovation tasks and solutions have not been systematic and stable. The quality and efficiency of education and training have not yet been high. The education and training system has failed to ensure coherence and interconnection among different levels and modes of education and training. Education and training content and

curricula are over-inclined toward theory at the cost of practice. Training has not been linked with scientific research, production, business, and labor market demands. Adequate attention has not been given to the development of learners' qualifications and skills. Education in "human decency," morality and lifestyle has been belittled. Training of high-quality human resources has failed to meet the requirements of socio-economic development. The contingent of teachers and education administrators has in several aspects fallen short of requirements in terms of quality, quantity, structure and remuneration policies. Governance by the State and administration and management by education and training entities have still been fraught with many limitations. The danger of relapse into illiteracy tends to increase in mountain and ethnic minority areas.

Implementation of guidelines and policies on development and application of *science and technology* has been limited, while institutions for financing, transfer, application and development of science and technology, particularly high

technologies, have been lacking; integrated solutions and close coordination among various ministries, sectors and localities have been insufficient. Personnel-related mechanisms and policies in scientific and technological activities have been overly administrative in nature, failing to create an enabling environment for creativeness to be promoted and talents attracted. Investment in science and technology has remained insignificant and not productive, and scientists' creativity not promoted. There has been a lack of appropriate policies on borrowing, taxation, and development support to motivate enterprises to invest in technological innovation. The system of scientific and technological information and statistics has not fully responded to the requirement of relevant strategy and policy elaboration. Intellectual property protection has fallen short of requirements; there have been no close linkages among natural sciences, technological sciences, social sciences and humanities, and politico-theoretical sciences for the country's expeditious and sustainable development.

Not many breakthroughs have been made in the cultural and social fields, where efficiency is not high.

Not attended to as proportionately as in the case of the economic and political fields, culture has not yet truly become a resource and an endogenous engine for the country's sustainable development. The role played by culture in human cultivation has failed to be determined corresponding to its importance; there has even been a tendency to merely appreciate its entertainment function. Sizeable cultural, literary and art works that could vividly reflect the stature of the renewal undertaking and exert a positive effect on human beings have been lacking. The cultural and social environment has continued to be contaminated by social ills, corruption and negative practices. Differences in cultural enjoyment among areas and regions have remained large, with the cultural life in ethnic minority, hinterlands and remote areas still fraught with multiple difficulties. The leadership, guidance and governance over cultural affairs have been characterized by confusions and delays

in institutionalizing the Party's culture-related viewpoints and guidelines. Culture-targeted investment has remained substandard, fragmented and inefficient. Effective solutions have yet to be produced in order to prevent and roll back the serious degradation in a number of aspects in culture, morality and lifestyle, igniting social displeasures. Limitations have been numerous in the system of mass media; several media agencies have deviated from credo and revealed manifestations of commercialization; there remain inadequacies in social network administration. Culture public officials have failed both quantitatively and qualitatively to meet cultural development needs in the new period. The out-bound introduction and promotion of Vietnamese culture have been not strong, whereas the absorption of mankind's cultural quintessence has been limited in certain dimensions.

Social development governance and settlement of certain social problems have not enjoyed adequate attention as well as concerted and close-knit combination in the process of economic and cultural development; there have been many

limitations in social governance institutions; the increase of crimes, vices, negative practices and social contradictions and disputes in a number of places has been slow to be addressed, hence public unease. Poverty reduction has not been sustainable, without an effective solution to rich-poor polarization, growing income inequality, and control and resolution of social contradictions and disputes. The quality of healthcare services, particularly in hinterlands, remote and ethnic minority areas, has remained largely inadequate, even improper in certain aspects. Policies on wage and salary, income, social insurance, medical insurance and social welfare have had limitations in certain aspects; and the population's enjoyment of the country's development gains has yet to be harmonized.

Management of natural resources, environmental protection and climate change adaptability have remained irrelevant.

The sense of law compliance over *management, and economical and efficient use of natural resources, environmental protection, and adaptation to climate change* has been low. The role and

responsibility of all-level authorities, sectors, communities and business enterprises have not been fully promoted. Environmental incidences with grave consequences have been allowed to occur. Sanctions to prevent and address violations have failed to be deterrent and efficient. State governance over natural resources, the environment and climate change adaptation in certain aspects has remained loose. The quality of planning, assessment and valuation of natural resources has been limited. The inclination toward profit and short-term benefit in natural resources exploitation has been slow to be overcome. Shifts in energy utilization structures along the line of economical consumption, and increased share of renewable energy and new energy have been slow. The environment quality in certain places has seen continued degradation; and adaptation to climate change has been passive and confused. Natural biosystems and biodiversity have continued to decline. The environmental industry and services, waste recycling and garbage treatment have been slow to develop, hence backwardness. The importation of outdated technologies and

environmentally substandard machines, equipment, raw materials and fuels has been slow to be redressed.

There have been limitations in certain aspects of national defense, security and external relations.

Strictness and efficiency in disseminating Party resolutions and State laws on national defense and security and Homeland safeguarding, as well as in organizing and deploying their implementation, have been not high at certain times and in certain places. Grasping of the situation and strategic forecasting related to national defense and security have been at times not truly proactive; crimes and social vices have continued to evolve complicatedly; security, particularly cybersecurity and foreign investment-related security, in a number of locations and sectors has been not truly firm; multiple factors affecting human security and safety have not been addressed thoroughly; and there have been passivity and confusion at times and in places in tackling land-related lawsuits involving big crowds and complicated cases emerging in a number of grassroots locations.

Governance and ensured information safety and cybersecurity have been limited. The combination between economic, cultural and social affairs on the one hand and defense and security on the other in certain localities and units has been inefficient, revealing manifestations of subjectivity, absence of vigilance, and inclination toward mere and short-term economic benefit.

External relations activities and international integration have at times and in certain aspects failed to keep pace with the evolving situation and to sufficiently anticipate adverse effects. Ties of intertwined interests with major partners have failed to be properly tapped and their efficiency promoted. Inter-agency and inter-locality coordination in external relations activity has been not close-knitted and frequent.

The great all-nation unity synergy and socialist democracy have been at times and in certain locations not attended to for full promotion.

The people's resources and creativity potentials in national construction and defense have not been well promoted. Innovation of the operational

substance and modes of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations has in certain aspects fallen behind requirements of the new situation, and not truly been close to the people of various strata and the grassroots; the quality and efficiency of social oversight and counter-argumentation have been uneven. A number of Party organizations and a segment of Party cadres and members as well as public officials and contracted public employees have failed to be exemplary, truly respect the people's opinions and recommendations, and timely address the latter's lawful and legitimate rights and interests. The people's right to ownership has at times and in certain places been violated; there remain manifestations of formalistic democracy and separation of democracy from discipline and law.

The building of a socialist law-governed State has in certain aspects failed to properly meet the requirements of socio-economic development and national governance in the new situation.

The conduct of economic renewal in tandem and alignment with political, cultural and social

renewal, as well as of economic renewal in tandem and alignment with renewal of the State apparatus's organization and operation has suffered a certain measure of perplexity. Power control mechanisms have been incomplete; and the people's oversight role not strongly promoted.

The legal system has still contained a number of ununified provisions, hence failure to timely respond to practical requirements. Laws have generally been not strictly observed; State discipline and order taken lightly at certain times and in certain places, law violations not timely dealt with, and sanctions failed to produce deterrent effects. Administrative reforms and judicial reforms have failed to fully meet the country's development requirements.

Local governments' organization and operation have in certain localities not been innovated vigorously; their functions, tasks, and decentralization and devolution of power have not been clear, and their operational effectiveness and efficiency have been limited. The number of commune-level cadres and contracted public employees in public

services delivery units has remained oversized; their qualities, competence and credibility have remained to be desired, and their professionalism lacking, hence failure to meet the requirements and assignments of the new situation.

Party building and rectification have been fraught with certain limitations.

The leadership and guidance over, as well as organization of dissemination and implementation of certain resolutions have been slow, irresolute and inefficient. Party-building principles, firstly the one on democratic centralism, have been not strictly observed, and even violated, in a number of Party organizations.

Ideological work has been at times and in places not undertaken by Party committees with due importance, not in a timely and quite convincing manner. *Reality sum-ups and theoretical research* have not been properly attended to, lacked concertedness and failed to meet requirements, with a number of new, difficult and complicated issues having not been clarified. Information and dissemination of certain Party guidelines and State policies and laws have been

not diverse, frequent and in time, failing the population's expectations. The struggle to reject and check harmful information and erroneous and hostile viewpoints has been at times and in places passive, unsharp, and low in combativeness; there has been slowness in grasping public opinion on unexpected events and situations.

The institutionalization and concretization of Party guidelines on certain components of personnel work have been lagging; and there have been discrepancies between State laws and Party regulations; the personnel work has failed to truly create motivation for public officials to be absolutely dedicated to their assignments.

The leadership capacity and combativeness of a number of Party organizations have remained low. Party members' forging and administration have in certain places not been adequately attended to and strictly conducted; Party meetings have been loosely organized, their quality not high, being formalistic in many Party cells; and combativeness in self-criticism and criticism has remained weak. Several grassroots Party organizations and a segment of Party cadres and members as well as

public officials and contracted public employees have not been exemplary. Party building, organizational development and membership expansion in non-State enterprises have been characterized by confusions and limitations; Party membership expansion in hinterland, remote, border and island areas, in places with large ethnic minority and religious populations, and in rural areas have faced numerous difficulties. Evaluation and rating of Party organizations and members have in a number of places been not substantive. A portion of Party cadres and members have their ideals faded, their willpower declined, their political ideology, morality and lifestyle degraded, become hesitant before difficulties and hardships, and fallen into “self-evolution” and “self-transformation.”

Progress in *Party scrutinization, supervision and discipline* has been uneven; preventive measures have not been adequately attended to. The work of *internal political protection* has failed to fully take into account current political issues. *Mass mobilization has at times and in certain places been limited*; the grasping, assessment and

forecasting of situations, particularly in difficult locations, have failed to be timely and accurate.

The *combat against corruption and wastefulness* in certain localities, ministries and sectors has failed to see visible progress; efforts at corruption prevention in certain places have remained formalistic. The detection and treatment of cases of corruption and wastefulness have remained limited, especially the self-scrutinization, self-detection and treatment of corruption and wastefulness within individual agencies and units have been still weak; importunate and negative practices in a number of agencies and units operating in the administrative and public services sector have yet to be rolled back. Corruption and wastefulness in a number of sectors and locations have remained serious and complicated with increasingly sophisticated manifestations, causing public displeasures. Corruption has stayed as one of the existential threats to our Party and political system.

The mode of Party leadership over the political system has been slow to be innovated, even confused in certain aspects. Mechanisms of power control

within the Party and State have been insufficient and incoordinate, hence low effectiveness and efficiency.

There are *objective reasons* for the limitations and shortcomings in the process of implementation of the 12th Party Congress Resolution, but most direct and decisive have been *subjective reasons*.

First and foremost, understanding by a number of Party committees, State authorities and Party cadres and members of a number of Party guidelines and decisions as well as State laws and policies has lacked depth and unanimity, hence irresolution and confusion in execution of some tasks.

Second, direction and organization of implementation have remained weak, and slow to be redressed; capacity in concretizing and institutionalizing Party guidelines and resolutions has remained to be desired, while cadres' capacity in organizing the latter's implementation has fallen behind requirements, hence slow implementation and limited effectiveness of laws and resolutions.

Third, among limitations and weaknesses in the leadership, management and operation by Party

committees, State authorities, and Party cadres and members at some levels and in certain places, many have been slow to be remedied; the sense of accountability has not truly been upheld among chiefs of entities. The mindset of “wait-and-see,” passivity and overreliance on higher levels, and the state of words not coupled with deeds, more words than deeds, and lax observance of State laws and discipline have been relatively pervasive; not many mechanisms, policies and solutions with a breakthrough nature have been produced in a synchronized manner with a view to dismantling difficulties, supporting the people and businesses, and galvanizing all available resources for development.

Fourth, awareness on and effectuation of apparatus re-organization in a number of central and local agencies have been uneven and incoordinate. Personnel work has revealed limitations in certain aspects, and implementation of certain of its components in some locations has remained formalistic. Politico-ideological, moral and lifestyle degeneration, individualism, “group interests,” wastefulness, indifference and credit-driven practices

among a segment of Party cadres and members have not been repelled.

The above-mentioned limitations and shortcomings require from the entire Party a serious recognition and all-out efforts to overcome, so as to ensure continued leadership over the country's expeditious and sustainable development along the socialist line.

From realities of the renewal process, most directly of the past five years' implementation of the Party's 12th Congress Resolution, a number of *lessons of experience* have been drawn:

First, Party building and rectification must be resolutely, comprehensively, concertedly and constantly carried out in the political, ideological, moral and organizational fields and in terms of personnel. Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought must be firmly adhered to, and creatively applied and developed; the Party's leadership, ruling and fighting capacity must be improved; unity within the Party and political system must be constantly consolidated and fortified; and Party-building principles must be strictly observed, and modes of the Party's

leadership frequently innovated. It is essential to build the State and political system clean and strong in all dimensions; further improve mechanisms for strict power control; resolutely and persistently prevent and fight degeneration, “self-evolution” and “self-transformation” from within; and push forward the fight against corruption and wastefulness. Personnel work must be truly “the key of all keys,” and focus on grooming a pool of cadres at all levels, particularly strategic-level cadres, who are sufficiently qualified, capable and credible, commensurate to their tasks; Party cadres and members must promote the sense of example-setting responsibility along the motto of “the higher one’s position, the more exemplary one must be,” especially members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Central Committee.

Second, it is imperative in all Party and State affairs to always understand deeply and abide seriously by the viewpoint that “the people constitute the roots”; to genuinely trust and respect the people and promote their ownership

right, and persist in the motto that “the people know, the people discuss, the people do, the people check, the people oversee, and the people benefit”; to ensure that the people represent the centerpiece and the subject of the cause of renewal, construction and defense of the Homeland, and that all guidelines and policies are to truly stem from the people’s lawful and legitimate requirements, aspirations, rights and interests; to cement the close-knit relationship with the people, and to rely on the people to build the Party; to take the people’s happiness and wellbeing as the goal for endeavor; and to work for the people’s consolidated and reinforced confidence in the Party, State and socialist system.

Third, in exercising leadership, direction, administration and organization of implementation, there must be a high sense of political determination, great effort, and resolute, dynamic, creative and energetic action, as well as appropriate pacing and maximal harnessing of all resources, driving forces and superiorities of the socialist system; timely dismantlement of bottlenecks; upholding of the chief’s accountability in close association with

promoting the political system's aggregate strength, and promotion of democracy coupled with firm maintenance of discipline; attachment of importance to reality reviews and theoretical research; ensuring of good coordination and combination in leadership, governance and administration; setting of great store by actual quality and efficiency; and creation of breakthroughs for development.

Fourth, prioritized focus is to be on synchronously building development institutions, ensuring harmony between persistence and renewal, between inheritance and development; between economic renewal and political, cultural and social renewal; between complying with market laws and ensuring the socialist orientation; between economic growth on the one hand and cultural and human development, resolution of social issues, and protection of natural resources and the environment on the other; between economic and social development and ensured national defense and security; between independence and autonomy and international integration; and genuine appreciation and efficient promotion of the

motivational role of the human being, culture, education and training, and science and technology in national development.

Fifth, it is vital to be proactive in researching, grasping and astutely forecasting the situation instead of falling into passivity and unpreparedness; resolutely and persistently struggle to safeguard the Homeland's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity while firmly preserving a peaceful and stable environment for national development; proactively and actively undertake comprehensive, intensive and extensive international integration on the basis of firmly maintaining independence, autonomy, self-reliance and self-resilience; soundly, flexibly and efficiently tackle relations with major powers and neighboring countries, and properly assess tendencies and rightly grasp opportunities. It is essential to effectively promote the country's aggregate strength in combination with the strength of the times; and efficiently solicit and utilize all resources in order to meet the requirements of national construction, development and defense in the new situation.

2. Overall evaluation of 10 years' implementation of the Political Platform on National Construction (amended and developed in 2011), 10 years' implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategy on Socio-Economic Development, 30 years' implementation of the 1991 Political Platform, and 35 years' conduct of the renewal process

Ten years' implementation of the Political Platform (amended and developed in 2011) and of the 2011-2020 Strategy on Socio-Economic Development has generated important strides in both theoretical understanding and practical implementation, asserting the Political Platform's gigantic values.

As regards theoretical understanding: The objectives, characteristics, basic orientations and major relationships of law nature in the process of building socialism and defending the Homeland have been further amended, concretized and developed as reflected in important perceptions. The socialist-oriented market economy has been determined as the overarching development model for the Vietnamese economy. Efforts should be

made to link economic growth to social progress and equity; to promote the human factor and consider the people as the center; and promote the role played by culture as the society's spiritual bedrock, and both the goal and driving force of development. The socialist law-governed State of Vietnam should be asserted in essence as one of the people, by the people and for the people; the State's operational modes should be innovated along the line of further improving institutions, promoting democracy and ensuring the people's right to ownership; the model of State organization should be further improved, the legislative, executive and judiciary powers better distributed and coordinated, with importance to be attached to control of State power; and the relationship between the State, the market and the society, as well as the relationship among the State, businesses and the people should be more properly addressed. It is necessary to understand more deeply the Party's nature and its revolutionary and vanguard character; its leadership and ruling role; the need to build it clean and strong politically, ideologically, morally, organizationally,

and in terms of personnel; to enhance its leadership and fighting capacity in the new conditions; and to further cultivate a pool of cadres at all levels, particularly at the strategic level, with sufficient qualities, capacity and credibility, and commensurate to their tasks.

The motto that ensuring national defense and security represents a vital and permanent task should be thoroughly instilled. Ensured national defense and security and socio-economic development should be closely combined; efforts should be made to ameliorate the theory on national defense and security and the new thinking on defending the Homeland at an early time and at a distance, before “the country is endangered,” on the basis of a solidly built “people’s heart” fighting disposition; and to build the people’s armed forces revolutionary, standardized, elite and gradually modernized, with certain arms, services and forces advancing straightly to modernization.

Further improved and more deeply understood must be the foreign policy of independence, autonomy, peace, cooperation and development;

multilateralization and diversification of external relations; being a friend, a reliable partner and an active and responsible member of the international community; being proactive and active in comprehensive, intensive and extensive international integration. To be ensured to the utmost are the State and national interests on the basis of respect for basic principles of the United Nations Charter and international law, equality, cooperation and mutual benefit; and to attach importance to higher international integration efficiency in the new situation.

As regards practice: Over the past 10 years, despite many sizeable difficulties and challenges, our country has recorded highly important and relatively comprehensive socio-economic achievements in virtually all fields. The economic growth rates have been maintained at a rather high level. The innovation of growth models, restructuring of the economy and implementation of the three strategic breakthroughs have witnessed positive changes and yielded a number of heartening results. Institutions of a full, modern and integrated market economy along the socialist line have been

gradually established. Education and training have enjoyed a measure of innovation, thus making an active contribution to human cultivation and human resources development. Scientific and technological application, innovation and creation have been boosted; and the quality of human resources heightened. Many modern infrastructure projects have been constructed and put into operation.

Continued developments have been registered in the cultural and social fields. Poverty has been reduced more rapidly and sustainably, hence high recognition by the international community. Social security and social welfare have been improved step by step. Management of natural resources, environmental protection and climate change adaptation have been attended to; national defense and security enhanced; firm safeguarding of the Homeland's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity conducted resolutely and persistently; protection of the Party, the State, the people and the socialist system ensured; and social security, order and safety maintained. External relations and international integration have been

ever more extensive and intensive; a peaceful environment solidly preserved for national development; and Vietnam's international status and prestige have continued to be elevated.

However, socio-economic development has been disproportionate to the country's potentials and advantages, and remained beset with multiple difficulties and challenges. Certain socio-economic development targets set by the 2011-2020 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy and the objective of laying foundations for ours to basically become a modernity-oriented industrialized country have failed. The cause of renewal has continued to pose many theoretical and practical questions calling for focused efforts at a solution in order for the country to develop more expeditiously and sustainably along the socialist line, especially in correct and effective understanding and tackling of major relationships.

A review of the last 35 years' implementation of the renewal process and 30 years' implementation of the Political Platform on national construction in the period of transition to socialism has confirmed that the theories on renewal guidelines, on socialism

and the road to socialism of Vietnam have been increasingly improved and gradually materialized. The country has scored *great achievements of historic significance*, and developed more vigorously and comprehensively as against the years before renewal. The economy's scale and level have been both uplifted. The people's living standards have been visibly improved, both materially and spiritually. *Our country has never enjoyed such fortunes, potentials, and international status and prestige as they are today.* All this combined constitutes a pride, a driving force, an important resource, and a conviction for our entire Party, people and armed forces to overcome whatever difficulties and challenges, continue with firm steps on the road of comprehensive and concerted renewal; and develop the country expeditiously and sustainably. The achievements of 35 years' implementation of the renewal process, of 30 years' implementation of the 1991 *Political Platform on national construction in the period of transition to socialism*, and especially of 10 years' implementation of the Political Platform (amended and developed in 2011) have continued affirming

our Party's renewal line as judicious and creative. Such great achievements of historic significance crystallize the creativeness of our Party and people, and assert that our country's road to socialism is suitable with Vietnam's reality and the times' development trend; and confirm that the Party's judicious leadership represents the primary determinant of the Vietnamese revolution's success. Given the swift and complicated upheavals in the world situation, the Party's Political Platform continues to serve as the ideological banner, the battle banner and the banner rallying the strength of the great all-nation unity, striving for a Vietnam with "a prosperous people and a strong, democratic, equitable and advanced country."

II- VISION AND ORIENTATIONS ON DEVELOPMENT

1. Forecasts of the world and domestic situation in the upcoming years

The world has been experiencing colossal upheavals which evolve in a highly rapid, complicated, and unpredictable manner.

Peace, cooperation and development would remain the major trend, but beset with multiple hurdles and difficulties; strategic competition among major powers and local conflicts would continue to unfold in diverse forms, more complicatedly and drastically, thus posing higher risks to the international economic, political and security environment. Globalization and international integration would move on but being defied by influence competition among major powers and the rise of extreme nationalism. International law and global multilateral institutions would face sizeable challenges.

The world conjuncture would continue to fluctuate in multi-polar and multi-center inclination; major powers would still cooperate and make compromises with one another, yet becoming mutually rivaling and containing more acutely. Extreme nationalism, great-powerism and vulgar pragmatism in international relations would grow. Developing countries, particularly small ones, would confront new difficulties and challenges.

The world economy would be engulfed in grave crisis and recession, which may be likely to protract under Covid-19 pandemic impact. Countries,

especially big ones, would recalibrate their development strategies, reduce their dependence on the outside, hence changes in supply chains. Economic competition, trade war, and rivalry for markets, natural resources, technologies, high quality human resources and foreign investments among countries would become fiercer, exerting tremendous impacts on global production and distribution chains.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution, particularly digital technology, would powerfully develop, instituting breakthroughs in multiple domains, and bringing about both opportunities and challenges to all countries and nations.

Global issues such as defense of peace, human security, natural disasters, epidemics, social security and non-traditional security, especially cybersecurity, climate change, sea water level rise, and environmental pollution, etc. would continue to witness complicated developments.

Enjoying an increasingly important strategic location, the Asia-Pacific, including Southeast Asia, would serve as a theater of dramatic rivalry among major powers, fraught with multiple

potential uncertainties. Disputes over territorial sovereignty and sea and island sovereignty would take place more tensely, complicatedly and drastically. Peace, stability, and freedom, security and safety of navigation in and overflight above the East Sea (internationally referred to as South China Sea) would face considerable challenges and potential threats of conflict. ASEAN has an important role to play in maintaining peace and stability and promoting regional cooperation, but would also confront numerous difficulties.

Domestically, 35 years' conduct of renewal has increasingly elevated the nation's posture, strength and aggregate synergy, the country's international prestige as well as the people's confidence, generating important premises for the building and safeguarding of the Homeland.

In the next five years, Vietnam's international integration will be more intensive and extensive and the country will have to deliver fully and efficiently the commitments it has made upon accession to new generation free trade agreements. With its economic development yet to be sustainable, beset with many limitations and

weaknesses, the country would face numerous new difficulties and challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic and global economic crisis. The fast growing trend of population aging; the strongly accelerating pace of industrialization and urbanization; and particularly the acute and complicated developments of climate change, natural disasters and epidemics, etc. would all exert tremendous impacts on the nation's development.

The four dangers that our Party had pinpointed have still existed, with certain aspects becoming even more acute. The danger of falling behind and into the middle-income trap has remained looming. There have been manifestations of inadequate attention to ensuring development along the socialist orientation, to developing culture, ensuring social welfare, and enforcing social progress and equity in market-led economic development; while the overall and concerted development of different regions, areas and localities in line with their comparative advantages and their specific socio-economic conditions has not been ensured. Corruption, wastefulness,

red-tape, degeneration of political ideology, morality and lifestyle, “self-evolution” and “self-transformation” from within as well as social contradictions have remained complicated. Hostile forces have intensified sabotage against our Party, State and country. The defense of national independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, firm preservation of a peaceful and stable environment, and adaptation to climate change would all represent urgent demands as well as colossal challenges to our country in the coming time.

Characterized by intertwined favorable conditions and opportunities on the one hand and difficulties and challenges on the other, the world and domestic situation poses multiple new and more burdensome and complicated questions and requirements to the cause of national construction and defense, demanding the entire Party to continue with vigorous innovation of ways of thinking, a high level of political determination, astute and timely anticipation of developments, proactive and timely response to all eventualities, and ever greater endeavors with a view to strongly

pressing ahead with the process of renewal in a comprehensive and concerted manner, incessantly enhancing the country's all-sided potentials, firmly defending the Homeland and the development gains thus far scored, and bringing about a steady march forward and expeditious and sustainable development to the country.

2. Guiding viewpoints

The continued execution of the Party's line on renewal in the coming period calls for full grasp by the entire Party, people and armed forces of the following fundamental viewpoints in their understanding and practical operation:

- To be steadfast and creative in applying and developing Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought, to be steadfast in the goals of national independence and socialism; to be steadfast in the Party's line of renewal; and to be steadfast in Party-building principles for building and defending firmly the socialist Vietnamese Homeland.

- To ensure to the utmost the State and national interests on the basis of fundamental principles

of the United Nations Charter and international law, equality, cooperation and mutual benefit. To continue with expeditious and sustainable national development; to tightly integrate and concertededly put in place the various tasks, with the one of socio-economic development being the centerpiece, Party building the key, cultural development the society's spiritual bedrock, and ensured national defense and security of vital and permanent importance.

- To tremendously arouse the sense of patriotism, the willpower of national self-resilience, the strength of the great all-nation unity, and the earnest aspiration for the country's prosperity and well-being; to promote socialist democracy and the aggregate strength of the entire political system as well as of the Vietnamese culture and human person, to foster the people's synergy, improve the quality of human resources, effectuate breakthroughs aimed at attracting and using properly talents, energetically apply scientific and technological achievements, especially those yielded by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and push forward innovation,

thereby producing a new engine for expeditious and sustainable national development.

- To combine the nation's strength with that of the times; uphold the willpower of independence, autonomy, proactive and active international integration, and improve international cooperation efficiency, and maximize internal resources while soliciting external resources, with endogenous resources, particularly human resources, being the most important.

- To intensify Party building and rectification, promote the Party's working class nature, and improve the Party's leadership, ruling and fighting capacity; to build the Party and political system clean and all-sidedly strong, and build the State streamlined, effective and efficient, in association with staff downsizing as well as improving quality and restructuring the contingent of cadres, public officials and contracted public employees; to foster a pool of Party cadres and members, especially a contingent of strategic-level cadres, who are with sufficient qualities, competence and credibility, commensurate to their tasks, and organically attached to the people; all these combined would

constitute determinants for the success of national construction, development and defense.

3. Development objectives

Overall objectives: To raise the Party's leadership, ruling and fighting capacity; to build the Party and political system comprehensively clean and strong; to consolidate and enhance the people's trust in the Party, the State and the socialist system; to induce aspirations for developing the country's prosperity and well-being, promoting the willpower and strength of the great all-nation unity in combination with the strength of the times; to push forward in an all-sided and concerted manner the cause of renewal, industrialization and modernization; to build and firmly defend the Homeland, and solidly preserve a peaceful and stable environment; and to strive for ours to become by the mid-21st century *a socialist-oriented developed country*.

Concrete objectives:

- *By 2025 which marks the 50th anniversary of total liberation of the South and reunification of the country:* To become a developing country with

an industry moving toward modernity and having passed over the lower middle-income level.

- *By 2030, upon celebration of the Party's centennial:* To become a developing country with a modern industry and an upper middle-income level.

- *By 2045 which marks the centennial of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:* To become a developed country with a high-income status.

4. Main orientative socio-economic development targets of the five years 2021-2025

a) In economic terms

The average five-year GDP growth rate to reach approximately 6.5-7% per annum. By 2025, average GDP per capita to be about USD 4,700 - 5,000; Total Factor Productivity (TFP) to contribute some 45% to growth; the average annual social labor productivity to increase by over 6.5%; the urbanization rate to reach around 45%; the proportion of processing and manufacturing to be higher than 25% of GDP; and the digital economy to reach some 20% of GDP.

b) In social terms

By 2025, the share of agricultural workforce in the total social workforce to be some 25%; the rate of trained workforce to reach 70%; the urban unemployment rate to stay lower than 4%; the rate of multi-dimensional poverty reduction to be maintained at 1-1.5% per annum; to achieve the rate of 10 medical doctors and 30 hospital beds per 10,000 residents; to have 95% of the population under medical insurance coverage; to record an average life expectancy of approximately 74.5 years; and to have at least 80% of all communes certified as meeting the new-type countryside standards, including at least 10% meeting the model new-type countryside standards.

c) In environmental terms

By 2025, 95-100% of urban dwellers and 93-95% of rural residents to access clean water and hygienic water; 90% of urban solid domestic waste collection and treatment to be standardized and standard-compatible; 92% of operating industrial

zones and export-processing zones to have a concentrated waste water treatment system that is environmentally standardized; 100% of serious environmental institutional polluters to be sanctioned; and the rate of forest coverage to be stably maintained at 42%.

Throughout the process of implementation, while it is resolved to strive for the highest possible objectives and targets to be met, necessary scenarios need to be proactively designed so as to ensure timely responses to any eventual fluctuations.

5. Orientations for national development in the 2021-2030 period

(1) To continue vigorously innovating ways of thinking, establish and improve institutions for sustainable development from the economic, political, cultural, social and environmental perspectives in a synchronized manner, and to timely dismantle difficulties and barriers; to give rise to all potentials and resources, and to generate new driving forces for the country's expeditious and sustainable development.

(2) To further improve comprehensively and concertedly institutions for the development of a socialist-oriented market economy, and to create an enabling environment for effective mobilization, distribution and use of resources, as well as for the promotion of investment, production and business. To ensure macro-economic stability, strong innovation of growth models, economic restructuring, and stepped-up national industrialization and modernization; to focus on urban infrastructures construction and urban development; to develop rural economy in association with the building of a new-type countryside; to prioritize resources for the development of infrastructures in rural, mountain and ethnic minority areas; to forcefully push forward national digital transformation; to develop a digital economy on scientific and technological platform, and innovation; to ensure harmonious and efficient alignment between the domestic and international markets; and to increase the economy's productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness.

(3) To effectuate a breakthrough in radically and comprehensively innovating education and training, developing high quality human resources, attracting and treasuring talents. To promote research, transfer and vigorous application of achievements yielded by the Fourth Industrial Revolution in all domains of social life, while attaching importance to developing a number of key sectors and domains with potentials and advantages as growth powerhouses in the spirit of catching up with, moving forward together and surpassing in certain fields as compared with those in the region and the world.

(4) To develop the human being in all fields and cultivate an advanced Vietnamese culture deeply imbued with national identity so that the Vietnamese culture and human person truly become an endogenous strength and motivation for the Homeland's development and defense. To increase investments in cultural development. To build, develop and facilitate the best social environment and conditions for inducing the tradition of patriotism, the sense of national pride, and the confidence in and thirst for a prosperous

and happy nation; the Vietnamese human person's talents, wisdom and qualities constitute the center, end goal and most important engine of the country's development.

(5) To administer social development effectively and strictly, and ensure social security and human security; to achieve social progress and equity; to build a cultured environment, and wholesome and advanced social morality; to pay attention to improving medical services quality and population quality, and link population with development; to provide care for all, ensure labor, employment and income policies, and properly implement social welfare and social security. To ceaselessly improve in a comprehensive manner the population's material and spiritual living standards.

(6) To proactively and efficiently adapt to climate change, prevent, combat and mitigate natural disasters and epidemics; and administer, harness and use reasonably, economically, efficiently and sustainably natural resources; to consider protection of the living environment and the people's health as a primary objective; to determinedly get rid of environmentally polluting

projects while ensuring the living environment quality, protecting biodiversity and the ecosystem; and to build an environmentally friendly green economy and circular economy.

(7) To resolutely and persistently struggle to firmly defend the Homeland's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity; and to defend the Party, the State, the people and the socialist system. To solidly maintain political security, ensure social order and safety, human security, economic security, and cybersecurity, and establish a society in order and discipline. To take the initiative in preventing dangers of war and conflict at an early time and at a distance; to early detect and timely deal with adverse factors, particularly those factors and dangers potential of sudden changes; and to enhance combat to foil all schemes and activities of sabotage by hostile, reactionary and politically opportunist circles.

(8) To continue with the foreign policy of independence, autonomy, multilateralization and diversification; proactive and active international integration in a comprehensive, intensive,

extensive and efficient manner; to firmly maintain an environment of peace and stability, and constantly elevate Vietnam's international status and prestige.

(9) To extensively practice and promote socialist democracy, and the people's right to ownership and their role as the subject; to promote the strength of the great all-nation unity; to consolidate and heighten the people's confidence, and enhance social consensus; and to continue innovating the organization as well as operational substance and modes of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations.

(10) To build and further improve a socialist law-governed State that is clean, strong, streamlined, effective and efficient, in the service of the people and the country's development. To strengthen disclosure, transparency accountability, and control of power in association with tightening of discipline and order in the operation of the State as well as of cadres, public officials and contracted public employees. To continue intensifying the fight against corruption, wastefulness, red tape, crimes and social vices.

(11) To continue comprehensively building and rectifying the Party; to ramp up the Party's working class nature; to innovate the Party's leadership modes, and improve its leadership and ruling capacity; to build the political system clean, strong, streamlined, effective and efficient; to foster a pool of Party cadres and members, public officials and contracted public employees, particularly strategic-level cadres and chiefs, who are sufficiently qualified, capable and credible, commensurate to their tasks; to properly carry out ideological and theoretical work; to attach importance to Party protection and internal political protection; and to increase the Party's scrutinization, supervision, discipline, fight against corruption, and mass mobilization work.

(12) To continue firmly grasping and well addressing the major relationships: those between stability, renewal and development; between economic renewal and political renewal; between compliance with market laws and ensured socialist orientations; between development of productive forces on the one hand and building and gradual

improvement of the socialist relations of production on the other; between the State, the market and society; between economic growth on the one hand and cultural development, social progress and equity, and environmental protection on the other; between the building of the socialist Vietnamese Homeland and its defense; between independence and autonomy and international integration; between the Party's leadership, the State's governance and the people's ownership; and between the practice of democracy and enhanced legislation and ensured social discipline. In consciousness and actual treatment of the major relationships, and in reflection of dialectical laws as well as the core theoretical issues in the Party's line of renewal, greater importance is to be given to ensuring the socialist orientation; building and further improving progressive and appropriate relations of production; developing culture, materializing social progress and equity, and protecting the environment; safeguarding the socialist Homeland; and firmly maintaining independence, autonomy and promoting the people's right to ownership.

III- INNOVATION OF GROWTH MODELS
AND RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMY;
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIALIZATION
AND MODERNIZATION, AND EXPEDITIOUS
AND SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. To vigorously innovate growth models, restructure the economy, and improve the economy's productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness

To continue vigorously promoting the innovation of economic growth models, forcefully shifting the economy to a growth model that is based on increased productivity, scientific and technological advances, innovation, high-quality human resources, and economical and efficient use of resources for the economy's higher quality, efficiency and competitiveness. To improve the investment and business environment, promote innovative startups, and develop sectors, domains and businesses on platforms that vibrantly apply scientific and technological achievements, particularly those of the Fourth Industrial Revolution; and to develop highly competitive

products and hi-tech, highly value-added and environmentally friendly products, and participate efficiently in global production networks and value chains.

To continue energetically boosting the restructuring of the economy. To restructure investments, public investments in particular, and raise their efficiency. To restructure and healthily develop various types of the market, particularly a production factors market, with a view to tapping and utilizing resources in an efficient manner. To restructure the financial and money market to meet the needs of efficiently harnessing and utilizing capital. To restructure State budget revenues and expenditures, and ensure public debt safety. To restructure the market for real estate, land and natural resources so that land and natural resources can be utilized rationally, economically and efficiently. To restructure industries, agriculture and services along the line of focused development of those sectors and products having potentials, advantages, high technological content, high competitiveness, and high added value. To restructure the system

of enterprises, develop strong Vietnamese enterprises, and increase the alignment between foreign-invested enterprises and local enterprises. To restructure State-owned enterprises along the line of focusing on key fields and important locations as well as on national defense and security; and to ensure wholesome finances, and raise technological levels, innovation capacity and modern governance by international standards so as to improve performance and properly exercise their role as an important material force of the State economic sector. To improve the sense of autonomy for public services delivery units; to boost social participation and contribution; and to encourage the various economic sectors and social organizations to engage in developing and providing public services. To restructure regional economies, innovate the institutions governing intra-regional and inter-regional linkages, promote the role played by powerhouse economic regions and major urban centers, pay attention to developing difficulty-ridden regions, and narrow down regional development gaps.

2. To continue pushing forward industrialization and modernization on the platform of scientific-technological advances and innovation

To adjust, amend and improve development strategies, schemes and plans for the economy, sectors, fields and regions in keeping with the country's realities as well as the world's modern scientific and technological development caliber. To boost the research, transfer, application, development and mastery of modern technologies; and develop a number of main-force products with strong trademarks and credibility in the region and the world. To uplift the country's scientific and technological potentials and human resources quality, creating a basis for promoting digital transformation of the national economy and developing a digital economy.

To build a strong national industry. To restructure the industry, improve the technological level, vigorously shift to digital technology, focus on platform industries, particularly mechanical, manufacturing and supporting industries, raise the economy's autonomy, and be capable of

intensively and efficiently participating in global value chains. To prioritize the development of hi-tech and environmentally friendly industries. To develop defense and security industries in combination with civilian service. To rely on new and modern technologies to develop those industries that still enjoy an advantage (agro-processing, textile and garment, leather and footwear, etc.), generate job opportunities, produce exportables, and make major contributions to the nation's added value. To relocate industries in territorial areas more rationally; and to improve performance of hi-tech zones, economic zones and industrial zones. To elevate the construction sector's scientific and technological level to a capacity sufficient to design and implement sizeable, sophisticated and modern construction works, and competitive both domestically and internationally.

To continue implementing efficiently the guidelines on restructuring agriculture, and agricultural and rural economic development in linkage with building a new-type countryside toward an eco-agriculture, a modern countryside

and advanced farmers. To attach importance to developing a major commodity-producing agriculture with hi-tech applications; and to promote potentials and advantages of individual regions and localities. To closely align agriculture with industry and services; and production with storage, processing, consumption, trade branding, and improvement of agricultural produce in value chains. To encourage the development of the household economy and cooperative economy whose core is constituted by cooperatives, attract investments from businesses and improve State administration in order to raise the productivity, quality and efficiency of agricultural production, adapt to climate change and ensure food hygiene and safety. To develop a system of agricultural and rural infrastructures; to connect rural areas with urban areas; and to continue pushing forward the execution of national target programs on building an improved new-type countryside, building a cultured lifestyle and model new-type countryside, and protecting the eco-environment.

To strongly develop the services sector on the basis of application of modern scientific and

technological achievements, particularly high value-added services. To focus on vigorously developing such services as tourism, commerce, telecommunications, IT, transport, logistics, technical services, legal counseling services, etc. To modernize and expand financial, banking, insurance and securities services, healthcare, education and training, and scientific and technological services, and cultural and sport services, etc. To set up the provision of professional, advanced and modern services in conformity with international standards.

To properly put in place the Strategy on Sustainable Development of Marine Economy, in close alignment with ensuring national defense and security, safeguarding sovereignty over the sea, islands, and marine resources and environment; and to prevent and mitigate natural disasters, search and rescue, adapt to climate change, and improve the livelihoods for coastal and island populations. To well organize the unified elaboration and administration of the national sea space planning, further improve integrated and specialized management mechanisms over the sea and islands.

To heighten the effectiveness and efficiency of sea-related law enforcement and protection of the Homeland's sea and island sovereignty. To promote the development of marine economic sectors, and of coastal economic zones, industrial zones and cities. To boost the training of human resources, particularly high-quality human resources, for the marine economic sector. To step up scientific and technological research and application as well as survey of marine resources and environment; and to establish a sea and island digital database, and improve capacity in monitoring the marine environment, and in forecasting sea and coastal natural disasters and climate change.

To elaborate a strategy and improve institutions for urban development and urban economic development as a driving force for the development of individual regions and localities; and to enhance administration over urban areas, develop satellite cities, and curb the tendency of over-concentration in megacities. To build modern and civilized cities and smart cities in diverse forms and with characteristic architectural and cultural identities of each and every locality.

To continue with enhanced effectuation of strategic breakthroughs in infrastructural system construction synchronized with the construction of some modern works. To prioritize investment in and soon bring into operation those key infrastructural works and projects in in-land, rail, maritime and air routes that connect domestic and international economic zones, regions and centers; to develop energy infrastructures, especially renewable energy ones, ensuring energy security and sufficient and stable supply of energy for the economy and social needs; to develop a system of multi-target-oriented water irrigations and ensure water security in association with natural disasters control; reserve more resources for adaptation to climate change; construct concerted and modern infrastructures in urban areas, particularly megacities; and introduce leapfrogs in developing IT and telecommunications infrastructures as well as in building and connecting national databases, etc. To enact mechanisms for enhanced mobilization and efficient use of social resources, and diversify forms of investment in infrastructural development domains.

To raise quality of regional zoning; innovate and further improve regional administration institutions toward efficiency, best promotion of potentials and advantages of individual regions, and intensified intra-regional and inter-regional alignment. To rationally merge a number of commune-and district-level administrative units that meet new development conditions and requirements. To innovate mechanisms for decentralization, devolution and delegation of power in association with delineated and enhanced responsibilities of both the central and local levels.

IV- COMPREHENSIVE AND SYNCHRONOUS IMPROVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS, AND DEVELOPMENT OF A SOCIALIST-ORIENTED MARKET ECONOMY

1. To unify and raise understanding on the development of a socialist-oriented market economy

A socialist-oriented market economy is our country's overarching economic paradigm in the period of transition to socialism. It is a modern

and internationally integrated market economy that operates fully and synchronously after market economic laws, under the management of a socialist law-governed State and the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam; ensuring the socialist orientation for the goal of “a prosperous people and a strong, democratic, equitable and advanced country” in line with individual periods of the country’s development. Vietnam’s socialist-oriented market economy is characterized by multiple forms of ownership and multiple economic sectors, in which the State economic sector plays the dominant role; the collective and cooperative economic sector enjoys constant consolidation and development; the private economic sector operates as an important engine; and the foreign-invested economic sector is encouraged to develop in keeping with socio-economic development strategies, schemes and plans.

The State economic sector is the essential tool and material force for the State to stabilize the macro economy, direct, regulate, lead and push economic and social development, and overcome

flaws of market mechanisms. The State's economic resources are utilized in conformity with the country's development strategies, schemes and plans and distributed basically in accordance with market mechanisms. State-owned enterprises focus on key domains, vital geographic areas, and national defense and security; operate under market mechanisms and apply internationally standardized and modernized governance; take economic efficiency as the main criterion of appraisal, and compete on an equal footing with enterprises of the other economic sectors.

The collective economy, the cooperative economy, cooperatives and co-op teams operate on a vast scope, playing the role of a services provider for their members; align and coordinate production and business activities, protect their members' interests and enable them to increase productivity and production and business efficiency, and develop sustainably. Alignment among cooperatives is to be enhanced and formation of their associations or unions promoted.

The private economic sector is encouraged to thrive in all domains and areas that are not

forbidden by the law, and is supported to develop into powerful and highly competitive private economic companies and groups. Private enterprises are motivated to cooperate and link with State-owned enterprises, cooperatives and household economic units; and to develop joint stock firms involving broad participation of all social actors, particularly working individuals.

The foreign-invested economic sector represents an important component of the national economy, and plays a major role in soliciting sources of investment, technology and modern modes of management, and expanding export market reach.

In a socialist-oriented market economy, the State, the market and the society are closely intertwined. The State establishes and completes institutions, protects the rights to property and business, and maintains macro-economic stability and major balances of the economy; creates an enabling, open and transparent environment for enterprises, social organizations and the market to operate; regulates, directs and promotes economic development, aligns economic development with cultural and social development, ensured

social security and livelihood for the population, environmental protection, and ensured national defense and security. The State governs the economy by laws, mechanisms, policies, strategies, schemes, plans, standards, quotas and State economic forces in keeping with the market economy's requirements and laws. The market plays a decisive role in pricing goods and services; generates motivation for efficient mobilization and distribution of resources; regulates production and circulation; regulates enterprises' operations, and liquidate weak enterprises. It is the role of social organizations to bridge and coordinate activities, tackle emerging problems among members; represent and protect members' interests in relations with other actors and stakeholders; provide members with supporting services; reflect aspirations and interests of the population of all strata to the State, and take part in counter-arguing State laws, mechanisms and policies, and in overseeing law enforcement by State agencies and the pool of State cadres and officials.

2. To continue completing concerted institutions of a socialist-oriented market economy, and concentrating on dismantling bottlenecks

To design and implement laws, strategies, schemes and plans aimed at raising the quality and effectiveness of national governance. To establish a legal framework and an environment favorable for the promotion of development, startups, innovation, digital transformation and development of a digital economy; to support and incentivize the birth and operation of new domains and new business models. To concentrate on correcting regulations that are conflicting, overlapping and hindering economic development. To push forward reforms of administrative procedures, decentralization, devolution and delegation of power in association with tightened discipline, order and individual responsibility as well as enhanced responsibility to coordinate among different levels and sectors.

To continue completing institutions and develop fully and concertedly all factors and types of market. To consistently apply market pricing

mechanisms to goods and services, including basic public services. To develop a production factors market for the market to play a decisive role in resources mobilization, distribution and utilization. To develop a goods and services market in accordance with civilized and modern modes of organization and transaction as well as e-commerce. To develop synchronously and improve the performance of the financial and money markets, stock exchange and insurance market, etc. on the digital platform and with modern infrastructures, technologies and modes of transaction. To vigorously develop a scientific and technological market. To develop and closely administer a real estate market; and a market for land use rights. To develop a labor market linked flexibly with reforms of wage, salary and social insurance policies. To promote the role of social and socio-professional organizations in involvement in the formation and regulation of market economic relations. To properly address inadequacies of the market mechanism, ensure social welfare and security, national defense and security, and protect the eco-environment.

To continue completing institutions, pushing forward development, and raising performance of enterprises. To expedite the treatment of State-owned enterprises' debts, divestment, equitization, and restructuring; to step up innovation, improve technological level, and apply modern corporate governance regimes with a view to raising efficiency, coupled with tight scrutinization and supervision of enterprise operations, aimed at preventing State capital and assets from losses and uneconomical use. The State is to promulgate policies to support and encourage the development in agriculture of cooperative economic models, cooperatives, small and medium-sized enterprises, household economic units and farms. To complete institutions for promoting development of private economy and incentivizing private enterprises to innovate, improve technological levels, develop human resources, expand market reach, raise income and working conditions for workers, participate in social activities, protect the environment, and exercise corporate social responsibility. To raise efficiency of public-private partnership projects in infrastructures construction.

To prioritize foreign-invested projects with a high technological level, being environmentally friendly and employing skilled workers; to invest in sectors and domains prioritized for development; to help local enterprises with alignment, technology transfer and enabling conditions with a view to developing and becoming effectively engaged in global value chains.

3. To build an independent and autonomous economy; and improve efficiency of international economic integration

To firmly maintain independence and autonomy in determining guidelines, policies and strategies on national economic development. To develop Vietnamese enterprises into strong ones and becoming the core of the country's economy; to solidly maintain major balances, and attach importance to ensuring economic security; and to unceasingly enhance national economic potentials. To multilateralize and diversify international economic relations rather than depending on a single market and a single partner. To raise the economy's resilience to adverse impacts caused by

external fluctuations; to proactively complete a system of safeguards benefiting the local economy, enterprises and market in conformity with international commitments. To put into practice multiple forms of international economic integration according to flexible roadmaps and suitable with the country's conditions and objectives in each and every period. To further improve the legal system in line with international conventions and international commitments that Vietnam has acceded to. To enhance training and re-training for public officials, first of all those directly engaged in international economic integration activity and dealing with international disputes, to deeply understand international law, and international trade and investment, and to be capable of operating in international settings.

V- FUNDAMENTAL AND COMPREHENSIVE INNOVATION OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, IMPROVEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES QUALITY, AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

To harmoniously formulate institutions and policies in order to effectively translate into reality

the guidelines which regard education and training together with science and technology as the primary national policy and the pivotal powerhouse for national development. To continue with concerted innovation of education and training objectives, content, programs, modes and methodologies along the line of modernity, international integration, comprehensive human development, in response to emerging requirements of socio-economic, scientific and technological development, and in relevance to the Fourth Industrial Revolution. To pay greater attention to education of morality, personality, creativity and core values, particularly education of patriotism, national pride and respect, national traditions and history, and sense of social responsibility for people of all strata, especially the younger generation; to preserve and promote the fine national cultural identity of the Vietnamese human person; to induce aspirations for a prosperous and happy nation and firm defense of the socialist Vietnamese Homeland. To link education of knowledge, morality, aesthetics and life skills with physical education and improvement of the Vietnamese human stature.

To continue improving the national education system, with special attention paid to pre-school and primary education, and create premises and ensure favorable conditions for each and every resident to have an equal chance to enjoy education gains. To consolidate and improve the quality of education universalization. To better organize post-junior-high-school channelization of students. To diversify forms of training. To promote the development of a learning society and life-long learning. To step up university education autonomy. To effectuate breakthroughs in developing higher education and improving its quality. To promote the development of high-quality occupational education facilities. To adopt mechanisms, policies and solutions on re-training workers subjected to job changes as a result of economic restructuring, technological innovation and impacts of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

To design and complete Vietnam's education development institutions and policies given conditions of the market economy and international integration, with output quality and

efficiency being the measurement. To formulate and put in place a roadmap toward free tuitions for general education students, primary and junior high school students in the first place. To further improve mechanisms and policies on developing non-State training facilities in line with the world's tendency and Vietnam's conditions on the basis of ensuring social equity and basic values of the socialist orientation. To pay adequate attention to developing education in mountain, upland, island and ethnic minority areas.

To further improve mechanisms and policies for enhancing and raising quality and efficiency of education and training units' scientific research and technology transfer. To closely associate education and training with research, development and application of new scientific and technological achievements; and to establish research centers of excellence and strong innovative groups. In parallel with upholding teachers' and education managers' positions, roles and social responsibilities, it is imperative to vigorously reform policies on their remuneration, with efforts to foster them as the key link.

To arrange and reform fundamentally the system of pedagogical training units, and synchronously put in place mechanisms, policies and solutions aimed at improving living standards, professional qualifications and quality of the pool of teachers and education managers.

The State is to continue increasing investments benefiting education and training in association with innovating mechanisms and policies for better investment efficiency. To further improve mechanisms and policies in order to promote right-track and efficient social participation in education and training. To adequately invest in high-quality and high-caliber education and training; and develop specific investment policies targeting difficulty-ridden and ethnic minority areas. To effectively implement social policies in education and training. To push forward efforts to synchronously reform and improve effectiveness and efficiency of State governance, professional management and occupational administration in education and training, and step by step effectively implement a mechanism of autonomy linked with accountability of education and training units. To build a healthy

education environment, resolutely do away with credit mania, and prevent and strictly deal with negative practices in education and training. To complete and exercise in a stable manner modes of education and training quality assessment and accreditation as well as high school graduation examinations and university, college and vocational center entrance examinations. To design and effectively carry out strategies on international cooperation and integration in education and training. To strive for ours to become a country with a strong education and training sector in the region, capable of catching up with the world's advanced level and becoming part of the international human resources training market.

VI- PROMOTION OF INNOVATION, TRANSFER, APPLICATION AND VIGOROUS DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

To continue implementing consistently the guideline that takes science and technology as a prime national policy and a key engine for the development of modern productive forces,

innovation of the growth model, and enhancement of the economy's productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness. To design strategies for the development of science and technology in conformity with the world's common trend and the country's conditions, responsive to requirements of national construction and defense at the new stage, and corresponding to the Fourth Industrial Revolution. To pay attention to concerted developing natural sciences, technical sciences and technologies, social sciences and humanities, and politico-theoretical sciences.

To continue innovating vigorously and synchronously institutions and policies regarding science and technology application and development. To enhance the capacity of the national innovation system, and restructure scientific and technological research programs toward taking businesses as the center and efficient service to national construction and defense as the objective. To review and rearrange the system of science and technology entities in close linkage with comprehensive innovation of policies regarding scientific and technological

human resources. To increase investment in science and technology development in keeping with the market mechanism and on the basis of rational mobilization of resources from the State, businesses and individuals. To support and incentivize individuals, organizations and businesses to invest in science and technology research, development, transfer and application. To shift mechanisms on science and technology investment and financial administration under the principle of order-placement and based on end results and effects. It is the responsibility of all sectors and authorities at all levels to promote development and application of scientific and technological advances in areas under their respective jurisdictions.

To develop a number of spearhead sciences and technologies, directly enabling the solution of urgent problems in conformity with the country's conditions and resources. To prioritize the transfer of scientific and technological advances to and their application in primordial economic, social, cultural, human, defense and security domains. To develop digital infrastructures and ensure

cybersecurity, facilitate the population and businesses to favorably and safely access digital resources, and build big data bases. To remove roadblocks in time, and effectively implement policies on training, fostering, attracting, properly employing and remunerating the contingent of scientific and technological professionals, in particular leading experts and talents in science and technology. To continue developing a science and technology market, and supporting the commercialization of scientific and technological research gains. To raise the efficiency of activities regarding standards, metrology, quality, intellectual property, and science and technology information and statistics.

To intensify international cooperation and integration in science and technology. To diversify international cooperation, with priority given to cooperation with strategic partners. To connect international cooperation in science and technology with all fields of social and economic life, and national defense and security. To design policies supporting international academic relations and exchanges.

VII- FORMATION AND PROMOTION OF THE VIETNAMESE CULTURAL VALUE AND HUMAN PERSON'S STRENGTH

To focus on studying, identifying and establishing a national values system and a system of cultural values and human norms attached to the preservation and development of the Vietnamese family values system in the new period. To pay attention to educating, fostering and protecting children, adolescents and infants. To intensify education in patriotism, national pride, national traditions and history, and sense of social responsibility for all strata of the population, particularly the youth. To enforce breakthrough solutions to effectively curb moral and lifestyle downgrading and drive back social negative practices and social vices. To protect and promote long-lasting positive values in the Vietnamese cultural traditions. To enhance education and heighten awareness of the sense of respect for and compliance with the law, protection of the environment, and preservation of the Vietnamese national cultural identity, especially

for the younger generation. To overcome step by step limitations of the Vietnamese human person; and to cultivate the Vietnamese human person of the new times, who combines closely and harmoniously traditional values with modern values.

To enact mechanisms, policies and solutions for creating a truly clean and wholesome cultural environment, and improving conditions for the people's cultural enjoyment. To promote the entire people's sense of self-consciousness in setting and realizing social sanctions, stipulations and conventions, and ensure equity in cultural opportunities and enjoyment. To narrow down the gaps in development levels and cultural life among geographical areas and regions and social strata, and to pay particular attention to hinterlands, remote areas, regions inhabited by minority ethnic groups, and industrial parks... To overcome manifestations of credit mania and formalism, and put into practice cultural norms of comfortable, happy, progressive and advanced Vietnamese families. To uphold the family's role in nurturing and educating the younger generation. To bring

into play positive and humane elements of religions and beliefs. To criticize and prevent negative and superstitious manifestations. To design and exercise norms of culture in leadership and management. To attach importance to creating a public office cultural environment that is healthy, democratic, united and humane; and to push back red tape, factionalism, disunity, opportunism and vulgar pragmatism. To cultivate cultures of enterprises, businesspeople and business.

To focus on enhancing the quality and efficiency of cultural, literary and art activities of different types. To work out plans, mechanisms and solutions for addressing properly relations between preservation and promotion of traditional national cultural and historical values in human cultivation and socio-economic development. To attach importance to heightening ideological and artistic values while ensuring freedom and democracy in literary and art creation; to encourage new findings that enrich the Vietnamese cultural identity; and to check deviations and cases of running after vulgar tastes. To attend to

and facilitate the development of minority ethnic groups' culture, literature and arts. To continue innovating the operational content and modes of literature and arts associations, and rally thereinto large numbers of literary and art professionals; and to encourage freedom of creation, and enforce copyright.

To develop urgently, in a selected and focused manner, a cultural industry and cultural services based on identification and promotion of the Vietnamese culture's soft power and efficient application of the values, quintessence and new achievements of the world's culture, science, engineering and technology. To link cultural development with tourism development, and make tourism a spearhead economic sector while protecting and preserving cultural resources for future generations. To form a professional, humane and modern press and communication sector. To enact properly the planning and development of the press and communication system. To arrange the publication, printing and distribution sector in the direction of compactness, quality and modernization. To enhance management

and development of different types of Internet-based communication and information. To resolutely combat and discard harmful, distortional and reactionary products and information that negatively influence socio-political stability and fine traditions and customs.

To continue innovating comprehensively the Party's leadership substance and modes, and improve the State's governance effectiveness and efficiency regarding culture. To increase investment in, and exploitation and optimization of cultural resources along with innovating governance substance and modes, and overcome fragmented and inefficient investment; to enhance scrutinization and supervision, and ensure high investment efficiency in the cultural field. To innovate and complete cultural institutions from the central to the grassroots levels with ensured efficiency. To train and develop a contingent of leaders, directors, managers and advisors in the fields of culture, literature and arts, especially key cadres, having substantive cultural knowledge, qualities, prowess, professional capacity, and assignment relevance. To review the entire system

of culture, literature and arts training schools, and innovate and modernize the training process, content and modes with a view to overcoming basically in five to ten years shortages in cultural workers. To engage proactively and actively in international cultural integration, and make Vietnam an attractive destination in international cultural exchanges. To acquire selectively the cultural quintessence of humankind in keeping with Vietnamese realities while proactively enhancing the capacity of people of different strata, the youth and adolescents in particular, in resisting outlandish and harmful cultural products; and to gradually introduce Vietnamese culture to the world.

VIII- MANAGEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, AND ENSURING OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND EQUITY

To adequately aware of and ensure the socialist orientation of social policies. To enhance social development management, and ensure social progress and equity and the sustainability

of social policies, especially regarding social welfare, social security and human security. To strive synchronously and comprehensively for objectives related to the economy, social progress and equity, and environment, and on such a basis innovate and rationalize resources distribution targeting higher social development efficiency. To design and execute concerted institutions and policies on social development and sustainable and harmonious social development management.

On the basis of astute forecasts on trends of social structure changes in our country in the coming years, to elaborate appropriate social policies and social development management policies, harmoniously settle social relations, control social stratification and handle in time and efficiently social risks, contradictions and conflicts, ensure social order and safety, and protect the people's lawful and legitimate rights and interests. To link economic development policies with social policies, pay attention to social work, and raise the quality of the people's life. To innovate mechanisms on mobilization, distribution and

diversification of resources for social policies enforcement in keeping with the needs and interests of different population strata and social groups, and ensure equality in development opportunities, particularly regarding the informal sector labor force.

To further improve and properly translate into practice laws and policies benefiting persons with meritorious service on the basis of resources from the State and the society, ensuring them and their families of a living standard comparable to or higher than the average in their localities. To ensure budget balances for continued increase of social allowances and preferential allowances to persons with meritorious service, settle radically entitlements to persons with meritorious service; and to upgrade “paying debts of gratitude” projects.

To reform wage and salary policies toward alignment with changes in the market price of labor, corresponding to rates of economic growth and labor productivity increase, ensuring the “distribution according to labor” principle, and incentivizing increases in labor productivity

and efficiency. To pay attention to improving social welfare and social security, and working to meet the people's basic and essential needs in terms of housing, travel, education, healthcare, and employment, etc.

To develop the labor market, and target sustainable employment. To establish principles on labor utilization and management in keeping with market development, and cultivate harmonious, stable and progressive industrial relations. To raise the quality and efficiency of sending Vietnamese guest workers overseas for contract employment, prioritizing the sending of skilled technical workers for employment in high-income and safe markets, and continued tapping of these workers after their repatriation based on ensuring the structure and quality of local human resources. To innovate the unemployment insurance policy toward enhanced training and re-training of workers for productive participation in the labor market. To shift labor structure in keeping with economic structure, increase the rate of formal sector labor, and focus on ensuring employment for informal sector workers,

particularly those in agriculture experiencing trade changes.

To develop a comprehensive social security system targeting all-people coverage through policies on risk prevention, minimization and resolution, and ensured support for disadvantaged groups. To reform the multi-layered social insurance system based on the “payment - enjoyment” and “sharing - sustainability” principles. To concertedly put in place solutions for sustainable multidimensional poverty reduction, ensuring minimum living standards and basic services. To raise the quality in building a new-type countryside, efficiently deploy the 2020-2030 program for socio-economic development in areas inhabited by minority ethnic groups and mountain regions, and narrow down the rich-poor gaps among regions, areas and ethnic groups.

To design and implement effectively population and development policies, make full use of, and optimize advantages of the golden population period while getting prepared for population ageing, raise the quality of the population coupled with raising the quality of human resources,

and ensure a rational population growth rate and gender balances at birth. To ensure higher-quality elaboration and effective enforcement of policies related to nutrition and food safety, protect, care for and improve the health and physical stature of the Vietnamese human person, and ensure health administration, protection and care to the entire population. To raise the quality of medical services, and protect and care for maternal and child health. To innovate healthcare financing mechanisms and the medical services management and supply system. To develop human, scientific and technological medical resources. To improve the quality of medical examination and treatment, overcome hospital overloads, and develop online medical examination and treatment. To enhance capacity and proactiveness in epidemic prevention and counteraction coupled with comprehensive innovation of the healthcare system, particularly preventive health care. To properly and efficiently mobilize social participation and contribution in the medical field, ensuring equality between State and non-State medical entities, build and develop

family doctor's models, and vigorously develop pharmaceutical and medical equipment industries. To enforce properly the "2011-2030 master project on developing the physical strength and stature of the Vietnamese human person." To develop all-people physical education and sports with a view to improving the people's health as a basis for developing high-record physical exercises and sports. To redouble efforts for preventing and combating social vices, and ensure traffic safety, and food and drug safety.

IX- EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT AND USE
OF LAND AND OTHER RESOURCES,
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,
AND PROACTIVE ADAPTATION
TO CLIMATE CHANGE

To design strategies and complete the system of institutions for the efficient management and use of resources, with land being the focus. To improve the system of land-related laws and policies, raise the quality of land use zoning and planning, and modernize land cadastre and

land-related public services. To ensure unity, uniformity, sustainability, efficiency and economy in land use. To develop a wholesome land use right market with attention paid to the agricultural land use right market, and curb land speculation. To continue innovating mechanisms and policies promoting agricultural land accumulation and concentration, overcome fragmentation, and facilitate investment inflows to and application of mechanization and high technologies in agricultural production. To raise land use efficiency, prevent desertification and wastefulness in land use, enhance management, and overcome land deterioration. To effectuate strict management and efficient use of public land and land with State agricultural and forest farm origins. To intensify inspection and control of land management and use, and uncover in time and settle once and for all land-related violations, disputes and encroachments. To resolutely check and severely sanction corruption, profiteering and other acts causing losses of land-related budget revenues. To further improve basic surveys and assessments on land, water, forest, marine and

mineral resources, and on biodiversity, and establish their data bases.

To elaborate a national strategy on water security. To further improve policies, laws and especially financing mechanisms on water resources exploitation and utilization, ensuring equity, efficiency and sustainability on the principles of market economy and aggregate water management, and strictly ensure water security, in particular domestic clean water.

To design systems and mechanisms to monitor resources, the environment and climate change, and forecast and forewarn natural calamities, pollution, environmental disasters and epidemics. To deploy plans for curbing radically the destruction and depletion of resources and pollution of the environment caused by production entities, industrial parks and urban centers. To improve the people's living environment and conditions. To focus on waste treatment and promotion of reuse and recycling of wastes and retrieval of waste-sourced energy linked to shaping of circular and continuous production chains. To mobilize and prioritize resources, and concertedly

undertake project and non-project solutions for environmental protection and climate change adaptation. To enhance capabilities in climate change research and monitoring, in hydrometeorological forecasting and natural calamity alerting, and in proactive climate change mitigation, alleviation, resilience and adaptation. To redress the work of protection, inspection, control and handling of violations in resources and environment management and in climate change adaptation. To intensify control over resources exploitation, resource-intensive sectors and businesses, and sources of pollution and greenhouse gas emission. To combat, check and sanction severely violations of laws on resources and the environment, and repel environment pollution and transgression, resources deterioration and biodiversity degradation.

To move ahead with proactive and active international cooperation in information sharing and coordination in research, management, exploitation and efficient and sustainable use of resources, in ensuring ecological, environmental, water and food security, and in climate change

adaptation, while minimizing adverse impacts of globalization and international integration. To deliver on international commitments and join the international community in climate change adaptation and global ecosystem protection. To intensify communication, dissemination and education of laws on resources, the environment, natural calamity control and mitigation, and climate change adaptation, conduct related basic research, and train corresponding quality human resources.

X- STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY, AND FIRM SAFEGUARDING OF THE SOCIALIST VIETNAMESE HOMELAND

To bring into full play the aggregate strength of the whole nation and the entire political system coupled with the strength of our times, and maximize the sympathy and support of the international community for firm safeguarding of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Homeland, defense of the Party, the State, the people, the socialist

system, national culture, and State and national interests; to steadily maintain a peaceful environment, political stability, State security and human security; and to build an orderly, disciplined, safe and wholesome society for the country's development along the socialist orientation. Consolidation of national defense and security and firm safeguarding of the socialist Vietnamese Homeland constitute an essential and constant task of the Party, the State, the political system and the entire people, with the People's Army and People's Public Security Forces as the core. To combat determinedly and foil all sabotage plots and activities by hostile forces. To pay attention to security and safety as part of primary factors in the life of the population. To assert "proactive prevention" as the main task. To timely and efficiently respond to non-traditional security threats, particularly in terms of rescue, relief, and natural calamity and epidemics prevention and combat. To design stratagems for early and distance prevention of war and conflict dangers. To exert utmost efforts for conflict and war prevention and dispute resolution by peaceful

means in conformity with international law. To struggle with determination and persistence to firmly defend independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, airspace and seaspace; and to firmly preserve a peaceful and stable environment for development.

To intensify national defense and security potentialities; to build and bring into full play a “people’s heart fighting disposition” in an all-people defense and a people’s security; to form and firmly consolidate an all-people defense disposition and a people’s security disposition. To closely and efficiently combine economic, cultural, social and external relations factors with defense and security factors, and vice versa. To specify and practice efficiently relations between the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese Homeland in the socio-economic development strategy and the national defense strategy; in the economic, cultural, social, defense, security and external relations fields; and in the different geographical areas, regions and strategic localities, as well as in each and every concrete task, program and plan.

To forge the People's Army and People's Public Security Forces revolutionary, standardized, elite and gradually modernized, with a number of arms, services and forces going straight to modernization. To build the People's Army and People's Public Security Forces to basically become by 2025 elite, streamlined and strong, and create solid premises for them to become by 2030 revolutionary, standardized, elite, modernized, and steadfast politically, ideologically, morally, organizationally and in terms of personnel. To cultivate Party committees, organizations, cadres and members in the Army and Public Security Forces with absolute loyalty to the Homeland, Party, State and people, steadfastness in the Party's revolutionary objectives and ideals, ensured high aggregate quality and fighting strength, and relevance to task requirements in all circumstances. To build powerful reserves and strong militia and self-defense forces in all areas, regions and at sea. To pay attention to building grassroots social order and safety forces capable of meeting grassroots security and order assignments. To build and consolidate land

borders of peace, friendship, cooperation and development; and to enhance law enforcement capacity for forces operating in border, sea and island areas.

To build and develop modern and dual-use defense industry and security industry, meeting national defense requirements while making important contributions to socio-economic development; to build and solidify border, sea and island defense lines; and to materialize mechanisms for mobilizing local and social resources for the building of defense and security potentials in defensive zones. To take the initiative to make preparations in all fields, with different scenarios ready for firmly defending independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity and steadily maintaining State security and social order and safety in all eventualities.

To continue and develop theoretical research on defense, military and security issues, military arts, and arts of State security and social security protection in the new situation. To enhance strategic forecasting capacity and solidly maintain strategic proactiveness; and to avoid passivity and

unpreparedness in any circumstance. To innovate and raise the quality and efficiency of education and upgrade of defense and security knowledge to cadres, public officials, contracted public employees and the entire people, ensuring relevance to individual target groups. To attach importance to educating, unifying and raising awareness about partners and adversaries; and to firmly grasp guidelines, viewpoints and task requirements regarding national defense in the new situation. To uphold the sense of responsibility and revolutionary vigilance in implementing national defense and security tasks. To pay attention to proper execution of policies on the armed forces and “rear policies” targeting families of soldiers and public security members. To continue innovating mechanisms and policies, and improving measures to attract and train talents and quality human resources meeting requirements of national defense tasks in the new situation.

To continue implementing comprehensively and synchronously the Strategy on Homeland Defense, National Defense Strategy, Military Strategy, National Security Protection Strategy, National

Borders Defense Strategy, Strategy on National Defense in Cyberspace, National Cyberspace Security Strategy and other specialized defense and security strategies. To amend and further improve the system of laws, mechanisms and policies targeting and related to national defense and security in the new conditions. To engage in proactive and enhanced cooperation and raise the efficiency of international integration in defense and security.

To firmly maintain and strengthen the Party's absolute and direct leadership in all dimensions and the State's centralized and unified governance over the People's Army and People's Public Security Forces as well as over the cause of national defense and security. To raise the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of Party work and political work in the People's Army and People's Public Security Forces to meet requirements of building politically steadfast people's armed forces as the core in national defense, security and Homeland safeguarding in the new situation. To enhance information and education, and heighten the awareness and sense of responsibility of the

entire Party, people and armed forces, of all levels and sectors, of each and every Party cadre and member and resident toward the task of strengthening national defense and security and safeguarding the Homeland.

XI- CONCERTED, CREATIVE AND EFFICIENT
DEPLOYMENT OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS
ACTIVITY, AND PROACTIVE, ACTIVE,
COMPREHENSIVE AND IN-DEPTH
INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION

To consistently exercise the foreign policy of independence, autonomy, peace, friendship, cooperation, development, and diversification and multilateralization of external relations. To ensure to the utmost State and national interests on the basis of fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and international law, equality, cooperation and mutual benefit. To combine the nation's strength with that of the times, and be proactive and active in comprehensive and in-depth international integration; Vietnam is a

friend, a reliable partner, and an active and responsible member of the international community.

To ensure the Party's unified leadership and guidance and the State's centralized governance over external relations activity and international integration. On the basis of cooperation intertwined with struggle, to continue raising the efficiency of external relations activity and international integration in the State and national interests, and safeguard firmly the socialist Vietnamese Homeland. To continue promoting the pioneering role of external relations activity in shaping and preserving solidly an environment of peace and stability, mobilizing external resources for national development, and heightening the country's status and prestige. To build a comprehensive and modern diplomacy upon three pillars, namely the Party's external relations activity, the State's diplomatic activity, and people-to-people external relations activity.

To boost bilateral external relations and uplift the multilateral external relations caliber. To proactively participate and promote Vietnam's role in multilateral mechanisms, particularly ASEAN,

the United Nations, APEC, the Mekong Subregion, and other regional and international cooperation frameworks, in issues and mechanisms of strategic importance, in keeping with specific requirements, capacity and conditions. To attach importance to developing traditional relations of cooperation and friendship with neighboring countries; and to work proactively, actively and responsibly with other ASEAN countries for a united and strong Community and for ASEAN's firmly maintained centrality in the regional security architecture. To further strengthen and deepen bilateral cooperative relations with partners, particularly strategic partners, comprehensive partners and other important partners, creating a state of interwoven interests and enhancing mutual trust. To participate proactively and actively in multilateral mechanisms on defense and security along a new thinking about Homeland safeguarding. With determination and persistence, to combat and foil all hostile forces' plots and actions interfering in the internal affairs and encroaching upon the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, national security and political

stability of our country. To continue pushing for the settlement of issues related to the sea, and security and safety of navigation and overflight, on the basis of international law, particularly the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. To consolidate borders of peace, security, cooperation and development; and to solve outstanding issues related to land borders with neighboring countries.

To be proactive and active in international integration, handle properly relations between national independence and autonomy on the one hand and international integration on the other; and to promote comprehensive, in-depth, flexible and efficient international integration in our State and national interests, and ensure national independence, autonomy and sovereignty. To link closely the process of proactive, active, comprehensive and in-depth international integration with enhancement of the entire society's aggregate strength and mobilization of its potentials; and to innovate and complete domestic institutions, and raise the country's autonomous, competitive and adaptive capacity. To boost and

heighten the quality and efficiency of international integration in social affairs, environment, science and technology, education and training, culture, tourism and other fields. To actively deliver on regional and international commitments, in integration with socio-economic development strategies, policies, plans and programs. To take a proactive part in, make active contributions to, uphold Vietnam's role in building and defining multilateral institutions and the international politico-economic order, and fully honor international commitments and trade agreements to which the country has been a signatory. To expand relations and boost cooperation with political and social forces and the people of other countries, striving for peace, national independence, democracy, development cooperation, and social progress.

To enhance strategic research, forecasting and advising related to external relations, and avoid passivity and unpreparedness. To innovate the content and methods and improve effectiveness of out-bound and in-bound information and citizen protection, and put in place more comprehensively

and energetically the work on overseas Vietnamese. To improve the prowess, qualities and capacity as well as professional, innovative and creative workstyle of the external relations and international integration staff; to proactively adapt to fluctuations of the situation; and to enhance mechanisms for close coordination among external relations channels and agencies with a view to boosting external relations and international integration and raising the efficiency thereof.

XII- PROMOTION OF THE GREAT ALL-NATION UNITY STRENGTH, SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND THE PEOPLE'S OWNERSHIP RIGHT

1. Promotion of the great all-nation unity strength

All activities of the political system, Party cadres and members, public officials and contracted public employees are to serve the people's interests. To handle harmoniously interest relations in the society; to protect the people's lawful and legitimate rights and interests;

and to constantly improve and raise the people's material and spiritual living standards.

To build the working class modern and strong; and to raise workers' political prowess, education and vocational levels, occupational skills, industrial workstyle and labor discipline in conformity with the Fourth Industrial Revolution. To enhance political and ideological information and education for the working class. To care for the material and spiritual life, housing conditions and social welfare of workers; and to protect their lawful and legitimate rights and interests. To innovate the organization and operation of trade unions in line with labor structures, workers' needs and aspirations, and international integration requirements; to focus on properly playing the role as representative and defender of the lawful and legitimate rights and interests of workers and workers' collectives. To orientate and manage properly the birth and operation of workers' organizations in enterprises outside the existing trade unions.

To bring into play the farmer's role as the key actor in the process of developing agriculture

and rural economy in association with building a new-type countryside. To link peasantry-building with agricultural development and the rural industrialization and urbanization process, and enable rural inhabitants to become urban dwellers without resulting in large-scale migration. To design reasonable policies to switch rural labor to non-agricultural sectors. To mobilize and promote all resources from farmers and rural areas in addition to other resources for realizing successfully models of an eco-agriculture, a modern countryside and advanced farmers.

To forge an ever-growing and high quality intelligentsia meeting national development requirements in the new situation. To enact mechanisms for promoting democracy and freedom of creation and upholding morality and responsibility in scientific research. To prioritize investment in developing infrastructures and working, research and innovation environments for intellectuals. To ensure proper use and adequate remuneration of talents, highly qualified Vietnamese scientific and technological workers at home and abroad, especially leading scientists and those capable of

taking charge of scientific and technological assignments of particular importance. To reserve genuine respect and create conditions for experts and intellectuals to raise the efficiency of their consulting and counter-argumentation activities.

To develop a quantitatively and qualitatively forceful contingent of business people who are characterized by the spirit of dedication to the nation, standard cultural behavior, progressive morality, and high managerial and entrepreneurial skills. To create an enabling environment and conditions for entrepreneurs to engage in innovative startups and healthy business, and contribute their talents. To encourage entrepreneurs to exercise their social responsibility and take part in social development. To honor and reward in time and appropriately those with many contributions to national construction and defense.

To enhance education of the younger generation in revolutionary ideals, ethics and cultured lifestyle, in elevating their sense of patriotism and national pride, and in nurturing dreams, ambitions and thirst to rise; to uphold the sense of responsibility toward the country and society;

to create environments and conditions for them to engage in learning, working, recreation and self-forging so as to develop in a healthy, comprehensive and harmonious manner, intellectually, physically and aesthetically alike. To incentivize the younger generation to pioneer in learning, creative labor, startup, self-establishment, and mastering modern scientific and technological knowledge, and promoting their important role in national construction and defense. To care for the fostering, education and comprehensive development of children and ensure their rights; and to reserve the best conditions and most thoughtful care for children - the future of the country.

To promote among women of various social strata the traditions, potentials, strengths, owners' spirit, and aspirations to rise. To forge the Vietnamese woman of the new age. To raise quality of female resources in response to requirements of sustainable development and international integration. To enhance programs which help develop and update knowledge and skills for women in difficult circumstances and women in ethnic minority areas and mountain regions.

To further improve and well enforce laws and policies on women, children and gender equality. To resolutely and severely address in keeping with the law social vices, and acts of violence, trafficking and offenses against women and children.

To motivate war veterans and public security retirees to bring into play their nature and traditions as “Uncle Ho’s Soldiers” and Revolutionary Vietnamese People’s Public Security Forces in building and defending the Party, the State, the people and the socialist system, defending the Party’s ideological foundations, combating and refuting erroneous and hostile viewpoints, and helping each other in economic endeavors for livelihood improvement. To enhance their role in educating the younger generation in patriotism and revolutionary traditions, and contributing to laying and consolidating political foundations, and building a clean and strong Party and political system.

To draw on the wisdom and experience in life, labor and learning of the elderly in the society, community and family. To continue cultivating

model families with “exemplary grandparents and parents, dutiful children and grandchildren, harmonious husband and wife, and united and caring brothers and sisters.” To respect, protect and care for the elderly. To sponsor and help difficulty-ridden, lonely and supportless elders.

To ensure equality, unity, and mutual respect and assistance for shared development among ethnic groups. To ensure efficient mobilization, distribution, utilization and management of resources for development investment, creating radical economic, cultural and social changes in areas densely populated by minority ethnic groups. To attach importance to specificities of different minority ethnic regions in designing and enforcing policies related to minority ethnic groups. To enact mechanisms for promoting the activeness and self-reliance will of ethnic minority compatriots in socio-economic development and multi-dimensional and sustainable poverty reduction. To care for the cultivation of cadres and eminent persons in minority ethnic localities. To severely punish all plots and actions aimed at

splitting and undermining the great all-nation unity bloc.

To motivate, unite and rally religious organizations, dignitaries and believers to lead a good life, both secularly and religiously, and to make active contributions to national construction and defense. To provide religious organizations with guarantees to operate in accordance with legal stipulations and their charters and rules recognized by the State. To draw on religions' fine cultural and ethical values and resources for national development. To resolutely combat and severely address elements abusing religions and acting against the Party, the State and the socialist system; sowing division, and sabotaging unity among religious communities and the great all-nation unity bloc.

To assist Vietnamese residing overseas in securing a steady legal status, in economic development, life improvement, and social integration in their countries of residence. To raise work efficiency in citizen protection and administration of our guest workers and students... To create conditions for compatriots residing

overseas to preserve the Vietnamese language and national cultural identity, and uphold national pride and self-respect. To provide them with adequate information about the situation in home country, help them turn their thoughts to the Homeland, think and act in keeping with State and national interests, and enact policies that harness their resources to actively contribute to national construction and defense.

To enhance the role and responsibility of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations as the political core in forging the great all-nation unity bloc, rallying and motivating the people to boost patriotic emulation drives, pushing ahead the campaign “The entire people united to build a new-type countryside and advanced urban centers,” and practice democracy and enhance social consensus. To innovate the organization and operational content and methods of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations, and heighten the sense of responsibility of their contingent of cadres heading energetically toward the grassroots and populated locations. To exercise properly their role in oversight and

counter-argumentation, and as a representative and defender of the lawful and legitimate rights and interests of members, and take an active part in building the Party and State, and ramping up people-to-people external relations. To build a “people’s heart fighting disposition,” and promote the people’s strength of unity and consensus at home and overseas for national construction and defense.

2. Promotion of socialist democracy, and ensuring of the people’s ownership right

To continue concretizing and completing institutions for the exercise of democracy in the spirit of the *Platform on national construction in the period of transition to socialism (amended and developed in 2011)* and the 2013 Constitution, and ensure that all State powers belong to the people. To properly and efficiently materialize direct democracy and representative democracy, particularly democracy at the grassroots. To implement properly and efficiently the motto “The people know, the people discuss, the people do, the people check, the people oversee, and the people benefit.”

The Party to exercise leadership, the State to assume governance, and the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations to act as the core for the people's execution of their right to ownership. Party committees and organizations, organizations in the political system, and the pool of Party cadres and members, public officials and contracted public employees to set examples in practicing democracy, abiding by the law, and upholding social morality. The Party and the State to promulgate guidelines, stances, policies and laws as political and legal foundations for respect, ensuring and protection of the people's right to ownership. To uphold the people's role as the key player and the centerpiece in the national development strategy and the whole process of national construction and defense. To promote the people's socio-political activeness, wisdom, rights and responsibility for participation in Party building and rectification, building the socialist law-governed State, the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations, and forging the contingent of Party cadres and members, and

public officials; to inspire the people to take part in economic development; to contribute to social governance through socio-political organizations, socio-professional organizations and community self-management activities, and cultural cultivation, management and enjoyment; and to build an all-people national defense, a people's security and a people's diplomacy linked to the all-people defense disposition, the people's security disposition, and the "people's heart fighting disposition." To address in time and strictly organizations and individuals abusing democracy to incite internal disturbances, socio-political instability or infringements upon democracy to the detriment of the people's right to ownership.

XIII- BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT OF A SOCIALIST LAW-GOVERNED VIETNAMESE STATE

To continue building and improving a socialist law-governed Vietnamese State of the people, by the people and for the people under the Party's

leadership as the central task in innovating the political system. To raise the capacity, effectiveness and efficiency of the State's performance. To delineate more clearly the role, position, functions, duties and authority of State bodies in the exercise of legislative, executive and judiciary powers on the basis of rule-of-law principles, to ensure that State power is unified, clearly assigned and closely coordinated, and to enhance control over State power. To develop a full-fledged, opportune, concerted, uniform, feasible, disclosed, transparent and stable legal system centered on the lawful and legitimate rights and interests of the people and businesses for promoting innovation, and meeting requirements of expeditious and sustainable development.

To continue innovating the organization and operation of the National Assembly, ensuring that the National Assembly is genuinely the highest representative body of the people and the body of highest State power. To innovate the modes, raise the quality and operational efficiency of the National Assembly, promote democracy and the rule of law, and enhance professionalism in the

organization and operation of the National Assembly in exercising its law-making functions, taking decisions on important issues of the country, and conducting supreme supervision. To continue innovating the law-making processes and raising their quality, and focus on building and completing the socialist-oriented market economy institution; to respect, guarantee and protect human rights and citizens' rights; and to improve mechanisms for protection of the Constitution, for oversight and confidence-vote regarding office-bearers elected or approved by the National Assembly and People's Councils. To synchronize and align the mechanisms for oversight and social counter-argumentation of the Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations and the people. To ensure the criteria and composition of National Assembly deputies, raise their quality, and increase reasonably the number of full-time deputies; and to reduce the number of deputies working in executive and judicial agencies.

To build a democratic, law-governed, professional, modern, clean, strong, disclosed and transparent State administration in the service of the people.

To continue innovating the Government's organization and performance toward compactness, effectiveness and efficiency based on rational organization of multidisciplinary and multisectoral ministries; to fully promote the position, role, functions, duties and authority of the Government as the highest State administrative body exercising executive power, and the implementary body of the National Assembly, focusing on macro-governance, elaboration of institutions, strategies, schemes and plans; and to enhance forecasting, analysis and policy recommendation capacity based on scientific and practical foundations and in conditions of a socialist-oriented market economy. To boost decentralization and devolution of power, delineate clearly the responsibilities of the Government on the one hand and the ministries and sectors on the other, and between the Government, ministries and sectors on the one hand and the local authorities on the other; to radically overcome overlapping of functions, duties and authority; and to ensure unified State governance while promoting the proactiveness, creativeness and sense of responsibility of

individual levels and sectors. To raise the quality of public services; and to continue streamlining and re-organizing public service delivery units toward compactness and ensured quality and operational efficiency.

To continue building a professional, modern, equitable, scrupulous and honest Vietnamese judicial system in the service of the Homeland and people. Judicial operations must bear the heavy responsibility of defending justice, defending human rights and citizens' rights, defending the socialist system, and defending State interests as well as the lawful and legitimate rights and interests of organizations and individuals. To study and promulgate a strategy on building and improving a socialist law-governed Vietnamese state till 2030 and orientations till 2045, including a strategy on laws and judicial reform. To continue innovating the structures and raising the quality, operational effectiveness and efficiency, and credibility of people's courts, people's procuracies, investigative agencies, judgement enforcement agencies and other agencies and organizations involving in the judicial litigation process; to

timely and legally handle all kinds of disputes and petitions as stipulated by the law; and to effectively prevent and combat criminal activities and law violations.

To continue improving the organization of the local government in relevance to rural areas, urban centers, islands, and special administrative and economic units as stipulated by the law; and to conduct and review urban government experimentation with a view to constructing and running urban governance models toward compactness, effectiveness and efficiency. To associate and innovate the organizational apparatuses and operational mechanisms of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations at all levels. To reform State budget decentralization in the direction of clear delineation of central and local budgets, ensuring the dominant role of the central budget while upholding the proactiveness and autonomy of local budgets.

To focus on cultivating a pool of cadres and public officials with adequate qualities, capacity and credibility in the service of the people and

national development. To enhance discipline and order along with reforms in wages and salaries, entitlement and remuneration policies, and create enabling working environments and conditions to promote development-targeted innovation; and to establish mechanisms for the selection, training, attraction and proper use of talents, to encourage and protect cadres who dare to think, to say, to do, to shoulder responsibility, to innovate, to face difficulties and challenges, and to act energetically for common interests. At the same time, to enact mechanisms for the timely screening and replacement of those having failed to fulfill their duties, violated the law, public service ethics and occupational morality, been subject to disciplinary measures, and lost the people's trust.

To link closely law-making with conduct of law enforcement. To focus on resolute guidance and on reasonable investment of resources and conditions with a view to properly executing the tasks of more effective and efficient law enforcement, inspection, control, and treatment of law violations; to reform administrative procedures; to

improve organizations, reduce reasonably contact agencies, eliminate intermediaries, and streamline staffs. To promote the building of e-government and strengthen interconnectivity and frequent information exchange among authorities at different levels, and between them and the people and businesses.

XIV- BUILDING AND RECTIFICATION OF A CLEAN AND STRONG PARTY, RAISING OF ITS LEADERSHIP AND RULING CAPACITY

In the coming years, special importance is to be paid to pushing further ahead Party building and rectification in all aspects - politically, ideologically, ethically, organizationally and in terms of personnel. Focus is to be given to concerted and effective implementation of the following tasks and solutions:

1. To enhance Party building politically

To persist in Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought and constantly apply and creatively

develop them in conformity with Vietnamese reality at specific stages. To persist in the goals of national independence and socialism. To persist in the line of renewal for the goal of a prosperous people and a strong, democratic, equitable and advanced country. To maintain firmly the Party's working class nature, and persist in Party building principles. To raise the prowess, forecasting capacity and quality in elaborating guidelines and policies in keeping with Vietnamese reality and the development trend of the times. To institutionalize and concretize in time, and deploy properly and efficiently Party guidelines and stances and State policies and laws, and overcome weaknesses in leadership, guidance and implementation organization. To uphold political position and prowess, qualifications, wisdom and combativeness of Party committees and organizations as well as each and every Party cadre and member, firstly key leaders and managers at different levels, and strategic-level cadres. To practice intra-Party democracy in close association with enhanced Party discipline and order.

2. To attach importance to Party building ideologically

To continue innovating vigorously the content and modes of ideological work along the line of proactiveness, practicality, timeliness and efficiency; to raise combativeness, instructiveness and persuasiveness in the propagation and education of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, Party viewpoints and guidelines, and State policies and laws. To firmly grasp, astutely anticipate, accurately orient, and handle properly and in time ideological issues within the Party and in the society. To attach importance to collecting and orienting public opinion, and ensure ideological unity within the Party and high consensus in the society. To boost reality review and theoretical research, and further improve the system of theories on the line of renewal, socialism and the road to socialism in Vietnam. To link reality sum-ups and theoretical research with policy orientation. To implement strictly Stipulations on Democracy in politico-theoretical research, create democratic environments, encourage exploration and creation, and promote the wisdom

of organizations and individuals. To pay attention to keeping abreast of results of reality sum-ups and theoretical research; and to make timely conclusions on theoretical issues which have already become mature and clarified with a view to developing and further improving guidelines and stances on national construction and defense. To continue innovating the organizational models and operational modes of theoretical research agencies, and raise their quality and performance. To gradually deepen interactive activities on theoretical issues between our Party and certain ruling parties and parties in parliament in a number of countries and raise their efficiency. To invest duly in grooming and developing a pool of theoreticians; and to enforce adequate entitlements and policies for attracting and using properly leading experts.

To continue innovating the study and thorough grasp of Party resolutions, ensuring practicality and effectiveness. To radically innovate the curricula, content and methodology of politico-theoretical education under the motto of scientificity, practicality, creativity and modernity;

and to regularize and unify, from the central to grassroots levels, theoretical cultivating and knowledge updating for Party cadres and members, and leaders and managers at different levels, especially the strategic level, suiting different target groups, and paying attention to quality, efficiency and tightened discipline and order. To enhance protection of the Party's ideological foundations, and determinedly and frequently combat and refute erroneous, hostile and politically opportunistic viewpoints; and to combat, check and repel politico-ideological, moral and lifestyle deterioration, and manifestations of "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" from within.

3. To focus on Party building ethically

To uphold the self-consciousness of Party cadres and members in ethical cultivation and forging. To push ahead education in revolutionary morality, and conduct regularly, intensively, extensively and efficiently the learning and practicing after Ho Chi Minh thought, ethics and style in association with implementation of

political tasks. To carry out strictly Party regulations on “example-setting” responsibility, the higher one’s position, the more exemplary one must be, to be applied first of all to members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Central Committee. Party members are to set examples on their own with a view to confirming their leadership position and their vanguard and exemplary role, generating a ripple effect, and promoting revolutionary emulative activities. To attach importance to intra-Party scrutinization and supervision in coordination with promoted oversight role by elected bodies, the Fatherland Front, the mass media and the people over implementation by Party cadres and members of “example-setting” regulations.

To study, complement and improve revolutionary moral values in the spirit that “our Party means morality, our Party means civilization,” in keeping with new conditions and the nation’s fine cultural traditions. To establish ethical norms as a basis for Party cadres and members to recalibrate their own daily work behavior. To step up revolutionary morality education with a view to helping all Party

cadres and members understand clearly their respective duties and responsibility, remain always steadfast in the face of difficulties and challenges, and resistant to temptations of material wealth, money or prominence. To raise the sense of self-cultivation, self-forging and practice in revolutionary morality. To intensify the struggle against immoral and unethical viewpoints and behavior. To encourage and honor positive examples in morality that generate profound impacts in the Party and the society.

4. To step up Party building organizationally; to continue innovating and improving the political system's organizational apparatuses and raising its operational efficiency

To continue innovating and improving the organizational apparatuses of the Party and the political system toward compactness and effective and efficient operation in harmony with economic, cultural, social and human innovation, and meeting requirements for raising the Party's leadership and ruling capacity, and improving the socialist law-governed State, the socialist-oriented

market economy and socialist democracy. To continue improving the organizational model of the political system. To conduct reviews on experimental models of organizational apparatuses of the Party and the political system, and overcome overlaps and irrationalities in the Party's organization and the political system's organizational apparatuses. To push ahead staff streamlining in association with job-based restructuring of the pool of cadres, public officials and contracted public employees.

5. To consolidate and raise the quality of Party grassroots organizations and Party members

To continue innovating and improving the structure of Party grassroots organizations and raise their leadership and fighting capacity. To review, readjust and complement the functions, duties, authority, responsibilities and working relationships of the different types of Party grassroots organizations in line with the process of innovating and streamlining the organizational apparatuses of the Party and the political system.

To uphold the role and responsibility of Party grassroots organizations in the education, administration, forging, scrutinization and supervision of Party members; and to innovate the content and modes of Party cells' operations and life. To enforce the model under which Party Committee secretaries concurrently serve as heads of offices and units, and enforce basically the model under which Party Committee secretaries concurrently serve as People's Council chairpersons at different levels, Party Committee secretaries concurrently serve as People's Committee chairpersons, and Party cell secretaries concurrently serve as heads of rural hamlets, urban wards or Fatherland Front work commissions where conditions permit.

To raise the quality of Party members. To innovate, with ensured substantiveness, the evaluation and rating of Party members. To identify, select and foster outstanding and promising Party members and promote their role as a prepared source of key cadres at different levels. To attach importance to Party membership expansion, ensuring quantity and quality. To promote

Party membership expansion among non-office workers, intellectuals and entrepreneurs. To identify, foster and recruit into the Party outstanding young people grown from working and learning campaigns and the armed forces, generating sources of cadres for the political system at different levels. To raise the quality and efficiency of Party membership administration, education and forging. To screen and resolutely expel unqualified persons from the Party.

6. To enhance Party building in terms of cadres at different levels, especially strategic level cadres and chiefs

To focus on cultivating a pool of cadres at different levels, especially the strategic level, with adequate qualities, capacity and credibility, and up to task requirements. To complete institutions and regulations on personnel work, office title norms, and personnel evaluation criteria and mechanisms. To cultivate a pool of cadres, chiefs in the first place, with steadfast political prowess, unstained morality and outstanding capacity, who dare to think, to say,

to do, to shoulder responsibility, to innovate, to face difficulties and challenges, and to act for common interests, and who are highly credible, really pioneering and exemplary, and serving as unity nuclei.

To elaborate regulations on the authority and responsibilities of chiefs in personnel work and personnel administration; to implement properly regulations on power control in personnel work, and combat backhanders for position and power; and to enforce strictly and concertedly Party discipline, administrative sanction and adjudicative ruling with regards to offenders, including after their job transfer or retirement.

To continue improving mechanisms and policies that motivate personnel to endeavor and work dedicatedly in their job. To attach importance to and properly conduct personnel protection and internal political protection. To resolutely prevent and combat manifestations of factionalism and “group interests,” and abuses of the mass media for distortion, instigation, trouble-making, and sowing division and internal disunity.

7. To continue raising the effectiveness and efficiency of Party scrutinization, supervision and discipline work

To continue elaborating and improving stipulations and regulations with a view to maintaining strictly discipline and order, and raising the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of scrutinization and supervision work. To improve and innovate methods, processes and skills of Party scrutinization, supervision and discipline work, ensuring their being objective, democratic, scientific, concerted, uniform, assiduous, strict and feasible, and focusing on mechanisms and measures for proactive and early uncovering, in order to prevent and check shortcomings and violations by Party organizations and members; and to enforce sanctions for preventing and scrupulously handling violations of Party discipline.

To innovate vigorously and raise the quality, effectiveness and efficiency in leadership, direction and organization for the conduct of Party scrutinization, supervision and discipline work; and in guidance and direction by higher-level inspection commissions over lower-level Party

committees, organizations and inspection commissions in the conduct of Party scrutinization, supervision and discipline duties.

To deploy resolutely, frequently, comprehensively and concertedly Party scrutinization, supervision and discipline work, in support of the implementation of political tasks and the building and rectification of a clean and strong Party. To focus on scrutinization and supervision over Party organizations, chiefs and key cadres where violations are likely or pressing issues are cropping up and drawing public concern; and to handle in time, determinedly, thoroughly, concertedly and strictly offending Party organizations and members. To intensify administration, scrutinization and supervision of Party cadres and members, especially key leaders and managers at different levels, with a view to uncovering wrongdoings in time, preventing from a distance and in the beginning, handling at an early stage, and precluding accumulation of minor wrongdoings into major, prolonged and expanded violations. To push ahead scrutinization and supervision by higher-level Party organizations over lower levels.

To associate closely, and ever more efficiently, Party scrutinization and supervision work with supervision, inspection and auditing by the State, and investigation, prosecution and adjudication by law protection agencies. To enhance coordination between Party supervision and scrutinization on the one hand and supervision and inspection by the State, and oversight by the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations on the other, with a view to increasing the aggregate strength and raising the effectiveness and efficiency of supervision and scrutinization work, and avoiding overlaps, repetitions, resources wastefulness, and ineffectiveness. To enhance scrutinization and supervision by Party committees' advisory and supporting agencies in the institutionalization and implementation of the Party's Political Platform, Statutes, stances, resolutions, instructions and regulations. To ramp up scrutinization and supervision over personnel work in association with control of power and combat against backhanders for position and power. To promote the role of oversight and social counter-argumentation by the Fatherland Front,

socio-political organizations and the people in Party scrutinization and supervision work. To attach importance to innovating and completing the organizational apparatuses of inspection commissions at different levels; and to cultivate a pool of scrutinization personnel at different levels and raise their quality towards professionalism.

8. To further tighten the close-knit relations between the Party and the people and rely on the people for Party building

To generate a vigorous shift in the awareness and action of Party committees and the political system in relation to mass mobilization work; and to design mechanisms for promoting the people's role in participation in building the Party and political system clean and strong in the new situation. To innovate the content and modes of information and mobilization, and make efficient use of the mass media and social network along the line of practicality, invigorated consensus, consolidated confidence of the people in the Party, the State and the socialist system, and promotion of the enormous strength of the great all-nation

unity bloc for socio-economic development and ensured national defense and security.

To uphold the sense of responsibility of the entire political system, especially the government at different levels, in mass mobilization. To promote the people's role and participation in the elaboration, promulgation and implementation of Party stances and guidelines and State policies and laws on the basis of ensured harmony of interests between the State, businesses and the people, and among the different regions and localities; and to care for the disadvantaged in society. To continue improving, concretizing and exercising properly the mechanism "leadership by the Party, governance by the State, and ownership by the people" and the motto "the people know, the people discuss, the people do, the people check, the people oversee, and the people benefit." To organize in an efficient and substantive manner the people's engagement in overseeing and evaluating the performance of organizations members of the political system, as well as the qualifications and capacity of Party cadres and members. To take work results and the people's

satisfaction and trust as an important yardstick to measure the quality of organizations and apparatuses and of Party cadres and members.

To continue improving and enforcing regulations on public service ethics in mass mobilization, and promote the exemplary role of Party cadres and members, especially strategic-level cadres, chiefs, cadres, public officials, contracted public employees, and members of the armed forces. To criticize and strictly handle cadres, public officials and contracted public employees with manifestations of indifference, apathy, irresponsibility, red tape, bossiness, self-importance and harassment toward the people. To properly exercise the regulations on grassroots democracy. To stay close to the grassroots, increase dialogues and contacts with the people, listen to the people's innermost feelings, and address in time the people's lawful and legitimate wishes.

To ramp up the patriotic emulation movement, conduct properly the "adept mass mobilization" emulation campaign, and disseminate, honor and multiply models and symbols of mass mobilization work. To review, amend and carry out the

regulations on the political system's mass mobilization work; to design mechanisms for coordination between the authorities, agencies and organizations on the one hand and the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations at different levels on the other; to energetically push, scrutinize and oversee the implementation of Party resolutions, regulations, instructions and conclusions on mass mobilization.

9. To resolutely and persistently fight corruption and wastefulness

Fighting corruption and wastefulness constitutes a duty of particular importance in building and rectifying the Party, building and consolidating the political system clean and strong, and in consolidating the great all-nation unity bloc. To be resolute and persistent in the fight to prevent and repel corruption and wastefulness with higher political determination and more forceful, thorough and effective actions. To closely combine active prevention with proactive uncovering and severe and timely treatment of cases of corruption and wastefulness, and acts to shield, tolerate, or

abet such cases, or to interfere with and impede activities against corruption and wastefulness; and to have nothing off-limits or exceptional. To ensure full swing of the aggregate strength of the entire political system and the whole people; and to concertedly enforce political, ideological, organizational, administrative, economic and penal measures.

To continue pushing ahead and raising the efficiency of information and education activity, creating a high degree of self-awareness and unanimity of will and action among Party cadres and members and the people about the fight against corruption and wastefulness, firstly the exemplariness and determination of chiefs of Party committees as well as heads of agencies, organizations, units and localities; and to persist in educating and cultivating integrity and forging a culture of thrift, without corruption or wastefulness, in the first place among Party cadres and members, and public officials and contracted public employees.

To step up elaboration and improvement of Party regulations and State laws on socio-economic

issues, inspection, oversight and the fight against corruption and wastefulness, especially regulations on power control, responsibilities of chiefs, and accountability, and ensure democracy, disclosure, and transparency; of mechanisms for protecting and encouraging persons involved in inspecting, overseeing, uncovering and tackling cases of corruption, as well as persons denouncing and actively combating corruption and wastefulness, while sternly handling persons abusing the fight against corruption and wastefulness for slanders, sowing internal disunity; to effectively control assets and incomes of office-bearers and persons with authority, firstly leaders and managers; and to promote non-cash payment.

To enhance scrutinization, oversight, inspection, audit, investigation, prosecution, adjudication and judgement enforcement, uncover at an early stage and deal strictly with acts and cases of corruption and wastefulness; to resolutely recover property resulting from corruption; to punish and remove in time those in leadership and managerial positions revealing signs of corruption and wastefulness; and to tackle severely cadres pestering, money-targeted

wheeling and inconveniencing the people and businesses. To continue improving the organizational apparatuses and personnel, ensuring integrity and cleanness, and raising the capacity and performance of agencies and units functioning against corruption and wastefulness, and agencies advising Party committees in exercising leadership and guidance over the fight against corruption and wastefulness. To gradually expand anti-corruption and anti-wastefulness efforts to non-State sectors, and broaden and raise the efficiency of international cooperation against corruption. To promote the role and responsibility of elected bodies and representatives, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, the people and the mass media in the struggle against corruption and wastefulness; and to uncover and tackle more effectively cases of corruption and wastefulness.

To continue ramping up reforms of policies on wages and salaries and income augmentation, and enforce policies on housing and ensured living conditions for cadres, public officials and contracted public employees to have peace of mind at work.

10. To continue innovating vigorously the modes of the Party's leadership in the new conditions

The Party exercises its leadership over the State by means of its Political Platform, strategies, and major guidelines and policies; by its organizational and personnel work and its scrutinization and supervision activity; its leadership over the institutionalization of Party viewpoints, guidelines and stances into policies and laws; its leadership over the building of organizational apparatuses, and a pool of cadres and public officials with adequate qualities, qualifications, credibility and relevance to duty requirements; and its leadership over the organization for effective implementation of guidelines, policies, the Constitution and laws; with attention paid to leadership over the innovation and improvement of law-making, administrative reforms and judiciary reforms. Party organizations and members, particularly those operating in State agencies, are to be exemplary in the observance of the Constitution and laws while upholding their vanguard role in

the execution of Party stances, guidelines and regulations and State policies and laws. To continue innovating the modes of the Party's leadership over the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations, ensuring the Party's centralized and unified leadership while respecting the principle of democratic consultation in the organization and operation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and promoting vigorously the role, autonomy, dynamism and creativeness of the Front and socio-political organizations.

To continue concretizing at all levels the modes of the Party's leadership as determined in the *Political Platform on National Construction in the Period of Transition to Socialism (amended and developed in 2011)* by ways of specific and open regulations, rules and processes for Party cadres and members and the people to know and oversee their implementation. To provide in concrete terms that the Party is tightly linked to the people, in the service of the people, subject to the people's oversight, and accountable to the people for its decisions; and to provide for the authority and accountability of chiefs and their relations with

the collectives of Party committee members and Party organizations, ensuring observance of the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership and individual accountability. To promote the role, accountability and proactiveness of chiefs, and to enact mechanisms for handling their offenses. To push ahead decentralization and devolution of power in association with close scrutinization, supervision and control over their execution, and combat degeneration; and to enforce mechanisms for local levels to promote their proactiveness and creativeness in association with their upheld accountability, while ensuring unified leadership, guidance and governance by the central level.

To continue innovating leadership modes and ensure seamless, timely and proper leadership and guidance by Party committees and organizations at all levels, bringing into play their example-setting role, promoting innovation of modes, and raising the operational quality and efficiency of organizations and agencies members of the political system. To innovate working methods, styles and patterns of the Party's leading bodies

from the central to the grassroots levels; and to cultivate and exercise a scientific, collective and democratic working style characterized by respect for the people, closeness to the people, understanding of the people, devotion to the people, attachment to practice, sincerity in learning, and association between words and deeds.

To continue innovating the elaboration and promulgation of Party resolutions, and raising their quality. To promulgate resolutions only when absolutely necessary, reasonable, practical, succinct and feasible. To ensure focused leadership, determined guidance and close supervision vis-a-vis the concretization, institutionalization and organization for implementation of resolutions; and to attach importance to scrutinization, supervision, push, and mid-term and final review of the implementation of Party resolutions, regulations, instructions and conclusions, ensuring their effectiveness and efficiency. To vigorously push ahead administrative reforms and information technology application in all Party operations. To continue with reality sum-ups and theoretical

research about innovation of the content and modes of the Party's leadership and ruling in the new conditions.

XV- FOCUSED TASKS
AND STRATEGIC BREAKTHROUGHS
DURING THE 13TH CONGRESS TENURE

1. Focused tasks

(1) To continue enhancing Party building and rectification, and building a comprehensive, clean and strong socialist law-governed State and political system. To innovate the Party's leadership and ruling modes. To establish organizational apparatuses of the political system that are streamlined, effective and efficient. To continue stepping up the fight against red tape, corruption, wastefulness, negative practices, "group interests," and manifestations of "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" from within. To groom a pool of Party members and cadres at all levels, especially the strategic level, who are sufficiently qualified, capable, credible and up to mandates. To solidify the people's confidence in

and attachment to the Party, State and socialist system.

(2) To focus on controlling the Covid-19 pandemic, and conduct mass inoculation of Covid-19 vaccine for the community; to enforce socio-economic recovery and development, vigorously innovate growth models, restructure the economy, and concertedly build and improve development institutions in conformity with a full-fledged, modern and integrated market economy; to develop synchronously and align the different areas, regions, economic sectors, and production and business types; to put in place policies efficiently supportive to businesses, especially in agriculture; to push ahead research, transfer and application of scientific and technological advances, innovation, particularly achievements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, effectuate national digital transformation, develop a digital economy, and raise the productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy; and to ensure efficient mobilization, distribution and utilization of resources, generating motives for expeditious and sustainable economic development;

to further improve the system of laws, especially those on intellectual property and civil litigation settlement; and to overcome bottlenecks for national development.

(3) To firmly preserve independence and autonomy, continue raising the quality and efficiency of external relations activity and international integration; to strengthen national defense and security potentials, forge the People's Army and People's Public Security Forces revolutionary, standardized, elite and gradually modernized, with a number of arms, services and forces going straight to modernization, and create steady premises for the People's Army and People's Public Security Forces to become by 2030 revolutionary, standardized, elite and modernized; to defend firmly, with determination and persistence, independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, seas, islands and airspace; and to solidly preserve a peaceful and stable environment for the country's development.

(4) To arouse aspirations for developing the country's prosperity and well-being; to preserve

and promote the Vietnamese human person's cultural values and strength in national construction and defense and international integration; to design specific policies for cultural development in ethnic minority areas; and to properly enact social policies, ensure social security and human security, generate powerful changes in social development management, materialize social progress and equity, and raise the quality of life and well-being index of the Vietnamese human person.

(5) To improve concertedly the system of laws, mechanisms and policies with a view to vigorously promoting socialist democracy and the people's ownership right; at the same time, to enhance legislation and ensure social discipline, firstly the exercise of "rule of law" spirit and exemplary observance of the law and discipline as well as practice of socialist democracy by Party committees and organizations, government authorities, the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations at different levels, and Party cadres and members; and to strengthen the great all-nation unity.

(6) To ensure strict management, and rational and efficient utilization of land and other natural resources; to protect and ameliorate the environment; and to proactively and actively deploy solutions for climate change adaptation.

2. Strategic breakthroughs

The three strategic breakthroughs defined by the 11th and 12th Party Congresses still retain their full value, are of long-term significance and value, and will be concretized in keeping with specific stages of development. During the forthcoming five years, to conform to new conditions and requirements, efforts are to be focused on the following concrete breakthroughs:

(1) *To concertedly complete institutions* related to development, in the first place institutions for development of a socialist-oriented market economy. To innovate national governance toward modernity and effectiveness. To give focused priority to improving synchronously and qualitatively the system of laws, mechanisms and policies, and organizing

their proper implementation, create an enabling, healthy and fair investment and business environment for all economic sectors, and promote innovation; to harness, manage and utilize efficiently all development resources, especially land and finances; and to step up rational and efficient decentralization and devolution of power, while enhancing scrutinization, supervision and control over power through the system of laws.

(2) *To develop human resources, especially quality human resources*; to prioritize development of human resources for leadership, management and key areas on the basis of raising the quality of education and training, thereby generating a vigorous, comprehensive and radical change therein in close association with mechanisms on recruitment, use and remuneration of talents, and step up scientific and technological research, transfer, application and energetic development, and innovation; and to induce aspirations for developing a prosperous and happy nation, and promote the Vietnamese human person's cultural

values and strength as well as their sense of national unity and pride in the construction and defense of the Homeland.

(3) *To build an infrastructure system* that is harmonious and modern from both economic and social perspectives; and to prioritize the development of a number of key national communications projects adaptable to climate change; and to pay attention to developing information and telecommunications infrastructures, laying foundations for national digital transformation and gradual development of a digital economy and a digital society.

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For the fruitful implementation of the aforesaid objectives, orientations and tasks, the entire Party, people and armed forces are to proactively and intuitively seize opportunities, determinedly overcome difficulties and challenges, and continue innovating vigorously their thinking, further improving institutions, and tapping willpower,

potentials and resources for development. To vigorously promote patriotism, national spirit, socialist democracy, the strength of the great all-nation unity, and the Vietnamese human person's cultural values and strength; and to bring into play the role of science, technology and innovation as precisely a new and sizeable source of dynamism for our country to develop more expeditiously and sustainably. Motivated by a proper orientation, a powerful aspiration for development and a high political resolve, our country is sure to record new development feats for a prosperous and happy Vietnam advancing shoulder to shoulder with world powers, successfully turning into reality the cherished wish of great President Ho Chi Minh and the yearning of our whole nation.

RESOLUTION OF THE 13TH NATIONAL CONGRESS

The 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, convened from January 25, 2021 to February 1, 2021 in the Capital City of Hanoi, having deliberated on the documents submitted by the 12th Tenure Party Central Committee,

RESOLVES

I- To endorse the fundamental content pertaining to assessment of implementation of the 12th National Congress Resolution and overall evaluation of the 10-year implementation of the *1991 Political Platform on National Construction in the Period of Transition to Socialism (amended and developed in 2011)*, 10-year implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategy on Socio-Economic Development, 30-year implementation of the 1991

Political Platform, 35-year conduct of the renewal process; and directions for development as well as national development orientations and tasks in the coming time as covered in the documents submitted to the Congress by the 12th Tenure Party Central Committee. To put it specific:

1. Outcome from implementation of the 12th National Congress Resolution

Throughout the 12th Congress Tenure, grasping favorable conditions and opportunities and overcoming difficulties and challenges, particularly the grave impacts of the global economic crisis and downturn caused by the Covid-19 pandemic; the entire Party, people and armed forces have united, putting together their hearts, minds and efforts, successfully accomplished all the objectives and tasks, recorded multiple highly important and relatively comprehensive achievements, and left outstanding imprints. The macro economy has been stabilized, inflation controlled, and growth maintained at rather high levels; the economy's potentials, scale and competitiveness have all

been uplifted. Marked progress has been registered in the social and environmental spheres. The people's living standards have been considerably improved. Party building and rectification and building of the political system have enjoyed special attention and been executed in a comprehensive, synchronous and effective manner. The work of Party scrutinization, supervision, discipline and combat against corruption, wastefulness and negative practices has witnessed tremendous changes, with a breakthrough in closely linking "for" and "against," hence greater efficiency and depth. The socialist law-governed State of Vietnam has become unceasingly consolidated and strengthened. The Party's leadership over the State, Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations has been enhanced, whereas their ties of coordination increasingly close-knitted and concerted. Socio-political stability has been ensured; national defense and security constantly consolidated, national independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity as well as state and

national interests resolutely and persistently preserved; foreign relations and international integration have become growingly intensive, extensive and efficient; and Vietnam's status and prestige in the international arena has been elevated. On a special note, in 2020, despite heavy socio-economic damage inflicted by the Covid-19 pandemic, thanks to the promoted strength of the great all-nation unity, the superiority of the socialist regime, the concerted and determined participation of the entire political system under the Party's judicious leadership and with the population's wholehearted support, our country has step by step effectively controlled the Covid-19 pandemic; gradually restored production, business and socio-economic activities; stabilized the people's livelihoods; helped reinforce and enhance the people's trust in the Party, State and socialist system; and asserted the fine prowess, willpower and traditions of our people and nation.

The past five years' accomplishments are the crystallized creativity throughout the process of

continuous and enduring endeavor of our entire Party, people and armed forces transcending many Party congress tenures, contributing to constituting our country's great achievements of historic significance during the 35 years of renewal. These afore-mentioned achievements are attested to many factors, the most overarching and vital of which is the unity and unanimity as well as the sound, timely and effective leadership and guidance by the Party Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and committees at various levels in putting in place the all-sided and concerted implementation of the 12th Party Congress Resolution, and timely and effective settlement of emerging practical issues; the resolute governance and operation by the Government and authorities at various levels; the efforts by the National Assembly and People's Councils at various levels in innovating their operational content and modes; the active and productive engagement of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations; the concerted coordination of the entire political system; the

efforts of the pool of Party cadres and members; the active, industrious, creative and responsible working spirit of the business community and people of all strata; and the support of foreign friends.

Achievements aside, the completion of institutions, innovation of growth models, restructuring of the economy as well as the process of industrialization and modernization have all remained slow, and failed to generate a fundamental change; whereas the economy's productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness have been not high. Education and training, and science and technology have not yet become a pivotal driver for socio-economic development. There have not been many and highly effective breakthroughs in the cultural and social fields; the living conditions of a segment of the population have remained difficult. The management of natural resources, environmental protection and adaptability to climate change have been fraught with inadequacies. Certain limitations have been seen in the national defense, security and external

relations fields. The strength of the great all-nation unity and socialist democracy has at times and in certain places been not attended to with a view to their full promotion. The building of the Vietnamese socialist law-governed State has in certain aspects failed to properly respond to requirements of socio-economic development and national governance in the new situation. Party building and rectification have encountered certain limitations.

Ten years' implementation of the Political Platform (amended and developed in 2011) and of the 2011-2020 Strategy on Socio-Economic Development has generated important strides in both theoretical understanding and practical implementation, asserting the Political Platform's gigantic values, and continuing to affirm our Party's line of renewal as being correct and creative. Continued development has been registered in the economic, cultural and social fields, while enhancement has been witnessed in the national defense, security and external relations fields, and visible improvements in the people's material and

spiritual life. *However*, socio-economic development has been disproportionate to the country's potentials and advantages, and remained beset with multiple difficulties and challenges. Certain socio-economic development targets set by *the 2011-2020 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy* and the objective of laying foundations for ours to basically become a modernity-oriented industrialized country have failed. The cause of renewal and the international situation have continued to pose many theoretical and practical questions calling for focused efforts at a solution in order for the country to develop more expeditiously and sustainably along the socialist line, especially in correct and effective understanding and tackling of major relationships.

A review of the last 35 years' implementation of the renewal process and 30 years' implementation of the Political Platform on national construction in the period of transition to socialism (the 1991 Political Platform) has confirmed that the theories on renewal guidelines, on socialism and the road to socialism in our country have been increasingly

improved and gradually materialized. The country has scored great achievements of historic significance, and developed more vigorously and comprehensively as against the years before renewal. The economy's scale and level have been both uplifted. The people's living standards have been visibly improved, both materially and spiritually. Our country has never enjoyed such fortunes, potentials, and international status and prestige as they are today. The achievements of 35 years' implementation of the renewal process, of 30 years' implementation of the 1991 Political Platform, and especially of 10 years' implementation of the Political Platform (amended and developed in 2011) have continued affirming our country's road to socialism is suitable with Vietnam's reality and the times' development trend; the Party's judicious leadership represents the primary determinant of the Vietnamese revolution's success. Given the swift and complicated upheavals in the world situation, the Party's Political Platform continues to serve as the ideological banner, the battle banner and the banner rallying the strength of the great

all-nation unity, striving for a Vietnam with “a prosperous people and a strong, democratic, equitable and advanced country.”

2. Development vision and orientations

In the years to come, characterized by intertwined favorable conditions and opportunities on the one hand and difficulties and challenges on the other, the world and domestic situation poses multiple new and more burdensome and complicated questions and requirements to the cause of national construction and defense, demanding our entire Party, people and armed forces to be united in single-mindedness; to continue with vigorous innovation of ways of thinking, a high level of political determination, astute and timely anticipation of developments, proactive and timely response to all eventualities, and ever greater endeavors with a view to strongly pressing ahead with the process of renewal in a comprehensive and concerted manner, incessantly enhancing the country’s all-sided potentials, firmly defending the

Homeland and the development gains thus far scored, and bringing about a steady march forward and expeditious and sustainable development to the country; and to be determined to fulfil the following key viewpoints, objectives, directions and tasks:

Guiding viewpoints:

- To be steadfast and creative in applying and developing Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought, to be steadfast in the goals of national independence and socialism; to be steadfast in the Party's line of renewal; and to be steadfast in Party-building principles for building and defending firmly the socialist Vietnamese Homeland.

- To ensure to the utmost the State and national interests on the basis of fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and international law, equality, cooperation and mutual benefit. To continue with expeditious and sustainable national development; to tightly integrate and concertedly put in place the various tasks, with the one of socio-economic development

being the centerpiece, Party building the key, cultural development the society's spiritual bedrock, and ensured national defense and security of vital and permanent importance.

- To tremendously arouse the sense of patriotism, the willpower of national self-resilience, the strength of the great all-nation unity, and the earnest aspiration for the country's prosperity and well-being; to promote socialist democracy and the aggregate strength of the entire political system as well as of the Vietnamese culture and human person, to foster the people's synergy, improve the quality of human resources, effectuate breakthroughs aimed at attracting and using properly talents, promote innovation and creation, and energetically apply scientific and technological achievements, especially those yielded by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and push forward innovation, thereby generating a powerful driver for expeditious and sustainable national development.

- To combine the nation's strength with that of the times; uphold the willpower of independence,

autonomy, proactive and active international integration, and improve international cooperation efficiency, and maximize internal resources while soliciting external resources, with endogenous resources, particularly human resources, being the most important.

- To intensify Party building and rectification, promote the Party's working class nature, and improve the Party's leadership, ruling and fighting capacity; to build the Party and political system clean and all-sidedly strong, and build the State streamlined, effective and efficient, in association with staff downsizing as well as improving quality and restructuring the contingent of cadres, public officials and contracted public employees; to foster a pool of Party cadres and members, especially a contingent of strategic-level cadres and chiefs, who are with sufficient qualities, competence and credibility, commensurate to their tasks, and organically attached to the people; all these combined would constitute determinants for the success of national construction, development and defense.

Overall objectives:

To raise the Party's leadership, ruling and fighting capacity; to build the Party and political system comprehensively clean and strong; to consolidate and enhance the people's trust in the Party, the State and the socialist system; to induce aspirations for developing the country's prosperity and well-being, promoting the willpower and strength of the great all-nation unity in combination with the strength of the times; to push forward in an all-sided and concerted manner the cause of renewal, industrialization and modernization; to build and firmly defend the Homeland, and solidly preserve a peaceful and stable environment; and to strive for ours to become by the mid-21st century a socialist-oriented developed country.

Concrete objectives:

- By 2025 which marks the 50th anniversary of total liberation of the South and reunification of the country: To become a developing country with

an industry moving toward modernity and having passed over the lower middle-income level.

- By 2030, upon celebration of the Party's centennial: To become a developing country with a modern industry and an upper middle-income level.

- By 2045 which marks the centennial of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: To become a developed country with a high-income status.

Main orientative socio-economic development targets of the five years 2021-2025:

In economic terms: The average five-year GDP growth rate to reach approximately 6.5-7% per annum. By 2025, average GDP per capita to be about USD 4,700-5,000; Total Factor Productivity (TFP) to contribute some 45% to growth; the average annual social labor productivity to increase by over 6.5%; the urbanization rate to reach around 45%; the proportion of processing and manufacturing to be higher than 25% of GDP; and the digital economy to reach some 20% of GDP.

In social terms: By 2025, the share of agricultural workforce in the total social workforce to be some 25%; the rate of trained workforce to reach 70%; the urban unemployment rate in 2025 to stay lower than 4%; the rate of multi-dimensional poverty reduction to be maintained at 1-1.5% per annum; to achieve the rate of 10 medical doctors and 30 hospital beds per 10,000 residents; to have 95% of the population under medical insurance coverage; to record an average life expectancy of approximately 74.5 years; and to have at least 80% of all communes certified as meeting the new-type countryside standards, including at least 10% meeting the model new-type countryside standards.

In environmental terms: By 2025, 95-100% of urban dwellers and 93-95% of rural residents to access clean water and hygienic water; 90% of urban solid domestic waste collection and treatment to be standardized and standard-compatible; 92% of operating industrial zones and export-processing zones to have a concentrated waste water treatment system that is environmentally

standardized; 100% of serious environmental institutional polluters to be sanctioned; and the rate of forest coverage to be stably maintained at 42%.

Orientations for national development in the 2021-2030 period:

(1) To continue vigorously innovating ways of thinking, establish and improve institutions for sustainable development from the economic, political, cultural, social and environmental perspectives in a synchronized manner, and to timely dismantle difficulties and barriers; to give rise to all potentials and resources, and to generate new driving forces for the country's expeditious and sustainable development.

(2) To further improve comprehensively and concertedly institutions for the development of a socialist-oriented market economy, and to create an enabling environment for effective mobilization, distribution and use of resources, as well as for the promotion of investment, production and business. To ensure macro-economic stability,

strong innovation of growth models, economic restructuring, and stepped-up national industrialization and modernization; to focus on urban infrastructures construction and urban development; to develop rural economy in association with the building of a new-type countryside; to prioritize resources for the development of infrastructures in rural, mountain and ethnic minority areas; to forcefully push forward national digital transformation; to develop a digital economy on scientific and technological platform, and innovation; to increase the economy's productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness; and to ensure harmonious and effective alignment between domestic and international market.

(3) To effectuate a breakthrough in radically and comprehensively innovating education and training, developing high quality human resources, attracting and treasuring talents. To promote research, transfer and vigorous application of achievements yielded by the Fourth Industrial Revolution in all domains of social life,

while attaching importance to developing a number of key sectors and domains with potentials and advantages as growth powerhouses in the spirit of catching up with, moving forward together and surpassing in certain fields as compared with those in the region and the world.

(4) To develop the human being in all fields and cultivate an advanced Vietnamese culture deeply imbued with national identity so that culture truly become an endogenous strength and motivation for the Homeland's development and defense. To increase investments in cultural development. To build, develop and facilitate the best social environment and conditions for inducing the tradition of patriotism, the sense of national pride, and the confidence in and thirst for a prosperous and happy nation; the Vietnamese human person's talents, wisdom and qualities constitute the center, end goal and most important engine of the country's development.

(5) To administer social development effectively and strictly, and ensure social security and human security; to achieve social progress and equity;

to build a cultured environment, and wholesome and advanced social morality; to pay attention to improving medical services quality and population quality, and link population with development; to provide care for all, ensure labor, employment and income policies, and properly implement social welfare and social security. To ceaselessly improve in a comprehensive manner the population's material and spiritual living standards.

(6) To proactively and efficiently adapt to climate change, prevent, combat and mitigate natural disasters and epidemics; and administer, harness and use reasonably, economically, efficiently and sustainably natural resources; to consider protection of the living environment and the people's health as a primary objective; to determinedly get rid of environmentally polluting projects while ensuring the living environment quality, protecting biodiversity and the ecosystem; and to build an environmentally friendly green economy and circular economy.

(7) To resolutely and persistently struggle to firmly defend the Homeland's independence,

sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity; and to defend the Party, the State, the people and the socialist system. To solidly maintain political security, ensure social order and safety, human security, economic security, and cybersecurity, and establish a society in order and discipline. To take the initiative in preventing dangers of war and conflict at an early time and at a distance; to early detect and timely deal with adverse factors, particularly those factors and dangers potential of sudden changes; and to enhance combat to foil all schemes and activities of sabotage by hostile circles.

(8) To continue with the foreign policy of independence, autonomy, multilateralization and diversification; proactive and active international integration in a comprehensive, intensive, extensive and efficient manner; to firmly maintain an environment of peace and stability, and constantly elevate Vietnam's international status and prestige.

(9) To extensively practice and promote socialist democracy, and the people's right to

ownership and their role as the subject; to promote the strength of the great all-nation unity; to consolidate and heighten the people's confidence, and enhance social consensus; and to continue innovating the organization as well as operational substance and modes of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations.

(10) To build and further improve a socialist law-governed State that is clean, strong, streamlined, effective and efficient, in the service of the people and the country's development. To strengthen disclosure, transparency accountability, and control of power in association with tightening of discipline and order in the operation of the State as well as of cadres, public officials and contracted public employees. To continue intensifying the fight against corruption, wastefulness, red tape, crimes and social vices.

(11) To continue comprehensively building and rectifying the Party; to ramp up the Party's working class nature; to innovate the Party's leadership modes, and improve its leadership and ruling capacity; to build the political system clean,

strong, streamlined, effective and efficient; to foster a pool of Party cadres and members, public officials and contracted public employees, particularly strategic-level cadres and chiefs, who are sufficiently qualified, capable and credible, commensurate to their tasks; to properly carry out ideological and theoretical work; to attach importance to Party protection and internal political protection; and to increase the Party's scrutinization, supervision, discipline, fight against corruption, and mass mobilization work.

(12) To continue firmly grasping and well addressing the major relationships: those between stability, renewal and development; between economic renewal and political renewal; between compliance with market laws and ensured socialist orientations; between development of productive forces on the one hand and building and gradual improvement of the socialist relations of production on the other; between the State, the market and society; between economic growth on the one hand and cultural development, social progress and equity, and environmental protection

on the other; between the building of the socialist Vietnamese Homeland and its defense; between independence and autonomy and international integration; between the Party's leadership, the State's governance and the people's ownership; and between the practice of democracy and enhanced legislation and ensured social discipline. In consciousness and actual treatment of the major relationships, greater importance is to be given to ensuring the socialist orientation; building and further improving progressive and appropriate relations of production; developing culture, materializing social progress and equity, and protecting the environment; safeguarding the socialist Homeland; and firmly maintaining independence, autonomy and promoting the people's right to ownership.

***Focused tasks during the 13th Congress
Tenure:***

(1) To continue enhancing Party building and rectification, and building a comprehensive, clean and strong socialist law-governed State and

political system. To innovate the Party's leadership and ruling modes. To establish organizational apparatuses of the political system that are streamlined, effective and efficient. To continue stepping up the fight against red tape, corruption, wastefulness, negative practices, "group interests," and manifestations of "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" from within. To groom a pool of Party members and cadres at all levels, especially the strategic level, who are sufficiently qualified, capable, credible and up to mandates. To solidify the people's confidence in and attachment to the Party, State and socialist system.

(2) To focus on controlling the Covid-19 pandemic, and conduct mass inoculation of Covid-19 vaccine for the community; to enforce socio-economic recovery and development, vigorously innovate growth models, restructure the economy, and concertedly build and improve development institutions in conformity with a full-fledged, modern and integrated market economy; to develop synchronously and align the different areas, regions, economic sectors,

and production and business types; to put in place policies efficiently supportive to agro-businesses; to push ahead research, transfer and application of scientific and technological advances, innovation, particularly achievements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, effectuate national digital transformation, develop a digital economy, and raise the productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy; and to ensure efficient mobilization, distribution and utilization of resources, generating motives for expeditious and sustainable economic development; to further improve the system of laws, especially those on intellectual property protection and civil litigation settlement; and to overcome bottlenecks for national development.

(3) To firmly preserve independence and autonomy, continue raising the quality and efficiency of external relations activity and international integration; to strengthen national defense and security potentials, forge the People's Army and People's Public Security Forces revolutionary, standardized, elite and gradually

modernized, with a number of forces going straight to modernization, and create steady premises for the People's Army and People's Public Security Forces to become by 2030 revolutionary, standardized, elite and modernized; to defend firmly, with determination and persistence, independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, seas, islands and airspace; and to solidly preserve a peaceful and stable environment for the country's development.

(4) To arouse aspirations for developing the country's prosperity and well-being; to promote the Vietnamese human person's cultural values and strength in national construction and defense and international integration; to design specific policies for cultural development in ethnic minority areas; and to properly enact social policies, ensure social security and human security, generate powerful changes in social development management, materialize social progress and equity, and raise the quality of life and well-being index of the Vietnamese human person.

(5) To improve concertedly the system of laws, mechanisms and policies with a view to vigorously promoting socialist democracy and the people's ownership right; at the same time, to build a clean and strong socialist law-governed State of Vietnam; to conduct judicial reforms, enhance legislation and ensure social discipline, firstly the exemplary observance of the law and practice of socialist democracy by Party committees and organizations, government authorities, the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations at different levels, and Party cadres and members; and to strengthen the great all-nation unity.

(6) To ensure strict management, and rational and efficient utilization of land and other natural resources; to protect and ameliorate the environment; and to proactively and actively deploy solutions for adaptation to climate change and severe natural calamities.

Strategic breakthroughs:

(1) *To concertedly complete institutions* related to development, in the first place

institutions for development of a socialist-oriented market economy. To innovate national governance toward modernity and effective competition. To give focused priority to improving synchronously and qualitatively the system of laws, mechanisms and policies, and organizing their proper implementation, create an enabling, healthy and fair investment and business environment for all economic sectors, and promote innovation; to harness, manage and utilize efficiently all development resources, especially land, finance and public-private cooperation; and to step up rational and efficient decentralization and devolution of power, while enhancing scrutinization, supervision and control over power through the system of laws.

(2) *To develop human resources, especially quality human resources;* to prioritize development of human resources for leadership, management and key areas on the basis of raising the quality of education and training, thereby generating a vigorous, comprehensive and radical change therein in close association with

mechanisms on recruitment, use and remuneration of talents, and step up scientific and technological research, transfer, application and energetic development, and innovation; and to induce aspirations for developing a prosperous and happy nation, and promote the Vietnamese human person's cultural values and strength as well as their sense of national unity and pride in the construction and defense of the Homeland.

(3) *To build an infrastructure system* that is harmonious and modern from both economic and social perspectives; and to prioritize the development of a number of key national communications projects adaptable to climate change; and to pay attention to developing information and telecommunications infrastructures, laying foundations for national digital transformation and gradual development of a digital economy and a digital society.

II- To approve the Political Report, the 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2021-2030) and the five-year Socio-Economic Development Orientations and Tasks (2021-2025), and to assign

the 13th Tenure Party Central Committee, on the basis of the Congress Presidium's Explanatory Report and voting results, to finalize and officially promulgate these documents.

III- To approve the Report of the 12th Tenure Party Central Committee on sum-up of Party building and observance of the Party Statutes; and to agree neither to revise nor to amend the current Party Statutes. To assign the 13th Tenure Party Central Committee to direct the study and incorporation of inputs for regulations and guidance by the Central Committee; and to enhance scrutinization and supervision with a view to ensuring scrupulous and uniform observance of the Statutes throughout the Party.

IV- To approve the Report reviewing the leadership and direction by the 12th Tenure Party Central Committee presented at the 13th Congress. To assign the 13th Tenure Party Central Committee to accept the inputs from Congress delegates, promote strong points and surmount shortcomings, thereby raising the quality and efficiency of leadership and direction during the next Tenure.

V- The Congress agrees with the re-election of Comrade Nguyễn Phú Trọng, General Secretary of the 12th Tenure Party Central Committee, to the 13th Tenure Party Central Committee and Political Bureau for election as General Secretary of the 13th Tenure Party Central Committee.

VI- To approve the outcome of the election of the 13th Tenure Party Central Committee composed of 200 comrades, among them 180 full members and 20 alternate members.

VII- The 13th Tenure Party Central Committee and Party Committees and organizations at different levels are to exercise leadership and direction over the concretization and successful implementation of the guidelines and stances defined in the 13th Congress documents.

The Congress calls upon the entire Party, people, armed forces, and all compatriots at home and overseas to bring into full play patriotism and national spirit, socialist democracy, the strength of the great all-nation unity, the Vietnamese human person's cultural values, aspirations for national development, and strengths, and the role of

science and technology, innovation and creation, in order to successfully implement the Congress Resolution and ensure more expeditious and sustainable national development, thus recording new development feats for a prosperous and happy Vietnam advancing shoulder to shoulder with world powers, and turning into reality the cherished wish of great President Ho Chi Minh and the yearning of our whole nation.

Hanoi, February 01, 2021

THE 13TH NATIONAL CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM

**CLOSING SPEECH
AT THE 13TH NATIONAL CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM**

*(Delivered by Comrade Nguyễn Phú Trọng,
General Secretary of the 13th Tenure
Party Central Committee, President of the State
of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
at the closing session of the Congress
on February 01, 2021)*

*Esteemed Members of the Congress Presidium,
Distinguished Guests,
Comrades Delegates to the Congress,*

After more than seven days of intensive and serious work, in a spirit of “*Unity - Democracy - Discipline - Creativeness - Development,*” with a high sense of accountability to the Party, people and country, the 13th Party National Congress has recorded splendid success, accomplished all the planned content and agenda, and come to a close nearly two days ahead of schedule.

The Congress has proceeded in ebullient, straightforward and democratic discussions and adopted with a high degree of unanimity important documents: the Political Report; the Report on summing-up the implementation of the 2011-2020 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy and on elaboration of the 2021-2030 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy; the Report on evaluation of the implementation of the 2016-2020 five-year Socio-Economic Development Tasks and on the 2021-2025 five-year Socio-Economic Development Orientations and Tasks; the Report on reviewing the Party building work and observance of the 12th Tenure Party Statutes; and the Report on reviewing the 12th Tenure Central Committee's leadership and guidance.

The Congress has elected the 13th Tenure Central Committee composed of 200 comrades representing over 5 million Party members, sufficiently eligible in terms of quality, morality, capacity and knowledge to shoulder the heavy responsibilities entrusted by the Party and people.

Delegates to the Congress,

The documents adopted at the present Congress have been crafted on the basis of profound reviews of theories and realities; crystallizing the wisdom, willpower and aspiration of our entire Party, people and armed forces. They sum up and evaluate the implementation of the 12th Party Congress Resolution in linkage with reviewing the 35 years of the renewal process, 30 years of implementation of the 1991 Political Platform; reviewing the 10 years of implementation of the Political Platform (amended and developed in 2011) and of the 2011-2020 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy; setting forth the 2021-2025 five-year Socio-Economic Development Orientations and Tasks; and determining the national development objectives and orientations till 2030 and vision till 2045.

The Congress has manifested the unanimous willpower and firm determination of our entire Party, people and armed forces in the new period to achieve effectively the overall development objective set forth in the Political Report: “To raise the Party’s leadership, ruling and fighting

capacity; to build the Party and political system comprehensively clean and strong; to consolidate and enhance the people's trust in the Party, the State and the socialist system; to induce aspirations for developing the country's prosperity and well-being, and promote the willpower and strength of the great all-nation unity in combination with the strength of the times; to push forward in all-sided and concerted manner the cause of renewal, industrialization and modernization; to build and firmly defend the Homeland, and solid preserve a peaceful and stable environment; and to strive for ours to become by the mid-21st century *a socialist-oriented developed country.*”

The Congress has discussed and adopted important guidelines and policy decisions to provide a judicious and comprehensive direction, leadership and guidance for the implementation of the orientations and tasks of expeditious and sustainable national development and of national construction and defense.

The Congress has affirmed that our Party will continue persisting in Marxism - Leninism and

Ho Chi Minh Thought, with constant application and creative development in conformity with Vietnamese reality at individual stages; persisting in the goals of national independence and socialism; and in the line of renewal for the goal of *a prosperous people and a strong, democratic, equitable and advanced country*. At the same time, it has stressed that the Party is to enhance building and rectifying the Party and the political system clean and strong; to continue raising the prowess and leadership and ruling capacity in the elaboration and implementation of guidelines and policies in conformity with Vietnamese reality and the development trend of the times. It is necessary to timely institutionalize and concretize, and to properly and efficiently carry out Party stances and guidelines and State policies and laws, and to overcome weaknesses in leadership, guidance and implementation. There's a need to enhance the standpoint, political prowess, knowledge, wisdom and combativeness of Party committees and organizations and of every Party cadre and member, firstly key leaders and managers at different levels, and strategic-level cadre. It is

imperative to firmly preserve the Party's working class nature, strictly implement Party principles, mechanisms and stipulations, and practice democracy in close linkage with enhancing Party discipline and order.

Delegates to the Congress,

We at the Congress would like to express sincere thanks to and high appreciation of the comrades members of the Party Central Committee, Political Bureau and Secretariat of the 12th Tenure, who have not stood for election to the 13th Tenure Central Committee, for their great contributions and dedication. May we wish them good health and happiness and look forward to continued inputs from their devotion, capacity and experience to the glorious cause of our Party and nation.

With serious-mindedness and in keeping with the Party Statutes, the Congress delegates have shrewdly selected and elected fully qualified and well-deserved comrades to the 13th Tenure Central Committee. The Congress delegates have entrusted the 13th Tenure Central Committee with

the heavy responsibility of leading our entire Party, people and armed forces to the successful implementation of the Congress Resolution. Fully aware of the great responsibility toward the Party, people and country, the 13th Tenure Central Committee pledges itself to be closely united, to devote all its heart and mind to serving the Homeland and the people, to engage constantly in self-forging, to raise its capacity, knowledge, political prowess and moral qualities following the example of great President Ho Chi Minh, and to bring into play its wisdom and strength, together with the entire Party, people and armed forces, to accomplish successfully the substantial objectives and tasks defined by the Congress.

Dear Comrades,

At this moment, we may gladly report to the entire Party, people and armed forces that *the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam has been crowned with splendid success!*

The Congress delegates express their warm appreciation and sincere thanks to Party committees and organizations, veteran revolutionaries,

National Assembly deputies, the Fatherland Front, socio-political and people's organizations, all Party cadres and members, prominent personalities, intellectuals, broad masses of people throughout the country, as well as compatriots overseas, for their enthusiastic and responsible participation and their valuable inputs to draft Congress documents, thereby making a significant contribution to the success of the Congress.

The Congress delegates wish to convey their sincere and profound thanks to foreign political parties, organizations and friends for the latter's participation in the opening and closing sessions, and their messages of greetings to the Congress, manifesting fine feelings of friendship and solidarity with our Party, people and country.

The Congress delegates warmly appreciate and sincerely thank the Vietnamese and foreign mass media for the latter's presence and timely coverage of the Congress.

The Congress delegates commend and thank the Congress Preparatory Sub-Commission and Organizational Sub-Commission, the related

sectors, agencies and units at various levels, as well as all cadres, public officials, contracted public employees, workers, and armed forces' officers and soldiers for their devoted and effective service, making a practical contribution to the success of the Congress.

Delegates to the Congress,

The splendid success of the 13th National Party Congress will inspire vigorously our entire Party, people and armed forces to continue overcoming all difficulties and challenges, take advantage of opportunities and favorable conditions, and strive for ours to soon become *a developed, high-income and socialist-oriented country*. I would like to propose that right after the Congress, all Party committees and organizations are to focus on properly conducting intensive and extensive dissemination and proliferation of the Congress outcome among the entire Party membership, people and armed forces; to study and grasp in depth the Congress Resolution and other documents; to speedily elaborate and deploy

action programs and plans, to launch a broad-based patriotic emulation campaign, promote a spirit of innovation and creativeness, and overcome all difficulties and challenges, thereby bringing soon the Congress Resolution into practical life and turning Congress decisions into lively realities.

The Congress delegates call upon our entire Party, people and armed forces, all our compatriots at home and overseas, to bring into full play our patriotism, self-resilience willpower and great national unity strength, and emulate with each other for the successful implementation of the Congress Resolution in the spirit that *every year is to be better than the previous one, and the 13th Tenure is to be better than the 12th.*

Delegates to the Congress,

As we are about to celebrate the 91st founding anniversary of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam (February 03, 1930 - February 03, 2021) and to welcome the incoming Spring of Tân Sửu (Year of the Ox), bringing along good things, we

take pride and have profound confidence in the strength, prowess, wisdom and willpower of our whole Party and our entire nation, and in the bright future of our country.

Eternal glory to the cultured and heroic Vietnamese nation!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam!

Long live the Socialist Republic of Vietnam!

Great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause!

Thank you sincerely.

APPENDIX

**CURRICULA VITAE
OF MEMBERS OF POLITICAL BUREAU
OF PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
13TH TENURE**

NGUYEN PHU TRONG



- Name in full: **NGUYỄN PHÚ TRỌNG**
(NGUYEN PHU TRONG)

- Date of birth: April 14, 1944
- Native place: Dong Hoi Commune, Dong Anh District, Hanoi
- Qualifications: Professor, PhD in Politics (specialized in Party-building)
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: December 19, 1967

WORK EXPERIENCE

<p>December 1967 - August 1996</p>	<p>Official at <i>Communist Review</i> (Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's theoretical and political organ). Held consecutively positions as Vice Director, then Director of Party-building Department (August 1983 - February 1989); Member of <i>Communist Review's</i> Editorial Board (March 1989 - April 1990); Deputy Editor-in-Chief of <i>Communist Review</i> (May 1990 - July 1991); Editor-in-Chief of <i>Communist Review</i> (August 1991 - August 1996).</p>
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January 1994 - now	Member of Party Central Committee, 7 th , 8 th , 9 th , 10 th , 11 th , 12 th , and 13 th Tenures.
August 1996 - February 1998	Member of Party Central Committee, Deputy Secretary of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee.
December 1997 - now	Member of Political Bureau, 8 th , 9 th , 10 th , 11 th , 12 th and 13 th Tenures.
February 1998 - January 2000	Member of Political Bureau, in charge of Party's work on ideology, culture, science and education.
August 1999 - April 2001	Permanent Member of Political Bureau.
March 1998 - August 2006	Vice President, President of Central Council on Theoretical Studies, in charge of Party's theoretical work.
January 2000 - June 2006	Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, 12 th , 13 th and 14 th Tenures.
May 2002 - now	Deputy to National Assembly, 11 th , 12 th , 13 th , 14 th and 15 th Legislatures.

June 2006 - July 2011	President of National Assembly, 11 th and 12 th Legislatures.
January 2011 - now	General Secretary of Party Central Committee, 11 th , 12 th and 13 th Tenures; Secretary of Central Military Commission.
October 2018 - April 2021	President of State of Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Member of Party Central Committee, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Deputy to National Assembly, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

NGUYEN XUAN PHUC

- Name in full: NGUYỄN XUÂN PHÚC
(NGUYEN XUAN PHUC)
- Date of birth: July 20, 1954
- Native place: Que Phu Commune, Que Son District, Quang Nam Province
- Qualifications: Bachelor in Economics
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: May 12, 1982

WORK EXPERIENCE

1966 - 1972	Sent to revolutionary resistance zone; brought by Party to North Vietnam for training.
1973 - 1978	Student at Hanoi National Economics University.
1978 - 1979	Official at Quang Nam - Da Nang Provincial Economic Management Committee.

1979 - 1993	Official, Deputy Chief, Chief of Office of Quang Nam - Da Nang Provincial People's Committee.
1993 - 1996	Director of Tourism Department, Director of Quang Nam - Da Nang Province Planning and Investment Department; Member of Quang Nam - Da Nang Provincial Party Committee, 15 th and 16 th Tenures.
1997 - 2001	Member of Executive Bureau of Quang Nam Provincial Party Committee, 17 th and 18 th Tenures; Vice President, Permanent Vice President of Quang Nam Provincial People's Committee.
2001 - 2006	Deputy Secretary of Party Committee, 18 th and 19 th Tenures, and President of People's Committee, 6 th and 7 th Tenures, of Quang Nam Province; Deputy to National Assembly, 11 th Legislature, Member of National Assembly Committee on Economic and Budgetary Affairs, 11 th Legislature.

March 2006 - May 2006	Member of Party Central Committee, 10 th Tenure (since April 2006); Deputy Government Inspector General.
June 2006 - August 2007	Member of Party Central Committee, Permanent Vice Chairman of Office of Government; Member of National Assembly Committee on Economic and Budgetary Affairs, 11 th Legislature.
August 2007 - January 2011	Member of Party Central Committee; Minister, Chairman of Office of Government.
January 2011 - July 2011	Member of Political Bureau, 11 th Tenure; Minister, Chairman of Office of Government; Deputy to National Assembly, 13 th Legislature.
August 2011 - January 2016	Member of Political Bureau, 11 th Tenure; Deputy Prime Minister.
January 2016 - April 2016	Member of Political Bureau, 12 th Tenure; Deputy Prime Minister.
April 2016 - January 2021	Member of Political Bureau, 12 th Tenure; Prime Minister; Deputy to National Assembly, 14 th Legislature.

January 2021 - April 04, 2021	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Prime Minister.
April 05, 2021 - now	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; President of State of Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Deputy to National Assembly, 15 th Legislature.

Member of Party Central Committee, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Deputy to National Assembly, 11th, 13th, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

PHAM MINH CHINH

- Name in full: PHẠM MINH CHÍNH (PHAM MINH CHINH)

- Date of birth: December 10, 1958

- Native place: Hoa Loc Commune, Hau Loc District, Thanh Hoa Province

- Qualifications: Civil Engineer, Doctor in Laws; Associate Professor in Security Science.

- Political theory level: High

- Date of Party admission: December 25, 1986

WORK EXPERIENCE

1977 - 1984	Student at Hanoi Foreign Languages University; Technical University of Civil Engineering of Bucharest, Romania.
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<p>August 1982 - September 1984</p>	<p>Secretary of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and President of Vietnam Students Union in Romania.</p>
<p>January 1985 - March 1991</p>	<p>Official, Ministry of Public Security.</p>
<p>March 1991 - November 1994</p>	<p>Diplomat; 3rd Secretary, 2nd Secretary, Vietnamese Embassy in Romania.</p>
<p>November 1994 - August 2010</p>	<p>Official of Ministry of Public Security: Deputy Head of Section, Ministry Leadership's Secretary, Deputy Director General of Department, Acting Director General of Department, Director General of Department, Deputy Director General of General Department, Acting Director General of General Department, Director General of General Department.</p>
<p>August 2010 - July 2011</p>	<p>Member of Party Central Committee, 11th Tenure; Vice Minister of Public Security.</p>

August 2011 - January 2015	Member of Party Central Committee; Secretary of Quang Ninh Provincial Party Committee.
February 2015 - January 2016	Member of Party Central Committee; Vice Chairman of Commission for Organization under Party Central Committee.
January 2016 - January 2021	Member of Political Bureau; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Chairman of Commission for Organization under Party Central Committee; Head of Central Internal Political Protection Sub-Committee; Deputy to National Assembly, 14 th Legislature.
January 2021 - April 04, 2021	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Chairman of Commission for Organization under Party Central Committee.
April 05, 2021 - now	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Prime Minister; Deputy to National Assembly, 15 th Legislature.

Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 12th and 13th Tenures; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

VUONG DINH HUE

- Name in full: VƯƠNG ĐÌNH HUỆ (VUONG DINH HUE)

- Date of birth: March 15, 1957

- Native place: Nghi Xuan Commune, Nghi Loc District, Nghe An Province

- Qualifications: Professor, PhD in Economics

- Political theory level: High

- Date of Party admission: March 09, 1984

WORK EXPERIENCE

September 1979 -1992	Lecturer at Hanoi Finance & Accountancy University (now Academy of Finance); PhD candidate at University of Economics in Bratislava, Slovak Republic (1986-1990).
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October 1992 - February 1999	Deputy Dean, Acting Dean, Dean of Accountancy Department, Hanoi Finance & Accountancy University.
March 1999 - June 2001	Vice Rector of Hanoi Finance & Accountancy University.
July 2001 - June 2006	Member of Party Central Committee, 10 th Tenure (April 2006); Deputy State Auditor General.
July 2006 - August 2011	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure (January 2011); State Auditor General; Deputy to National Assembly, 13 th Legislature.
August 2011 - November 2012	Member of Party Central Committee, Minister of Finance.
December 2012 - January 2016	Member of Party Central Committee, Chairman of Commission for Economic Affairs under Party Central Committee.
January 2016 - March 2016	Member of Political Bureau, 12 th Tenure; Chairman of Commission for Economic Affairs under Party Central Committee.

April 2016 - February 2020	Member of Political Bureau, Deputy Prime Minister; Deputy to National Assembly, 14 th Legislature.
February 2020	Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee.
January 2021 - March 30, 2021	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Secretary of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee.
March 31, 2021 - now	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 15 th Legislature, President of National Assembly of Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Member of Party Central Committee, 10th, 11th,
12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau,
12th and 13th Tenures; Deputy to National
Assembly, 13th, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

VO VAN THUONG

- Name in full: VÕ VĂN THƯỜNG (VO VAN THUONG)
- Date of birth: December 13, 1970
- Native place: An Phuoc Commune, Mang Thit District, Vinh Long Province
- Qualifications: Master of Social Sciences and Humanities
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: November 18, 1993

WORK EXPERIENCE

1988 - 1992	Student at General University of Ho Chi Minh City.
1992 - 1993	Deputy Secretary of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in General University of Ho Chi Minh City, Member of Central Committee of Vietnam Students' Union.

<p>1993 - 2004</p>	<p>Activist at Ho Chi Minh City's Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, consecutively holding positions as Cadre of Ho Chi Minh City's Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Vice Director of Department, Director of Department; Member of Municipal Committee, Member of Municipal Committee's Executive Bureau, Deputy Secretary, and Secretary of Ho Chi Minh City's Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Vice President, President of Students' Union of Ho Chi Minh City; President of Youth Federation of Ho Chi Minh City; Member of Central Committee, Member of Central Committee's Executive Bureau of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.</p> <p>Member of Party Committee of Ho Chi Minh City (since October 2003).</p>
<p>November 2004 - October 2006</p>	<p>Member of Municipal Party Committee and Secretary of Party Committee of 12th District,</p>

	Ho Chi Minh City; Alternate Member of Party Central Committee, 10 th Tenure (April 2006).
October 2006 - December 2010	Alternate Member of Party Central Committee, Permanent Secretary of Central Committee of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; First Secretary of Central Committee of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (January 2007); Deputy to National Assembly, 12 th Legislature.
January 2011 - April 2014	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure; First Secretary of Central Committee of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Secretary of Quang Ngai Provincial Party Committee (August 2011).
April 2014 - January 2016	Member of Party Central Committee, Permanent Deputy Secretary of Party Committee of Ho Chi Minh City.

<p>January 2016 - January 2021</p>	<p>Member of Political Bureau, 12th Tenure; Secretary of Party Central Committee; Chairman of Commission for Publicity and Education under Party Central Committee; Deputy to National Assembly, 14th Legislature.</p>
<p>January 2021 - now</p>	<p>Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Permanent Member of Secretariat of Party Central Committee (February 2021); Vice Chairman of Central Steering Committee on Corruption Prevention and Combat (March 2021); Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature.</p>

Alternate Member of Party Central Committee, 10th Tenure; Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 12th and 13th Tenures; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure; Permanent Member of Secretariat of Party Central Committee, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 12th, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

TRUONG THI MAI

- Name in full: TRUÔNG THỊ MAI (TRUONG THI MAI)
- Date of birth: January 23, 1958
- Native place: Hien Ninh Commune, Quang Ninh District, Quang Binh Province
- Qualifications: Bachelor in History, Bachelor in Laws, Master in Public Administration
- Political theory level: Bachelor
- Date of Party admission: October 11, 1985

WORK EXPERIENCE

1977 - 1978	Student of Da Lat Teachers' Training College.
1978 - 1980	Teacher at Practice School, Da Lat Teachers' Training College; Member of Executive Bureau of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in Da Lat Teachers' Training College.

1980 - 1987	Cadre of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Lam Dong Province; Deputy Headmaster of Youth Union School; Deputy Chairwoman of Young Pioneers' Commission; Member of Executive Bureau, Chairwoman of Publicity and Training Commission of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in Lam Dong Province.
1987 - 1989	Permanent Deputy Secretary of Lam Dong Provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Member of Party Committee covering people's organizations, government agencies and Party organizations in Lam Dong Province.
1989 - 1991	Participant in high-level political course at Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics.
1991 - 1993	Secretary of Lam Dong Provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Member of Lam Dong Provincial Party Committee.

1993 - 1994	Member of Executive Bureau and Chairwoman of Front Work Department of Central Committee of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Deputy Secretary General of Vietnam Youth Federation.
1994 - 1997	Secretary of Central Committee of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, 6 th Tenure; Vice President of Vietnam Youth Federation; Deputy to National Assembly, 10 th Legislature; Member of National Assembly's Legal Committee.
1998 - 2002	Secretary of Central Committee of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Permanent Secretary of Central Committee of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, 7 th Tenure; President of Vietnam Youth Federation, 4 th and 5 th Tenures.
May 2001 - April 2007	Member of Party Central Committee, 10 th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 11 th Legislature,

	Vice Chairwoman of National Assembly Committee on Culture, Education, Youth, Adolescents and Children.
May 2007 - May 2011	Member of Party Central Committee, 10 th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 12 th Legislature; Member of National Assembly Standing Committee; Chairwoman of National Assembly Committee on Social Affairs.
May 2011 - 2016	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 13 th Legislature; Member of National Assembly Standing Committee; Chairwoman of National Assembly Committee on Social Affairs.
January 2016 - January 2021	Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Chairwoman of Commission for Mass Mobilization under Party Central Committee; Deputy to National Assembly, 14 th Legislature.

January 2021 - April 2021	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Chairwoman of Commission for Mass Mobilization under Party Central Committee.
April 2021 - now	Member of Political Bureau; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 13 th Tenure; Chairwoman of Commission for Organization under Party Central Committee; Deputy to National Assembly, 15 th Legislature.

Member of Party Central Committee, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th and 13th Tenures; Deputy to National Assembly, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

TRAN CAM TU

- Name in full: TRẦN CẨM TÚ (TRAN CAM TU)
- Date of birth: August 25, 1961
- Native place: Son Bang Commune, Huong Son District, Ha Tinh Province
- Qualifications: PhD in Agriculture
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: March 10, 1990

WORK EXPERIENCE

Prior to April 2006	Director of Huong Son Forestry and Services Company; President of Huong Son District People's Committee; Deputy to Ha Tinh Provincial People's Council.
April 2006 - January 2009	Alternate Member of Party Central Committee, 10 th Tenure; Secretary of Huong Son District Party Committee; Chairman of Committee for Inspection of Ha Tinh Provincial Party Committee.

January 2009 - January 2011	Member of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee.
January 2011 - December 2014	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure; Vice Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee; Secretary of Thai Binh Provincial Party Committee (August 2011).
January 2015 - January 2016	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure; Vice Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee.
January 2016 - May 2018	Member of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Permanent Vice Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee.
May 2018 - January 2021	Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee.

<p>January 2021 - now</p>	<p>Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Party Central Commission, 13th Tenure; Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee; Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature.</p>
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Alternate Member of Party Central Committee, 10th Tenure; Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature.

PHAN DINH TRAC

- Name in full: PHAN ĐÌNH TRẠC (PHAN DINH TRAC)
- Date of birth: August 25, 1958
- Native place: Dien Loc Commune, Dien Chau District, Nghe An Province
- Qualifications: Security University, Bachelor in Laws
- Political theory level: Bachelor
- Date of Party admission: August 04, 1980

WORK EXPERIENCE

September 1980 - October 1981	Official, Ministry of Interior (now Ministry of Public Security).
November 1981 - December 2000	Public Security Official in Vinh City, Nghe An Province; Vice Director of Municipal Public Security (May 1988); Vice Director of Nghe An Provincial Public Security Department (November 1997).

<p>January 2001 - September 2005</p>	<p>Member of Executive Bureau of Nghe An Provincial Party Committee, Vice Director of Provincial Public Security Department; Director of Provincial Public Security Department (February 2001); Deputy to National Assembly, 11th Legislature.</p>
<p>October 2005 - September 2010</p>	<p>Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and President of People's Committee of Nghe An Province; Deputy to National Assembly, 12th Legislature.</p>
<p>October 2010 - December 2010</p>	<p>Secretary of Party Committee and President of People's Committee of Nghe An Province.</p>
<p>January 2011 - December 2012</p>	<p>Member of Party Central Committee, 11th Tenure; Secretary of Nghe An Provincial Party Committee; Deputy to National Assembly, 13th Legislature.</p>
<p>January 2013 - January 2016</p>	<p>Member of Party Central Committee, 11th Tenure; Vice Chairman of Commission for Internal Political Affairs under Party Central</p>

	<p>Committee; Permanent Vice Chairman of Commission for Internal Political Affairs under Party Central Committee (January 2015); Member of Central Steering Committee on Corruption Prevention and Combat (September 2015); Deputy to National Assembly, 13th Legislature.</p>
<p>January 2016 - January 2021</p>	<p>Member of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure (October 2017); Chairman of Commission for Internal Political Affairs under Party Central Committee (February 2016); Permanent Vice Chairman of Central Steering Committee on Corruption Prevention and Combat (March 2016); Permanent Vice Chairman of Central Steering Committee for Judicial Reform; Deputy to National Assembly, 14th Legislature.</p>

<p>January 2021 - now</p>	<p>Member of Political Bureau; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 13th Tenure; Chairman of Commission for Internal Political Affairs; Permanent Vice Chairman of Central Steering Committee on Corruption Prevention and Combat; Permanent Vice Chairman of Central Steering Committee for Judicial Reform; Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature.</p>
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Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

TRAN TUAN ANH

- Name in full: TRẦN TUẤN ANH (TRAN TUAN ANH)
- Date of birth: April 06, 1964
- Native place: Pho Khanh Commune, Duc Pho District, Quang Ngai Province
- Qualifications: PhD in Economics, Bachelor in Diplomacy
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: November 29, 1996

WORK EXPERIENCE

January 1988 - April 1994	Official, Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
April 1994 - June 1999	Official, Department of Foreign Economic Relations, Ministry of Planning and Investment.
June 1999 - June 2000	Deputy Director, Institute for Industrial Strategy and Policy, Ministry of Industry.

<p>June 2000 - May 2008</p>	<p>Deputy Director General, Acting Director General, Director General, Department of General Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Consul General of Vietnam in San Francisco, USA.</p>
<p>May 2008 - August 2010</p>	<p>Member of Can Tho Municipal Party Committee; Member of Executive Bureau of Party Committee, Vice President of People's Committee of Can Tho City.</p>
<p>August 2010 - January 2016</p>	<p>Vice Minister of Industry and Trade cum Vice Chairman of Commission for Economic Affairs under Party Central Committee (March 2015).</p>
<p>January 2016 - April 2016</p>	<p>Member of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure; Vice Minister of Industry and Trade cum Vice Chairman of Commission for Economic Affairs under Party Central Committee.</p>

<p>April 2016 - January 2021</p>	<p>Member of Party Central Committee; Minister of Industry and Trade; Deputy to National Assembly, 14th Legislature.</p>
<p>January 2021 - April 07, 2021</p>	<p>Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Chairman of Commission for Economic Affairs under Party Central Committee (February 2021); Minister of Industry and Trade.</p>
<p>April 08, 2021 - now</p>	<p>Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Chairman of Commission for Economic Affairs under Party Central Committee; Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature.</p>

Member of Party Central Committee, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

PHAM BINH MINH

- Name in full: PHẠM BÌNH MINH (PHAM BINH MINH)

- Date of birth: March 26, 1959

- Native place: Lien Minh Commune, Vu Ban District, Nam Dinh Province

- Qualifications: Master in Laws, Master in Diplomacy

- Political theory level: High

- Date of Party admission: May 19, 1984

WORK EXPERIENCE

October 1981 - June 1991	Official of Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Training Department, Vietnamese Embassy in United Kingdom, General Issues Department.
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June 1991 - July 1999	Deputy Director General of International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
August 1999 - October 2001	Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of Vietnam to United Nations, New York.
October 2001 - February 2003	Minister, Vietnamese Embassy in United States.
March 2003 - September 2006	Acting Director General, Director General of International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
April 2006 - January 2011	Alternate Member of Party Central Committee, 10 th Tenure; Member of Party Central Committee, 10 th Tenure (January 2009).
September 2006 - August 2007	Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.
August 2007 - August 2011	Deputy Minister, Permanent Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Deputy to National Assembly, 13 th Legislature.

August 2011 - October 2013	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure; Minister of Foreign Affairs.
November 2013 - January 2016	Member of Party Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
January 2016 - January 2021	Member of Political Bureau, 12 th Tenure; Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Deputy to National Assembly, 14 th Legislature.
January 2021 - April 07, 2021	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
April 08, 2021 - now	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Deputy Prime Minister, Permanent Deputy Prime Minister (September 2021 - now); Deputy to National Assembly, 15 th Legislature.

Alternate Member of Party Central Committee, 10th Tenure; Member of Party Central Committee, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 12th, 13th and 15th Tenures; Deputy to National Assembly, 13th, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

TRAN THANH MAN

- Name in full: TRẦN THANH MÃN (TRAN THANH MAN)
- Date of birth: August 12, 1962
- Native place: Thanh Xuan Commune, Chau Thanh A District, Hau Giang Province
- Qualifications: PhD in Economics
- Political theory level: Bachelor
- Date of Party admission: August 25, 1982

WORK EXPERIENCE

July 1979 - December 1987	Cadre of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in Chau Thanh District, Hau Giang Province (Permanent Deputy Secretary of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Chau Thanh District, December 1981; Secretary of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Chau Thanh District, November 1984).
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January 1988 - July 1992	Deputy Secretary of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Hau Giang Province.
August 1992 - June 1994	Secretary of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Can Tho Province.
July 1994 - December 2003	Chief of Office of Can Tho Provincial People's Committee; Member of Party Committee and Vice President of People's Committee of Can Tho Province (December 1999).
January 2004 - December 2005	Member of Executive Bureau of Provisional Municipal Party Committee; Secretary of Binh Thuy District Party Committee, Can Tho City (January 2004).
January 2006 - December 2010	Alternate Member of Party Central Committee, 10 th Tenure; Member of Executive Bureau of Municipal Party Committee, Secretary of Binh Thuy District Party Committee; Deputy Secretary of Can Tho Municipal Party Committee

	(February 2008), President of Can Tho Municipal People's Committee (March 2008).
January 2011 - September 2015	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure; Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and President of People's Committee of Can Tho City; Secretary of Can Tho Municipal Party Committee (February 2011).
October 2015 - December 2015	Member of Party Central Committee, Vice President of Central Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front; Deputy to National Assembly, 13 th Legislature.
January 2016 - June 2017	Member of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Vice President cum Secretary General of Central Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front (April 2016); Deputy to National Assembly, 14 th Legislature.

<p>June 2017 - January 2021</p>	<p>Member of Party Central Committee; President of Central Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure (May 2018).</p>
<p>February 2021 - March 2021</p>	<p>Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; President of Central Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front.</p>
<p>April 01, 2021- now</p>	<p>Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature; Permanent Vice President of National Assembly of Socialist Republic of Vietnam.</p>

Alternate Member of Party Central Committee, 10th Tenure; Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure; Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 13th, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

TO LAM

- Name in full: TÔ LÂM (TO LAM)
- Date of birth: July 10, 1957
- Native place: Nghia Tru Commune, Van Giang District, Hung Yen Province
- Qualifications: Professor, Doctor in Laws
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: August 22, 1981

WORK EXPERIENCE

1974 - 1979	Student at People's Security University (now People's Security Academy).
1979 - 2006	Official of General Security Department, Ministry of Public Security, held consecutively positions as Deputy Head of Section, Head of Section, Deputy Director General of

	Department, Director General of Department.
2006 - 2009	Deputy Director General of General Security Department; Deputy Director General in charge of General Security Department No.1; Major General (April 2007).
2009 - August 2010	Director General of General Security Department No.1; Lieutenant General (July 2010).
August 2010 - January 2016	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure (January 2011); Vice Minister of Public Security; Senior Lieutenant General (September 2014).
January 2016 - April 2016	Member of Political Bureau, 12 th Tenure; Vice Minister of Public Security.
April 2016 - January 2021	Member of Political Bureau, 12 th Tenure; Minister of Public Security; General (January 2019); Deputy to National Assembly, 14 th Legislature.

<p>January 2021 - now</p>	<p>Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Minister of Public Security; Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature.</p>
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Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 12th and 13th Tenures; Deputy to National Assembly, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

PHAN VAN GIANG

- Name in full: PHAN VĂN GIANG (PHAN VAN GIANG)
- Date of birth: October 14, 1960
- Native place: Hong Quang Commune, Nam Truc District, Nam Dinh Province
- Qualifications: PhD in Military Science
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: December 04, 1982

WORK EXPERIENCE

August 1978	Recruit, People's Army of Vietnam.
May 2003 - October 2003	Deputy Commander cum Chief-of-Staff of Division 312, 1 st Military Corps.
November 2003 - July 2008	Commander of Division 312, 1 st Military Corps.
August 2008 - January 2009	Deputy Commander of 1 st Military Corps.

February 2009 - May 2010	Deputy Commander cum Chief-of-Staff of 1 st Military Corps.
June 2010 - September 2011	Commander of 1 st Military Corps; Major General (since August 2010).
October 2011 - February 2014	Deputy Chief of General Staff, People's Army of Vietnam; Lieutenant General (since September 2013).
March 2014 - December 2015	Commander of 1 st Military Zone; Lieutenant General.
January 2016 - December 2020	Member of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Member of Executive Bureau of Central Military Commission, Vice Minister of National Defense (April 2016); Chief of General Staff, People's Army of Vietnam; Senior Lieutenant General (since September 2017).
January 2021 - April 07, 2021	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Member of Executive Bureau of Central Military Commission; Chief of General Staff, People's Army of Vietnam, Vice Minister of National Defense; Senior Lieutenant General.

April 08, 2021 - now	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Deputy Secretary of Central Military Commission; Minister of National Defense; Deputy to National Assembly, 15 th Legislature; Senior Lieutenant General, General (July 2021 - now).
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Member of Party Central Committee, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature.

LUONG CUONG

- Name in full: LƯƠNG CƯỜNG (LUONG CUONG)
- Date of birth: August 15, 1957
- Native place: Duu Lau Ward, Viet Tri City, Phu Tho Province
- Qualifications: Bachelor in Building the Party and State Administration
- Political theory level: High
- Date Party admission: July 1978

WORK EXPERIENCE

February 1975	Recruit, People's Army of Vietnam.
May 2003 - March 2006	Deputy Commander, Secretary of Party Committee of 2 nd Military Corps; Major General (February 2006).

<p>April 2006 - December 2007</p>	<p>Commissar, Secretary of Party Committee of 2nd Military Corps; Major General.</p>
<p>January 2008 - May 2011</p>	<p>Commissar, Secretary of Party Committee of 3rd Military Zone; Member of Party Central Committee, 11th Tenure (January 2011); Lieutenant General (August 2009).</p>
<p>June 2011 - December 2015</p>	<p>Member of Party Central Committee, 11th Tenure; Vice Chairman of General Political Department, People's Army of Vietnam; Senior Lieutenant General (December 2014).</p>
<p>January 2016 - April 2016</p>	<p>Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure; Vice Chairman of General Political Department, People's Army of Vietnam; Senior Lieutenant General.</p>
<p>May 2016 - December 2020</p>	<p>Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure; Member of Executive Bureau of Central Military Commission; Chairman of General</p>

	Political Department, People's Army of Vietnam; Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Central Military Committee; General (January 2019).
January 2021 - now	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Member of Executive Bureau of Central Military Commission; Chairman of General Political Department, People's Army of Vietnam; Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Central Military Commission; Deputy to National Assembly, 15 th Legislature; General.

Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure; Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature.

NGUYEN HOA BINH

- Name in full: NGUYỄN HÒA BÌNH (NGUYEN HOA BINH)
- Date of birth: May 24, 1958
- Native place: Hanh Duc Commune, Nghia Hanh District, Quang Ngai Province
- Qualifications: Associate Professor, PhD in Laws, Bachelor in Security
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: October 14, 1981

WORK EXPERIENCE

1975 - October 1980	Student, Hai Phong Intermediate School of Public Security; People's Security University.
November 1980 - September 1987	Team Leader, Public Security Office of Tam Ky District; Deputy Chief of General Affairs Office, Deputy Head of Scientific Research Division,

	Public Security Department of Quang Nam - Da Nang Province.
October 1987 - December 1991	PhD student at Academy under Ministry of Internal Affairs, (former) Soviet Union.
January 1992 - May 1999	Deputy Head of Section, Head of Section on Combat against Industrial Cases, Department of Economic Police (C15); Member of Executive Bureau and Chairman of Committee for Inspection under C15 Party Committee, Ministry of Public Security.
June 1999 - January 2006	Deputy Director General, Director General of C15, Ministry of Public Security; Deputy Director General of General Department of Police, Deputy Chief of Investigation Police Agency, Ministry of Public Security.
February 2006 - April 2008	Deputy Director General of General Department of Police cum Director General of Department of Anti-Corruption Investigation Police (C37), Deputy Chief of Investigation Police Agency, Ministry of Public Security; Major General (April 2007).

April 2008 - December 2010	Deputy Secretary of Party Committee; Secretary of Party Committee of Quang Ngai province (June 2010).
January 2011 - July 2011	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure; Secretary of Quang Ngai Provincial Party Committee; Deputy to National Assembly, 13 th Legislature.
July 2011 - January 2016	Member of Party Central Committee; Prosecutor General of Supreme People's Procuracy.
January 2016 - March 2016	Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Prosecutor General of Supreme People's Procuracy.
April 2016 - January 2021	Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Chief Justice of Supreme People's Court; Deputy to National Assembly, 14 th Legislature.
January 2021 - now	Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Party Central Committee, 13 th Tenure; Chief Justice of Supreme People's Court; Deputy to National Assembly, 15 th Legislature.

Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 13th, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

NGUYEN XUAN THANG

- Name in full: NGUYỄN XUÂN THẮNG
(NGUYEN XUAN THANG)
- Date of birth: February 18, 1957
- Native place: Thanh Giang Commune, Thanh Chuong District, Nghe An Province
- Qualifications: Professor, PhD in Economics
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: July 3, 1983

WORK EXPERIENCE

1980 - 1995	Assistant/Researcher of Vietnam Committee on Social Sciences; Soldier of 12 th Military Division; PhD candidate in Russia.
1995 - November 2007	Head of Section, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of <i>World Economic Issues Review</i> ; Deputy Director, Director of

	Institute on World Economy and Politics under Vietnam Institute of Social Sciences (now Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences).
November 2007 - January 2011	Vice President of Vietnam Institute of Social Sciences cum Director of World Economy Institute (till February 2008); Director of Northeast Asia Institute (March 2008 - 2010).
January 2011 - January 2016	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure; President of Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences; Member of Prime Minister's Advisory Group.
January 2016 - April 2016	Member of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; President of Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences; Vice President of Central Council on Theoretical Studies.
April 2016 - January 2021	Member of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; President of Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics; Vice President, Vice President in

	<p>charge of Central Council on Theoretical Studies.</p> <p>Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure (October 2017); President of Central Council on Theoretical Studies (March 2018).</p>
<p>January 2021 - now</p>	<p>Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; President of Central Council on Theoretical Studies; President of Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics; Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature.</p>

Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure; Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 15th Legislature.

DINH TIEN DUNG

- Name in full: ĐINH TIẾN DŨNG (DINH TIEN DUNG)
- Date of birth: May 10, 1961
- Native place: Ninh Giang Commune, Hoa Lu District, Ninh Binh Province
- Qualifications: Bachelor in Economics
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: January 05, 1987

WORK EXPERIENCE

March 1983 - March 1993	Official at different units of Da (Black) River Construction Corporation under Ministry of Construction; consecutively holding positions as Official of the Corporation; Deputy Chief Accountant of Hydropower Construction Company; Deputy Chief Accountant, Chief Accountant of Materials Supply Company;
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	Chief Accountant of Da (Black) River Construction Company No.1.
April 1993 - October 1997	Chief Accountant, Member of Party Committee in Construction Glass and Ceramics Corporation (Viglacera) under Ministry of Construction.
October 1997 - May 2003	Director General, Department of Finance Economics, Ministry of Construction.
June 2003 - May 2008	Vice Minister of Construction.
June 2008 - October 2010	Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and President of People's Committee of Dien Bien Province.
October 2010 - July 2011	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure (January 2011); Secretary of Ninh Binh Provincial Party Committee.
August 2011 - May 2013	Member of Party Central Committee, State Auditor General.
May 2013 - January 2016	Member of Party Central Committee, Minister of Finance.

January 2016 - January 2021	Member of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Minister of Finance; Deputy to National Assembly, 14 th Legislature.
January 2021 - April 02, 2021	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Minister of Finance.
April 03, 2021 - now	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Secretary of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; Deputy to National Assembly, 15 th Legislature.

Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 14th and 15th Legislatures.

NGUYEN VAN NEN

- Name in full: NGUYỄN VĂN NÊN (NGUYEN VAN NEN)
- Date of birth: July 14, 1957
- Native place: Thanh Phuoc Commune, Go Dau District, Tay Ninh Province
- Qualifications: Bachelor in Laws
- Political theory level: High
- Date of Party admission: December 29, 1978

WORK EXPERIENCE

February 1975 - December 1991	Serviceman, Group Leader, Head of Criminal Police Team, Public Security Force of Go Dau District, Tay Ninh Province; Member of District Party Committee, Deputy Director, Acting Director of Public Security Force of District; Member of Executive Bureau of District Party Committee, Director of Public Security Force of District.
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<p>January 1992 - April 1996</p>	<p>Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Go Dau District, Tay Ninh Province.</p>
<p>April 1996 - August 1999</p>	<p>Member of Provincial Party Committee, Secretary of District Party Committee and Chairman of District People's Council, Go Dau District, Tay Ninh Province.</p>
<p>August 1999 - May 2004</p>	<p>Member of Provincial Party Committee, Chairman of Administration Organization Department of Tay Ninh Province; Member of Executive Bureau of Provincial Party Committee, Chairman of Commission for Organization under Provincial Party Committee (since February 2001).</p>
<p>June 2004 - March 2006</p>	<p>Member of Executive Bureau of Provincial Party Committee, Permanent Member of Provincial Party Committee, Chairman of Commission for Organization under Provincial Party Committee, and Chairman of People's Council of Tay Ninh Province.</p>

March 2006 - August 2010	Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and President of People's Committee of Tay Ninh Province.
September 2010 - June 2011	Secretary of Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee; Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure (January 2011).
July 2011 - November 2013	Member of Party Central Committee, 11 th Tenure; Permanent Deputy Director of Steering Committee on Tay Nguyen (Central Highlands); Vice Chairman of Commission for Publicity and Education under Party Central Committee (March 2013); Minister, Chairman of Office of Government (November 2013).
February 2016 - October 2020	Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Chairman of Office of Party Central Committee; Deputy to National Assembly, 14 th Legislature.
October 2020 - January 2021	Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12 th Tenure; Secretary of Party Committee of Ho Chi Minh City.
January 2021 - now	Member of Political Bureau, 13 th Tenure; Secretary of Party Committee of Ho Chi Minh City.

Member of Party Central Committee, 11th, 12th and 13th Tenures; Secretary of Party Central Committee, 12th Tenure; Member of Political Bureau, 13th Tenure; Deputy to National Assembly, 14th Legislature.

**LIST OF MEMBERS
OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF PARTY
CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 13TH TENURE**

1. Nguyễn Phú Trọng (Nguyen Phu Trong)
2. Nguyễn Xuân Phúc (Nguyen Xuan Phuc)
3. Phạm Minh Chính (Pham Minh Chinh)
4. Vương Đình Huệ (Vuong Dinh Hue)
5. Võ Văn Thưởng (Vo Van Thuong)
6. Trương Thị Mai (Truong Thi Mai)
7. Trần Cẩm Tú (Tran Cam Tu)
8. Phan Đình Trạc (Phan Dinh Trac)
9. Trần Tuấn Anh (Tran Tuan Anh)
10. Phạm Bình Minh (Pham Binh Minh)
11. Trần Thanh Mẫn (Tran Thanh Man)
12. Tô Lâm (To Lam)
13. Phan Văn Giang (Phan Van Giang)
14. Lương Cường (Luong Cuong)
15. Nguyễn Hòa Bình (Nguyen Hoa Binh)
16. Nguyễn Xuân Thắng (Nguyen Xuan Thang)
17. Đinh Tiến Dũng (Dinh Tien Dung)
18. Nguyễn Văn Nên (Nguyen Van Nen)

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF SECRETARIAT
OF PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
13TH TENURE**

1. Nguyễn Phú Trọng (Nguyen Phu Trong)
2. Võ Văn Thuởng (Vo Van Thuong)
3. Trương Thị Mai (Truong Thi Mai)
4. Trần Cẩm Tú (Tran Cam Tu)
5. Phan Đình Trạc (Phan Dinh Trac)
6. Nguyễn Hòa Bình (Nguyen Hoa Binh)
7. Nguyễn Trọng Nghĩa (Nguyen Trong Nghia)
8. Bùi Thị Minh Hoài (Bui Thi Minh Hoai)
9. Đỗ Văn Chiến (Do Van Chien)
10. Lê Minh Khái (Le Minh Khai)
11. Lê Minh Hưng (Le Minh Hung)

**LIST OF MEMBERS
OF COMMITTEE FOR INSPECTION
UNDER PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
13TH TENURE**

1. Trần Cẩm Tú (Tran Cam Tu), *Chairman*
2. Trần Văn Rón (Tran Van Ron)
3. Nguyễn Văn Hùng (Nguyen Van Hung)
4. Trần Đức Thắng (Tran Duc Thang)
5. Trần Tiến Hưng (Tran Tien Hung)
6. Hoàng Văn Trà (Hoang Van Tra)
7. Nghiêm Phú Cường (Nghiem Phu Cuong)
8. Nguyễn Minh Quang (Nguyen Minh Quang)
9. Nguyễn Văn Nhân (Nguyen Van Nhan)
10. Vũ Khắc Hùng (Vu Khac Hung)
11. Nguyễn Quốc Hiệp (Nguyen Quoc Hiep)
12. Cao Văn Thống (Cao Van Thong)
13. Võ Thái Nguyên (Vo Thai Nguyen)
14. Hồ Minh Chiến (Ho Minh Chien)
15. Nguyễn Văn Hội (Nguyen Van Hoi)

16. Tô Duy Nghĩa (To Duy Nghia)
17. Trần Thị Hiền (Tran Thi Hien)
18. Hoàng Trọng Hưng (Hoang Trong Hung)
19. Đoàn Anh Dũng (Doan Anh Dung)

**LIST OF MEMBERS
OF PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
13TH TENURE**

*(By alphabetic order - positions updated
to October 2021)*

**I. FULL MEMBERS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE
(179 COMRADES)**

No.	Full Name	Positions
1	DUỠNG VĂN AN (DUONG VAN AN)	Secretary of Binh Thuan Provincial Party Committee
2	CHU NGỌC ANH (CHU NGOC ANH)	Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and President of People's Committee of Hanoi City

3	NGUYỄN DOÃN ANH (NGUYEN DOAN ANH)	Lieutenant General, 4 th Military Zone Commander, People's Army of Vietnam
4	NGUYỄN HOÀNG ANH (NGUYEN HOANG ANH)	Chairman of Commission for Management of State Capital at Enterprises
5	NGUYỄN THÚY ANH (NGUYEN THUY ANH)	Member of National Assembly Standing Committee, Chairwoman of National Assembly Committee on Social Affairs
6	TRẦN TUẤN ANH (TRAN TUAN ANH)	Member of Political Bureau, Chairman of Commission for Economic Affairs under Party Central Committee

7	ĐỖ THANH BÌNH (DO THANH BINH)	Secretary of Kien Giang Provincial Party Committee
8	DƯƠNG THANH BÌNH (DUONG THANH BINH)	Chairman of Commission for People's Aspirations under National Assembly Standing Committee
9	NGUYỄN HÒA BÌNH (NGUYEN HOA BINH)	Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Party Central Committee, Chief Justice of Supreme People's Court
10	BÙI MINH CHÂU (BUI MINH CHAU)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Phu Tho Province
11	LÊ TIẾN CHÂU (LE TIEN CHAU)	Vice President cum General Secretary of Central Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front

12	ĐỖ VĂN CHIẾN (DO VAN CHIEN)	Secretary of Party Central Committee, President of Central Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front
13	HOÀNG XUÂN CHIẾN (HOANG XUAN CHIEN)	Senior Lieutenant General, Vice Minister of National Defense
14	HOÀNG DUY CHINH (HOANG DUY CHINH)	Secretary of Bac Kan Provincial Party Committee
15	MAI VĂN CHÍNH (MAI VAN CHINH)	Permanent Vice Chairman of Commission for Organization under Party Central Committee
16	PHẠM MINH CHÍNH (PHAM MINH CHINH)	Member of Political Bureau, Prime Minister

17	NGUYỄN TÂN CƯỜNG (NGUYEN TAN CUONG)	Senior Lieutenant General, Chief of General Staff of People's Army of Vietnam
18	BÙI VĂN CƯỜNG (BUI VAN CUONG)	Secretary General of National Assembly, Chairman of Office of National Assembly
19	LƯƠNG CƯỜNG (LUONG CUONG)	Member of Political Bureau, General, Chairman of General Political Department of People's Army of Vietnam
20	NGÔ CHÍ CƯỜNG (NGO CHI CUONG)	Secretary of Tra Vinh Provincial Party Committee
21	NGUYỄN MẠNH CƯỜNG (NGUYEN MANH CUONG)	Secretary of Binh Phuoc Provincial Party Committee

22	NGUYỄN PHÚ CƯỜNG (NGUYEN PHU CUONG)	Member of National Assembly Standing Committee, Chairman of National Assembly Committee on Financial and Budgetary Affairs
23	PHAN VIỆT CƯỜNG (PHAN VIET CUONG)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Quang Nam Province
24	TRẦN QUỐC CƯỜNG (TRAN QUOC CUONG)	Vice Chairman of Commission for Internal Political Affairs under Party Central Committee
25	VŨ ĐỨC ĐAM (VU DUC DAM)	Deputy Prime Minister

26	NGUYỄN VĂN DANH (NGUYEN VAN DANH)	Member of Party Central Committee, Secretary of Tien Giang Provincial Party Committee
27	HUỖNH THÀNH ĐẠT (HUYNH THANH DAT)	Minister of Science and Technology
28	NGUYỄN HỒNG DIÊN (NGUYEN HONG DIEN)	Minister of Industry and Trade
29	NGUYỄN KHẮC ĐỊNH (NGUYEN KHAC DINH)	Vice President of National Assembly
30	LƯƠNG QUỐC ĐOÀN (LUONG QUOC DOAN)	President of Vietnam Farmers' Union
31	NGUYỄN QUỐC ĐOÀN (NGUYEN QUOC DOAN)	Secretary of Lang Son Provincial Party Committee
32	NGUYỄN HỮU ĐÔNG (NGUYEN HUU DONG)	Secretary of Son La Provincial Party Committee
33	ĐÀO NGỌC DUNG (DAO NGOC DUNG)	Minister of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs

34	ĐINH TIẾN DŨNG (DINH TIEN DUNG)	Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee
35	HỒ QUỐC DŨNG (HO QUOC DUNG)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Binh Dinh Province
36	HOÀNG TRUNG DŨNG (HOANG TRUNG DUNG)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Ha Tinh Province
37	NGUYỄN CHÍ DŨNG (NGUYEN CHI DUNG)	Minister of Planning and Investment
38	VÕ VĂN DŨNG (VO VAN DUNG)	Permanent Vice Chairman of Commission for Internal Political Affairs under Party Central Committee

39	NGUYỄN VĂN ĐUỘC (NGUYEN VAN DUOC)	Secretary of Long An Provincial Party Committee
40	NGUYỄN QUANG DƯƠNG (NGUYEN QUANG DUONG)	Vice Chairman of Commission for Organization under Party Central Committee
41	PHẠM ĐẠI DƯƠNG (PHAM DAI DUONG)	Secretary of Phu Yen Provincial Party Committee
42	ĐỖ ĐỨC DUY (DO DUC DUY)	Secretary of Yen Bai Provincial Party Committee
43	NGUYỄN VĂN GẤU (NGUYEN VAN GAU)	Major General, 9 th Military Zone Commissar, People's Army of Vietnam
44	PHAN VĂN GIANG (PHAN VAN GIANG)	Member of Political Bureau, General, Minister of National Defense

45	NGUYỄN THỊ THU HÀ (NGUYEN THI THU HA)	Secretary of Ninh Binh Provincial Party Committee
46	TRẦN HỒNG HÀ (TRAN HONG HA)	Minister of Natural Resources and Environment
47	VŨ HẢI HÀ (VU HAI HA)	Chairman of National Assembly Committee on Foreign Affairs
48	LÊ KHÁNH HẢI (LE KHANH HAI)	Chairman of State President Office
49	NGÔ ĐÔNG HẢI (NGO DONG HAI)	Secretary of Thai Binh Provincial Party Committee
50	NGUYỄN ĐỨC HẢI (NGUYEN DUC HAI)	Vice President of National Assembly
51	NGUYỄN THANH HẢI (NGUYEN THANH HAI)	Secretary of Thai Nguyen Provincial Party Committee
52	NGUYỄN TIẾN HẢI (NGUYEN TIEN HAI)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Ca Mau Province

53	NGUYỄN VĂN HIÊN (NGUYEN VAN HIEN)	Major General, Deputy Commander cum Chief of Staff of Air Defense and Air Force, People's Army of Vietnam
54	BÙI THỊ MINH HOÀI (BUI THI MINH HOAI)	Secretary of Party Central Committee, Chairwoman of Commission for Mass Mobilization under Party Central Committee
55	LÊ MINH HOAN (LE MINH HOAN)	Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development
56	NGUYỄN THỊ HỒNG (NGUYEN THI HONG)	Governor of State Bank of Vietnam
57	ĐOÀN MINH HUẤN (DOAN MINH HUAN)	Editor-in-Chief of <i>Communist Review</i>
58	VƯƠNG ĐÌNH HUỆ (VUONG DINH HUE)	Member of Political Bureau, President of National Assembly

59	LÊ QUỐC HÙNG (LE QUOC HUNG)	Major General, Vice Minister of Public Security
60	LŨ VĂN HÙNG (LU VAN HUNG)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Bac Lieu Province
61	NGUYỄN MẠNH HÙNG (NGUYEN MANH HUNG)	Minister of Information and Communications cum Vice Chairman of Commission for Publicity and Education under Party Central Committee
62	NGUYỄN VĂN HÙNG (NGUYEN VAN HUNG)	Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism
63	NGUYỄN VĂN HÙNG (NGUYEN VAN HUNG)	Vice Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee

64	ĐỖ TRỌNG HÙNG (DO TRONG HUNG)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Thanh Hoa Province
65	LÊ MINH HÙNG (LE MINH HUNG)	Secretary of Party Central Committee, Chairman of Office of Party Central Committee
66	TRẦN TIẾN HÙNG (TRAN TIEN HUNG)	Vice Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee
67	LÊ QUANG HUY (LE QUANG HUY)	Chairman of National Assembly Committee on Science, Technology and Environment
68	Y THANH HÀ NIÊ KĐĂM (Y THANH HA NIE KDAM)	Chairman of National Assembly Council on Ethnic Affairs

69	LÊ MINH KHÁI (LE MINH KHAI)	Secretary of Party Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister
70	NGUYỄN ĐÌNH KHANG (NGUYEN DINH KHANG)	President of Vietnam General Confederation of Labor
71	ĐẶNG QUỐC KHÁNH (DANG QUOC KHANH)	Secretary of Ha Giang Provincial Party Committee
72	TRẦN VIỆT KHOA (TRAN VIET KHOA)	Senior Lieutenant General, Director of National Defense Academy
73	ĐIỀU KRÉ (DIEU KRE)	Deputy Secretary of Dak Nong Provincial Party Committee
74	NGUYỄN XUÂN KÝ (NGUYEN XUAN KY)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Quang Ninh Province

75	CHẤU VĂN LÂM (CHAU VAN LAM)	Secretary of Tuyen Quang Provincial Party Committee
76	TÔ LÂM (TO LAM)	Member of Political Bureau, General, Minister of Public Security
77	ĐÀO HỒNG LAN (DAO HONG LAN)	Secretary of Bac Ninh Provincial Party Committee
78	HOÀNG THỊ THÚY LAN (HOANG THI THUY LAN)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairwoman of People's Council of Vinh Phuc Province
79	HẦU A LÊNH (HAU A LENH)	Minister, Chairman of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
80	NGUYỄN HỒNG LĨNH (NGUYEN HONG LINH)	Secretary of Dong Nai Provincial Party Committee

81	NGUYỄN VĂN LỢI (NGUYEN VAN LOI)	Secretary of Binh Duong Provincial Party Committee
82	LÊ THÀNH LONG (LE THANH LONG)	Minister of Justice
83	NGUYỄN THANH LONG (NGUYEN THANH LONG)	Minister of Health
84	VÕ MINH LƯƠNG (VO MINH LUONG)	Lieutenant General, Vice Minister of National Defense
85	LÊ TRƯỜNG LỮ (LE TRUONG LUU)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Thua Thien - Hue Province
86	TRƯƠNG THỊ MAI (TRUONG THI MAI)	Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Party Central Committee, Chairwoman of Commission for Organization under Party Central Committee

87	PHAN VĂN MÃI (PHAN VAN MAI)	Permanent Deputy Secretary of Municipal Party Committee and President of People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City
88	LÂM VĂN MÃN (LAM VAN MAN)	Secretary of Soc Trang Provincial Party Committee
89	TRẦN THANH MÃN (TRAN THANH MAN)	Member of Political Bureau, Permanent Vice President of National Assembly
90	LÊ QUANG MẠNH (LE QUANG MANH)	Secretary of Can Tho City Party Committee
91	CHÂU VĂN MINH (CHAU VAN MINH)	President of Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology

92	LÊ QUỐC MINH (LE QUOC MINH)	Vice Chairman of Commission for Publicity and Education under Party Central Committee, Editor-in-Chief of <i>Nhan Dan</i> newspaper
93	PHẠM BÌNH MINH (PHAM BINH MINH)	Member of Political Bureau, Permanent Deputy Prime Minister
94	TRẦN HỒNG MINH (TRAN HONG MINH)	Secretary of Cao Bang Provincial Party Committee
95	LẠI XUÂN MÔN (LAI XUAN MON)	Permanent Vice Chairman of Commission for Publicity and Education under Party Central Committee
96	GIÀNG PÁO MỸ (GIANG PAO MY)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairwoman of People's Council of Lai Chau Province

97	PHẠM HOÀI NAM (PHAM HOAI NAM)	Vice Admiral, Vice Minister of National Defense
98	NGUYỄN VĂN NÊN (NGUYEN VAN NEN)	Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Party Committee of Ho Chi Minh City
99	HÀ THỊ NGA (HA THI NGA)	President of Vietnam Women's Union
100	LÊ THỊ NGA (LE THI NGA)	Chairwoman of National Assembly Committee on Judicial Affairs
101	NGUYỄN THANH NGHỊ (NGUYEN THANH NGHI)	Minister of Construction
102	NGUYỄN HỮU NGHĨA (NGUYEN HUU NGHIA)	Secretary of Hung Yen Provincial Party Committee

103	NGUYỄN TRỌNG NGHĨA (NGUYEN TRONG NGHIA)	Secretary of Party Central Committee, Chairman of Commission for Publicity and Education under Party Central Committee
104	BÙI VĂN NGHIÊM (BUI VAN NGHIEM)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Vinh Long Province
105	TRẦN THANH NGHIÊM (TRAN THANH NGHIEM)	Rear Admiral, Navy Commander, People's Army of Vietnam
106	NGUYỄN DUY NGỌC (NGUYEN DUY NGOC)	Lieutenant General, Vice Minister of Public Security
107	NGUYỄN QUANG NGỌC (NGUYEN QUANG NGOC)	Major General, 3 rd Military Zone Commander, People's Army of Vietnam

108	THÁI ĐẠI NGỌC (THAI DAI NGOC)	Lieutenant General, 5 th Military Zone Commander, People's Army of Vietnam
109	HỒ VĂN NIÊN (HO VAN NIEN)	Secretary of Gia Lai Provincial Party Committee
110	NGUYỄN HẢI NINH (NGUYEN HAI NINH)	Secretary of Khanh Hoa Provincial Party Committee
111	HỒ ĐỨC PHỐC (HO DUC PHOC)	Minister of Finance
112	ĐẶNG XUÂN PHONG (DANG XUAN PHONG)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Lao Cai Province
113	ĐOÀN HỒNG PHONG (DOAN HONG PHONG)	Government Inspector General
114	LÊ QUỐC PHONG (LE QUOC PHONG)	Secretary of Dong Thap Provincial Party Committee

115	NGUYỄN THÀNH PHONG (NGUYEN THANH PHONG)	Permanent Vice Chairman of Commission on Economic Affairs under Party Central Committee
116	NGUYỄN XUÂN PHÚC (NGUYEN XUAN PHUC)	Member of Political Bureau, President of State of Socialist Republic of Vietnam
117	TRẦN QUANG PHƯƠNG (TRAN QUANG PHUONG)	Vice President of National Assembly
118	VŨ HẢI QUÂN (VU HAI QUAN)	President of Vietnam National University - Ho Chi Minh City
119	TRẦN ĐỨC QUẬN (TRAN DUC QUAN)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Lam Dong Province

120	BÙI NHẬT QUANG (BUI NHAT QUANG)	President of Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences cum Vice Chairman of Central Council on Theoretical Studies
121	HOÀNG ĐĂNG QUANG (HOANG DANG QUANG)	Vice Chairman of Commission for Organization under Party Central Committee
122	LÊ HỒNG QUANG (LE HONG QUANG)	Secretary of An Giang Provincial Party Committee
123	LÊ NGỌC QUANG (LE NGOC QUANG)	General Director of Vietnam Television
124	LƯƠNG TAM QUANG (LUONG TAM QUANG)	Lieutenant General, Vice Minister of Public Security

125	TRẦN LỮ QUANG (TRAN LUU QUANG)	Secretary of Hai Phong Municipal Party Committee
126	NGUYỄN VĂN QUẢNG (NGUYEN VAN QUANG)	Secretary of Da Nang Municipal Party Committee
127	THÁI THANH QUÝ (THAI THANH QUY)	Secretary of Nghe An Provincial Party Committee
128	TRỊNH VĂN QUYẾT (TRINH VAN QUYET)	Lieutenant General, Vice Chairman of General Political Department, People's Army of Vietnam
129	TRẦN VĂN RÓN (TRAN VAN RON)	Permanent Vice Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee

130	VŨ HẢI SẴN (VU HAI SAN)	Senior Lieutenant General, Vice Minister of National Defense
131	BŪI THANH SŌN (BUI THANH SON)	Minister of Foreign Affairs
132	NGUYỄN KIM SŌN (NGUYEN KIM SON)	Minister of Education and Training
133	TRẦN VĂN SŌN (TRAN VAN SON)	Minister, Chairman of Office of Government
134	ĐŌ TIẾN SỸ (DO TIEN SY)	General Director of the Voice of Vietnam
135	NGUYỄN THÀNH TÂM (NGUYEN THANH TAM)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Tay Ninh Province
136	DƯƠNG VĂN THÁI (DUONG VAN THAI)	Secretary of Bac Giang Provincial Party Committee

137	LÊ ĐỨC THÁI (LE DUC THAI)	Major General, Border Guard Commander, People's Army of Vietnam
138	NGUYỄN HỒNG THÁI (NGUYEN HONG THAI)	Lieutenant General, 1 st Military Zone Commander, People's Army of Vietnam
139	PHẠM XUÂN THẮNG (PHAM XUAN THANG)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Hai Duong Province
140	HUYỀN CHIẾN THẮNG (HUYNH CHIEN THANG)	Lieutenant General, Deputy Chief of General Staff of People's Army of Vietnam
141	NGUYỄN TRƯỜNG THẮNG (NGUYEN TRUONG THANG)	Major General, 7 th Military Zone Commander, People's Army of Vietnam

142	NGUYỄN VĂN THẮNG (NGUYEN VAN THANG)	Secretary of Dien Bien Provincial Party Committee
143	NGUYỄN XUÂN THẮNG (NGUYEN XUAN THANG)	Member of Political Bureau, President of Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Chairman of Central Council on Theoretical Studies
144	PHẠM TẮT THẮNG (PHAM TAT THANG)	Permanent Vice Chairman of Commission for Mass Mobilization under Party Central Committee
145	TRẦN ĐỨC THẮNG (TRAN DUC THANG)	Vice Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee

146	VŨ ĐẠI THẮNG (VU DAI THANG)	Secretary of Quang Binh Provincial Party Committee
147	LÂM THỊ PHƯƠNG THANH (LAM THI PHUONG THANH)	Vice Chairman of Party Committee Office
148	NGUYỄN ĐỨC THANH (NGUYEN DUC THANH)	Secretary of Ninh Thuan Provincial Party Committee
149	NGUYỄN THỊ THANH (NGUYEN THI THANH)	Chairwoman of Commission for Work on National Assembly Deputies under National Assembly Standing Committee
150	PHẠM VIỆT THANH (PHAM VIET THANH)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Ba Ria - Vung Tau Province

151	TRẦN SỸ THANH (TRAN SY THANH)	State Auditor General
152	VŨ HỒNG THANH (VU HONG THANH)	Chairman of National Assembly Committee on Economic Affairs
153	LÊ VĂN THÀNH (LE VAN THANH)	Deputy Prime Minister
154	NGHIÊM XUÂN THÀNH (NGHIEM XUAN THANH)	Secretary of Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee
155	NGUYỄN VĂN THỂ (NGUYEN VAN THE)	Minister of Transport
156	LÊ ĐỨC THỌ (LE DUC THO)	Secretary of Ben Tre Provincial Party Committee
157	VÕ VĂN THƯỜNG (VO VAN THUONG)	Member of Political Bureau, Permanent Member of Secretariat

158	LÊ THỊ THỦY (LE THI THUY)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairwoman of People's Council of Ha Nam Province
159	TRẦN QUỐC TỎ (TRAN QUOC TO)	Lieutenant General, Vice Minister of Public Security
160	LÊ TẤN TỐI (LE TAN TOI)	Chairman of National Assembly Committee on Defense and Security
161	PHẠM THỊ THANH TRÀ (PHAM THI THANH TRA)	Minister of Home Affairs
162	PHAN ĐÌNH TRẠC (PHAN DINH TRAC)	Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Party Central Committee, Chairman of Commission for Internal Political Affairs under Party Central Committee

163	DƯƠNG VĂN TRANG (DUONG VAN TRANG)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Council of Kon Tum Province
164	LÊ MINH TRÍ (LE MINH TRI)	Prosecutor General of Supreme People's Procuracy
165	NGUYỄN PHÚ TRỌNG (NGUYEN PHU TRONG)	General Secretary of Party Central Committee
166	LÊ HOÀI TRUNG (LE HOAI TRUNG)	Chairman of Commission for External Relations under Party Central Committee
167	NGUYỄN ĐÌNH TRUNG (NGUYEN DINH TRUNG)	Secretary of Dak Lak Provincial Party Committee

168	TRẦN CẨM TÚ (TRAN CAM TU)	Member of Political Bureau, Secretary of Party Central Committee, Chairman of Committee for Inspection under Party Central Committee
169	NGÔ VĂN TUẤN (NGO VAN TUAN)	Secretary of Hoa Binh Provincial Party Committee
170	NGUYỄN ANH TUẤN (NGUYEN ANH TUAN)	First Secretary of Central Committee of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union
171	PHẠM GIA TỨC (PHAM GIA TUC)	Secretary of Nam Dinh Provincial Party Committee

172	HOÀNG THANH TÙNG (HOANG THANH TUNG)	Chairman of National Assembly's Legal Committee
173	LÊ QUANG TÙNG (LE QUANG TUNG)	Secretary of Quang Tri Provincial Party Committee
174	NGUYỄN THỊ TUYẾN (NGUYEN THI TUYEN)	Permanent Deputy Secretary of Hanoi Municipal Party Committee
175	BÙI THỊ QUỲNH VÂN (BUI THI QUYNH VAN)	Secretary of Party Committee and Chairwoman of People's Council of Quang Ngai Province
176	HUỲNH TẤN VIỆT (HUYNH TAN VIET)	Secretary of Party Committee of Central-level Agencies' Group

177	NGUYỄN ĐẮC VINH (NGUYEN DAC VINH)	Chairman of National Assembly Committee on Culture, Education, Youth, Adolescents and Children
178	LÊ HUY VINH (LE HUY VINH)	Senior Lieutenant General, Vice Minister of National Defense
179	VÕ THỊ ÁNH XUÂN (VO THI ANH XUAN)	Vice President of State of Socialist Republic of Vietnam

**II. ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF
CENTRAL COMMITTEE (20 COMRADES)**

No.	Full Name	Positions
1	NGUYỄN HOÀI ANH (NGUYEN HOAI ANH)	Chairman of People's Council of Binh Thuan Province

2	LÊ HẢI BÌNH (LE HAI BINH)	Vice Chairman of Commission for Publicity and Education under Party Central Committee
3	VÕ CHÍ CÔNG (VO CHI CONG)	Member of Provincial Party Committee's Executive Bureau and Chairman of Provincial Party Committee's Commission for Organization of Soc Trang Province
4	BÙI THẾ DUY (BUI THE DUY)	Vice Minister of Science and Technology
5	VŨ MẠNH HÀ (VU MANH HA)	Chairman of Provincial Party Committee's Commission for Publicity and Education of Ha Giang Province

6	NGUYỄN LONG HẢI (NGUYEN LONG HAI)	Secretary of Party Committee of National-level State-owned Enterprises' Group
7	TÔN NGỌC HẠNH (TON NGOC HANH)	Member of Provincial Party Committee's Executive Bureau and Secretary of Dong Xoai City Party Committee, Binh Phuoc Province
8	NGUYỄN VĂN HIẾU (NGUYEN VAN HIEU)	Member of Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee's Executive Bureau and Secretary of Thu Duc City Party Committee, Ho Chi Minh City

9	<p>U HUẤN (U HUAN)</p>	<p>Member of Provincial Party Committee's Executive Bureau and Chairman of Provincial Party Committee's Internal Political Commission of Kon Tum Province</p>
10	<p>TRỊNH VIỆT HÙNG (TRINH VIET HUNG)</p>	<p>Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and President of People's Committee of Thai Nguyen Province</p>
11	<p>BÙI QUANG HUY (BUI QUANG HUY)</p>	<p>Permanent Secretary of Central Committee of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union</p>

12	NGUYỄN PHI LONG (NGUYEN PHI LONG)	Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and President of People's Committee of Binh Dinh Province
13	HỒ VĂN MỪNG (HO VAN MUNG)	Secretary of Nha Trang City Party Committee, Khanh Hoa Province
14	PHAN NHƯ NGUYỄN (PHAN NHU NGUYEN)	Member of Provincial Party Committee's Executive Bureau and Vice Chairman of Provincial People's Council of Bac Lieu Province
15	Y VINH TỜ (Y VINH TOR)	Vice Chairman of Dak Lak Provincial People's Council

16	<p>LƯƠNG NGUYỄN MINH TRIẾT (LUONG NGUYEN MINH TRIET)</p>	<p>Permanent Deputy Secretary of Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of Municipal People's Council of Da Nang City</p>
17	<p>VƯƠNG QUỐC TUẤN (VUONG QUOC TUAN)</p>	<p>Member of Provincial Party Committee's Executive Bureau and Permanent Vice President of Provincial People's Committee of Bac Ninh Province</p>
18	<p>MÙA A VẮNG (MUA A VANG)</p>	<p>Member of Provincial Party Committee and Secretary of Dien Bien Dong District Party Committee, Dien Bien Province</p>

19	HUỠNH QUỐC VIỆT (HUYNH QUOC VIET)	Permanent Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman of People's Committee of Ca Mau Province
20	NGUYỄN MINH VŨ (NGUYEN MINH VU)	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

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