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Hanoi, May 04, 2025

RESOLUTION

**OF THE POLITBURO
REGARDING PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT**

After nearly 40 years of renovation, Vietnam's private sector has gradually developed in both quantity and quality, becoming one of the key drivers of the socialist-oriented market economy. Currently, the private sector comprises over 940 thousands enterprises and over 5 millions household businesses in operation, contributing approximately 50% of the GDP, over 30% of total state budget revenue, and employing about 82% of the total workforce. It plays an important role in promoting economic growth, creating employment, driving innovation, improving labor productivity, enhancing national competitiveness, contributing to poverty reduction, and stabilizing social life. Many private enterprises have grown significantly, established their strong brands, and reached out to regional and global markets.

However, the private sector still faces numerous barriers that hinder its development. It has yet to make a breakthrough in scale and competitiveness and remains unable to fully meet the expectations of becoming a core pillar of the national economy. Most private enterprises are micro, small, and medium-sized, with limited financial capacity and weak governance. The majority lack advanced technology and innovation capabilities; their productivity, operational efficiency, and competitiveness remain low; moreover, their business thinking often lacks strategic vision and connectivity with state-owned enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises.

There are several reasons behind this situation, primarily an incomplete and underdeveloped perception of the private sector's position and role in the national economy; regulatory and institutional frameworks that remain inadequate and inconsistent; insufficient attention paid to leadership and direction; and insufficient guarantees for property rights and business freedom. The private sector also encounters difficulties in accessing key resources, especially capital, technology, land, natural resources, and high-quality personnel. Several incentive and support policies remain ineffective and difficult to access; meanwhile, business costs remain high.

In order to realize the national development objectives set forth in the Resolution of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and respond to Vietnam's development demands of the new era, it is necessary to find comprehensive, breakthrough, and integrated solutions to transform mindset, harmonize awareness and actions, thereby further promoting the role of the private sector, strengthening trust, and creating new momentum for economic development, growth promotion, and enhancement of national competitiveness.

Given the above situation, the Politburo requires focused efforts to drastically, uniformly, and effectively implement the following key contents:

I- GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- 1.** In the socialist-oriented market economy, the private sector is the most important driver of the national economy and serves as a pioneering force in promoting economic growth, creating employment, improving labor productivity, enhancing national competitiveness, industrializing, modernizing, and restructuring the economy towards a green, circular, and sustainable model. Alongside the state economy and the collective economy, the private sector plays a pivotal role in building an independent, autonomous, self-reliant economy in association with proactive and active international integration in an intensive, extensive, substantive and effective manner, thereby helping Vietnam preventing stagnation risks and advance toward prosperity.
- 2.** The rapid, sustainable, efficient, and high-quality development of the private sector is not only an urgent and key task but also a long-term strategic objective. It should be concretized in national development strategies and policies to fully leverage potential and advantages, unleash the entire productive force, and effectively mobilize and utilize all resources, especially those from the People, for socio-economic development, enhancement of national defense, security, foreign affairs, and international integration.
- 3.** Completely eliminate outdated perceptions, biases, attitudes, and prejudices against Vietnam's private sector; accurately recognize the private sector's vital role in national development; foster and encourage entrepreneurial spirit and innovation of the people and enterprises; respect enterprises and business people, recognize business people as economic warriors; sufficiently guarantee property rights, business freedom, the right to fair competition, and the freedom to engage in all business lines not prohibited by law; built and strengthen the trust between the State and the private sector; protect the lawful rights and interests of enterprises and business people; ensure the fairness in accessing business opportunities and economic resources between the private sector and other economic sectors, especially capital, land, technology, personnel, data, and other lawful national resources as prescribed by law.
- 4.** Create a business environment that is open, transparent, stable, safe, easy to comply with laws, low-cost, and conforms to international standards, ensuring regional and global competitiveness. Promptly develop and improve the regulatory framework and breakthrough mechanisms and policies to encourage private sector development in prioritized sectors, including R&D, science and technological application, innovation, digital transformation, and participation in key national strategic tasks, regional and global reachout; vigorously promote entrepreneurial and innovative spirit, digital transformation, and legitimate and justifiable wealth creation.
- 5.** Enhance the leadership role of the CPV and the facilitating role of the State, consider enterprises as key entities. Focus on training and developing a force of business people who have ethical, business culture, bravery, intellect, dynamism, and creativity, and perseverance. Honor, encourage, and develop such force with patriotism, national pride, aspiration for contribution, strict abidance by laws, and active fulfillment of social responsibility.

II- OBJECTIVES

1. By 2030

- Vietnam's private sector will be the most important driver of the national economy; serve as a pioneering force in the development of science and technology, innovation, and digital transformation, making contributions to the successful implementation of Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW dated December 22, 2024 of the Politburo and other CPV's policies and guidelines.
- There will be 2 million enterprises operating in the economy, equivalent to 20 enterprises per 1,000 people. At least 20 large enterprises participate in global value chains.
- Vietnam's private sector will have the average annual growth rate that reaches approximately 10–12%, higher than the overall economic growth rate; contribute about 55–58% of GDP, about 35–40% of total state budget revenue, and create employment for about 84–85% of the total workforce; labor productivity will increase by about 8,5 – 9,5% per year on average.
- The private sector's the capacity of technology, innovation, and digital transformation will rank among the top three in ASEAN and among the top five in Asia.

2. Orientations toward 2045

Vietnam's private sector will develop in a rapid, strong, and sustainable manner; actively participate in global production and supply chains; and possess high regional and international competitiveness. By 2045, there will at least 3 million enterprises operating in the economy, contributing over 60% of GDP.

III- TASKS AND SOLUTIONS

1. Transform mindset, reaching a high unity in awareness and actions; foster trust and national aspirations, creating new momentum and driving forces for private sector development

- Ensure consistent awareness among all CPV committees, Government, the entire political system, the business community, and the people regarding the private sector's position and role; strengthen trust, aspirations for advancement, and bold actions from Vietnam's private sector in the new era. The State shall facilitate, serve, and support the rapid and sustainable development of the private sector, refrain from administrative interference in production and business activities contrary to market principles; build open, friendly, companionable, and integrity-based relations between the Government and enterprises aimed at development.
- Increase publicity campaign to raise awareness and drive actions; inspire the entrepreneurial spirit, start-up spirit, confidence, self-reliance, and national pride among all citizens to promote robust private sector development. Media and press agencies must improve the quality and effectiveness of communication in an objective, accurate, and comprehensive manner; encourage and disseminate good models, innovative and effective practices, and foster a strong

entrepreneurial spirit across society. Any harassment, misconduct, or dissemination of false or inaccurate information that negatively impacts enterprises and business people is strictly forbidden.

2. Intensify reform, perfect institutions and policies and enhance the quality thereof, effectively guarantee and protect ownership, property rights, business freedom, the right to fair competition of the private sector, and guarantee the contract performance of the private sector

Intensify reform, perfect institutions and policies and enhance the quality thereof

- Change the lawmakers and law enforcers' mindset to ensure that the economy operates as a socialist-oriented market one; use market-based instruments to regulate the economy; reduce intervention and eliminate administrative barriers, "favoritism", and decisively refrain from the tendency to ban things instead of putting them under control. People and enterprises may be free to engage in business lines not prohibited by law. Business rights may only be restricted for national defense, national security, social order and safety, social morality, environmental protection, and public health, and must be stipulated by law.

- Perfect the legal system and remove market access barriers towards a business environment that is open, transparent, clear, consistent, stable in the long term, easy to comply with laws, and low-cost. Transparentize, digitize, intelligentize, automatize, and comprehensively apply artificial intelligence and big data in carrying out administrative procedures and processes, especially those related to market entry and exit, land, planning, investment, construction, taxation, customs, insurance, intellectual property, standards and technical regulations, etc. In 2025, complete the review and annulment of unnecessary eligibility requirements for business, and overlapping, inappropriate, or obstructive regulations; shorten at least 30% of the duration for administrative procedures, reduce at least 30% of compliance costs, and annul at least 30% of the eligibility requirements for business, and continue these efforts in a drastic manner in the following years. Strongly implement the provision of public services for enterprises regardless of administrative boundaries. Strive to place Vietnam's business environment among the top three in ASEAN and top thirty globally by 2028.

- Change from the management-centric public administrative to the one towards serving and facilitating development, placing people and enterprises at the center; modernize public management and data-based management. Drastically shift from "pre-inspection" to "post-inspection" in association with intensified inspection and supervision. Shift the management of the eligibility for business from grant of licenses and certificates to disclosure the eligibility for business and post-inspection, except for a few business lines requiring licensing in accordance with laws and international practices. Make amendments to the Law on Bankruptcy, shorten the duration for legal procedures and expand the scope of application of simplified bankruptcy procedures; increase the application of electronic legal proceedings and reform the property disposal mechanism. Establish mechanisms for assessing and responding to obstacles in production and business activities. Address inconsistencies in policy implementation between central authorities and local authorities, among ministries, central authorities, and among local authorities.

- Implement market mechanisms without discrimination between enterprises of all economic sectors in mobilizing, allocating, and using capital, land, natural resources, property, technology, personnel, data, and other resources. Review and improve policies on taxation, fees, and charges towards fair treatment across economic sectors, reduction of tax rates, broadening of the tax base, especially e-tax transactions generated by POS cash registers; strictly prohibit the abuse of administrative decisions and protectionism by central and local authorities. Strictly handle anti-competitive practices, abuse of dominant or monopolistic positions, and unfair competition.

- Perfect the regulatory framework for new economic models, technology- and digital platform - based business, especially financial technology, artificial intelligence, virtual property, virtual currencies, tokenized property, cryptocurrencies, and e-commerce, etc. Establish pilot mechanisms for new business lines on the basis of post-inspection and in conformity with international practices. Perfect laws and policies on data and data management, facilitating enterprises in connecting, sharing, and using data while assuring security and safety.

- Facilitate administrative procedures; clearly establish the hierarchy of responsibilities and powers among levels and sectors of each agency and unit; define the responsibilities of heads in handling administrative procedures. Strictly handle corruption, personal profiteering, and harassment by officials; meanwhile, introduce immunity mechanisms for those who cause damage due to objective reasons without person gain despite all procedures and regulations have been complied with.

- Introduce special mechanisms and policies to assist small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in accordance with market principles and international commitments; remove registration fees; exempt corporate income tax for SMEs during their first three years of operation; allocate sufficient funding from central-government and local-government budgets for enterprise support programs and policies, and mobilize additional funding from investment funds of enterprises, business associations, industry associations, research institutes, and universities. Encourage the private sector and business people to comment on and criticize policies in a practical, effective, and transparent manner.

- Increase the development of the domestic market, stimulate consumption, diversify distribution channels, and develop digital platforms and e-commerce; effectively implement the campaign “Vietnamese people prioritize using Vietnamese goods”; upgrade and renew the national trade promotion program; assist private enterprises in brand building and promotion. Encourage the development of private retail corporations; adopt preferential policies for SMEs and startups to participate in public procurement programs, plans, and projects in accordance with international practices. Improve implementation capacity, effectively use international commitments, and introduce mechanisms to support the effective dispute settlement for the private sector.

- Update and standardize indicators, statistical data, and databases on the private sector to serve assessment and planning of policies and strategies for each development phase. Introduce appropriate mechanisms to share data for agencies and organizations to research, consultate, and critique of policies.

2.2. Effectively guarantee and protect ownership, property rights, business freedom, the right to fair competition of the private sector, and guarantee the contract performance of the private sector

- Perfect the legal system for contract performance and dispute settlement in the business and commercial sectors; shorten the duration for settlement of contractual disputes. Alongside determining the roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies, organizations, units, and individuals in accordance with the law, introduce specific mechanisms for handling projects and contracts that have persisted for many years, causing loss and waste of social resources and hindering the development of private enterprises; eliminate delays in payment for concluded contracts with private enterprises by state agencies and state-owned enterprises. Improve transparency, effectiveness, and efficiency of economic courts and commercial arbitration in settlement of international commercial disputes, ensuring rapid, fair, objective, and equal settlement.
- Review, perfect, and effectively enforce legal regulations on the protection of property rights, including intellectual property rights and intangible property rights; reduce legal risks. Introduce support policies on valuation and protection of intellectual property rights in Vietnam; assist and encourage private enterprises to register their intellectual property rights abroad and with international organizations. Impose heavy penalties against intellectual property infringements, especially those occurring in the e-commerce space. Ensure the full-process online grant of industrial property rights, shorten the duration for processing applications for granting industrial property rights to the greatest extent possible, ensuring conformance to international practices.
- Eliminate overlapping, duplicating, prolonged, and unnecessary inspections and examinations; only conduct 01 inspection and examination on each enterprise per year, except for cases where there is clear evidence of such enterprise's violations; strictly handle entities that abuse the inspection and examination power to harass or cause difficulties for enterprises. Develop a data system and artificial intelligence tools for issuance of early warning of legal violations. Promote digital transformation in inspection, examination, and audit activities. Conduct online inspections and examinations, prioritize remotely conducting inspections and examinations on the basis of electronic data, and reduce physical ones. Do not conduct physical examinations for enterprises with good compliance records.

2.3. Comply with the principle of clear distinction between criminal liability with administrative and civil liabilities; between legal entities and individuals in handling violations

- Make amendments to criminal code, civil code, criminal procedure code, and civil procedure code to ensure that in handling civil and economic violations and cases, civil, economic, and administrative measures shall be prioritized to enable enterprises and business people to proactively remedy misconduct and damages. Do not initiate criminal prosecution if it can be avoided. Economic remedies shall be prioritized and the remediation results will serve as a key basis for considering subsequent handling measures if the criminal prosecution is mandatory. Legal regulations must not be applied retroactively to impose adverse consequences on enterprises. If evidence is lacking or unclear, conclusions must be made promptly to avoid affecting the credibility and normal business operations of enterprises and business people.

Follow the principle of presumption of innocence during the investigation and adjudication of lawsuits.

- Ensure that the sealing, distraint, temporary seizure, or freezing of property involved in the cases are conformable with prescribed competence, procedures, scope without infringing upon the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and organizations; ensure that the value of such property is equivalent the estimated damage of the case.

- Clearly distinguish between lawfully acquired property with those derived from legal violations, other property concerning lawsuits; between the property, rights, and obligations of enterprises and executives of such enterprises. Allow the reasonable application of necessary measures to ensure the value of property involved in the cases and reduce the impact of investigations on production and business activities, provided that there is prior agreement among procedural agencies and such measures do not hinder the investigation.

3. Facilitate the private sector's access to land, capital, and high-quality human resources

3.1. Increase opportunities for the private sector to have access to land and premises for production and business

- Intensify the digital transformation, facilitate the private sector's access to land and premises for production and business. Introduce appropriate mechanisms and policies to control fluctuations in land prices, especially prices of land used for non-agricultural production and business, in order to minimize adverse impacts on enterprises' investment and business plans. Completely develop the National Land Database connected with the National Data Center and other relevant databases by 2025. Facilitate e-transactions of land; ensure transparency and proactive provision of information to enterprises; shorten the duration for processing applications for land lease and the issuance of land use right certificates; and actively support site clearance activities.

- Allow administrative divisions to use their local-government budget for providing financial assistances for infrastructure investors of industrial parks, industrial clusters, and technology incubators, provided that investors must lease out a part of the land fund on which infrastructure has been invested to high-tech enterprises, small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and startups. Administrative divisions shall, based on their actual conditions, determine the land fund allocated for each industrial park or cluster, ensuring a minimum average land fund of 20 hectares per industrial park or cluster or at least 5% of the total land fund on which infrastructure has been invested for such enterprises. The State shall introduce a policy on reduction of at least 30% of land rents for these enterprises during the first five years from the date on which a lease agreement is concluded. The reduced land rents shall be deducted from land rents payable by infrastructure investors in accordance with law. Introduce support policies on clean premises with ready-to-use infrastructure, electricity, water, transportation, telecommunications, and administrative procedures for high-tech enterprises, SMEs, supporting industry enterprises, and startups.

- Focus on resolving legal and procedural difficulties for delayed or stalled projects; put to use underutilized land resources, vacant public land and office buildings, and land involved in prolonged disputes or lawsuits. Introduce policies to assist SMEs, supporting industry enterprises, and startups in leasing out unused and vacant buildings and land that are public property at administrative divisions.

3.2. Increase and diversify capital sources for the private sector

- Review and perfect credit mechanisms and policies applicable to the private sector. Introduce a policy to prioritize granting commercial credit loans to private enterprises, particularly SMEs, supporting industry enterprises, and startups for making investment in machinery, equipment, new technologies, green and digital transformation, export credit, and supply chain credit. Encourage financial and credit institutions to grant loans on the basis of assessment of production and business methods and market expansion plans, data, cash flow, value chains, assessment of collateral, including movable property, intangible property, off-the-plan property, and grant unsecured loans.

- Promote the development of green credit. The State shall introduce mechanisms for the interest rate support and encourage credit institutions to reduce loan interest rates for private enterprises executing green, circular projects and applying environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards.

- Review the regulatory framework and perfect the model of credit guarantee funds for SMEs at both central and local levels; encourage participation of financial institutions and large enterprises in granting guarantee to loans of SMEs; accept risks arising from objective or force majeure events during grant of loan guarantee; manage under overall objectives; provide reasonable amount set aside for the financial reserve fund and loosen eligibility requirements for grant of loan guarantee compared to those for grant of bank loans; and introduce mechanisms for supplementing resources and appropriate insurance policies to ensure system safety. Research the establishment of re-guarantee funds and mutual or co-guarantee models.

- Perfect the regulatory framework and operational mechanisms of the SME Development Fund towards expansion of eligible enterprises, simplification, transparentization, digitalization of the eligibility requirements and procedures for receiving and appraising loan applications, granting loans, and disbursing thereby; diversify capital sources funded from the state budget and donated by domestic and international enterprises, organizations, and individuals, etc.; urgently add functions and tasks of making investment into local and private investment funds with aiming to increase capital supply for SMEs and startups; finance seed capital for entrepreneurship projects, grant loans used for entrepreneurship; develop incubators and support entrepreneurship. Encourage co-financing models of central, local, and private funds, financial and credit institutions with aiming to share risks and enhance loan incentives for SMEs.

- Review and make amendments to the regulations on operations of non-depository institutions to diversify credit sources for enterprises, especially SMEs. Make amendments to the regulatory framework on the operation of financial leasing companies to expand the list of leasable property, including non-traditional property such as software, exploitation rights, intellectual

property, and data. Promulgate a regulatory sandbox for peer-to-peer lending and crowd funding platforms to directly connect SMEs with individuals, organizations financing capital.

- Connect and share information among banking and taxation systems and relevant agencies to ensure data interoperability and sharing regarding enterprises' operation and finance. Assess and score credit of enterprises by credit institutions, financial funds, and third-party credit rating agencies to increase the grant of loans to SMEs and household businesses.

- Assist enterprises in enhancing their management capacity, developing transparent and standardized financial systems, standardizing accounting and auditing regimes, and implementing solutions to improve their credibility and facilitate greater access to financial resources.

- Increase inspection, examination, and strict supervision over the operation of credit institutions and credit extension; strictly control intra-group lending activities.

- Review and perfect tax policies, facilitate capital contribution to enterprises by investment funds; increase the investment limit in long-term property or capital financing in the capital structure of enterprises; establish mechanisms for mobilizing medium- and long-term capital for investment funds. Study the possibility of allowing financial investment institutions to mobilize capital from sources such as social insurance funds and voluntary pension funds to develop the capital market, especially medium- and long-term capital for private enterprises.

- Urgently upgrade and restructure the securities market, develop the insurance market, and perfect regulations on corporate bonds to enhance the quality and expand stable and low-cost capital mobilization channels for the private sector. Research and develop a regulatory framework on the securitization of debts.

3.3. Improve the quality of human resources for the private sector

- Gather resources for developing a network of high-quality higher education institutions, vocational and training education institutions, and key disciplines. Encourage the development of joint training programs with foreign partners, replicate and transfer advanced training programs with a view to develop the private sector.

- Reform graduation recognition and assessment methods applicable to high-quality training programs with the participation of enterprises. Support and encourage forms of training under orders placed by enterprises and attract enterprises to more actively participate in human resource training. The costs of training and retraining human resources shall be deductible expenses when determining income subject to CIT.

- Effectively implement training and retraining programs for improving the quality of human resources for the private sector; encourage administrative divisions to use their lawful resources for proactively supporting training programs for development of human resources in accordance with their socio-economic development orientations.

- Provide training and retraining programs for 10.000 chief executive officers; mobilize the participation of successful business people in training, sharing experiences, inspiring, and providing practical and effective assistances for business people.
- Increase education of and training in creative skills, STEM, foreign languages, and digital skills across all education levels to respond to the demand for high-quality human resources associated with the development of science and technology, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

4. Promote science, technology, innovation, digital transformation and green transformation, and efficient, sustainable business practices in the private sector

- Drastically implement Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW.
- Create a regulatory sandbox for new technologies, products, services, and business models; enable private enterprises to participate in research and application of artificial intelligence, block chain, big data, e-commerce, fintech, smart healthcare, etc.
- Allow enterprises to record 200% of actual R&D expenses as deductible expenses when determining income subject to CIT. Introduce support policies on investment costs in machinery procurement and technological innovation, costs of digital and green transformation, and sustainable and circular business costs through CIT deductions or donations from funds.
- Enterprises may retain up to 20% of income subject to CIT to establish funds for the development of science and technology, innovation, digital transformation, and R&D. These funds may be used for in-house R&D or outsourced R&D through outcome-based contracting.
- Private enterprises and organizations may use state-owned laboratories, testing rooms, design support rooms, and shared research equipment, and centers for testing, measurement, inspection, and verification of the State to develop products at reasonable fees.
- Introduce policies on CIT exemption and reduction applied to startups, venture capital management companies, and startup support intermediaries from the date on which they incur CIT. Exempt PIT and CIT on income from the transfer of contributed capital or the right to capital contribution to startups. Grant PIT exemption and reduction to experts and scientists working at startups, R&D centers, innovation hubs, and startup support intermediaries.
- The State shall prioritize resources for the development investment of innovation hubs used for incubation for research, experimentation, development, and technology transfer with a view to support innovative enterprises and startups.

5. Improve connectivity among private enterprises, and between private enterprises with state-owned enterprises and FDI enterprises

- Develop enterprise linkages by industrial clusters, value chains, and supply chains. Encourage large enterprises to lead domestic supply chains and connect with SMEs and household businesses. Support the development of industrial clusters, especially supporting industry,

manufacturing, agricultural and food processing, IT, and creative industry. Recognize technology transfer, product testing support, technical assistance, knowledge sharing, human resource training, and the use of goods and services from SMEs by large enterprises as key criteria for State preferential policies. The costs incurred by large enterprises of personnel training and retraining for SMEs participation in supply chains shall be deductible expenses when determining income subject to CIT of such large enterprises.

- Encourage financial and credit institutions to fund private enterprises operating in value chains and supply chains.

- Urgently implement support policies in R&D, training, consulting, trade promotion, and technology transfer. Provide assistance for enterprises to obtain certificates that conform to industry standards as required by export markets, and participate in value chains and supply chains. The State shall provide consulting and trade promotion services to connect FDI enterprises with domestic enterprises in key industrial zones, economic zones, and free trade zones.

- Apply appropriate localization ratios under a roadmap in foundational, prioritized, and spearhead industries; require the development of plans for the use of domestic supply chains from the project approval stage for major FDI projects. Assist former managers and technicians of FDI enterprises in entrepreneurship to use their experience, knowledge, management models, and relationships with FDI enterprises with a view to participate in supply chains.

6. Form and rapidly develop large enterprises, medium-sized enterprises, and regional and global private economic groups

- Increase the participation of private enterprises in projects of national significance; the State shall proactively introduce policies for project commissioning, limited bidding or direct contracting, or offer preferential and incentive policies to encourage the private sector to cooperate with the State in strategic sectors, key national scientific research projects and tasks (such as high-speed railways, urban railways, spearhead industries, energy infrastructure, digital infrastructure, green transport, defense and security industries...), and urgent and critical tasks. Find solutions to promote private enterprises to expand investment in, provide high-quality healthcare and education services and develop the cultural and entertainment industries.

- Diversify and improve the effectiveness of cooperation models between the State and the private sector through models of public-private partnership (PPP), public leadership - private management, public investment - private management, private investment - public use in economic infrastructure, cultural-social infrastructure, information technology, and communications on the basis of using socio-economic efficiency as the primary criterion for selection. Urgently develop and implement a Program for the development of 1.000 exemplary enterprises pioneering in science and technology, innovation, digital and green transformation, high-tech industry, and supporting industry.

- Develop and implement a “Go Global” Program, focusing on support in terms of market, capital, technology, brand, distribution channels, logistics, insurance, export performance

incentives, consulting, legal services, business and trade dispute settlement, purchase/sale and acquisition, and connectivity with multinational corporations.

7. Substantively and effectively assist micro and small enterprises and household businesses

- Review and perfect the regulatory framework regarding individual business operations; minimize disparities and create favorable conditions in terms of management and financial-accounting regimes to encourage household businesses to convert into enterprises. Increase digitalization, transparentization, simplification in respect to accounting, taxation, insurance, etc so that household businesses may easily follow with a view to facilitate the conversion into enterprises. Cease to impose fixed tax on household businesses by 2026.
- Grant free access to digital platforms, shared accounting software, provide legal consulting services, training in business management, accounting, taxation, human resources, and law for micro and small enterprises, household businesses, and individual businesses.
- Effectively implement the National Comprehensive Financial Strategy, and promote access to and use of financial products for micro and small enterprises, household businesses with priority given to enterprise/ household business owners who are youth, women, vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities, enterprises and household businesses in mountainous, border, and island areas, and inclusive business models creating social impact.

8. Emphasize business ethics, promote social responsibility, vigorously foster entrepreneurial spirit, and facilitate business people to participate in national management

- Develop a force of business people who have ethical, business culture, honesty, integrity, and social responsibility, associated with national identity while embracing global business cultural values, and nurturing aspirations to build a prosperous, powerful, and thriving nation. Place business ethics and culture as the core, emphasize the strict abidance by laws. Assess private enterprises according to international standards on the basis of the following core criteria: (1) Degree of law compliance; (2) Employment creation; (3) Contribution to the state budget; and (4) Participation in social welfare activities.
- Promote the entrepreneurial spirit across society; foster and encourage entrepreneurial spirit and innovation among all citizens. Promptly incorporate entrepreneurship training programs into educational institutions, strongly encouraging the entrepreneurial spirit among students.
- Honor, commend, and reward exemplary and advanced business people who efficiently and sustainably do business, fulfill social responsibilities, and actively participate in community activities. Mobilize the participation of outstanding, dedicated and visionary business people in national management.
- Establish a close, substantive, open, and sincere relationship between CPV committees at all levels, government and enterprises. Specifically, state management agencies must proactively and diligently address issues and obstacles faced by private enterprises within their jurisdiction; and promptly report to competent authorities on issues beyond their jurisdiction; promote the

role of enterprises and business associations in giving opinions and critiquing policies in honest, timely, and essential manner. Strictly prohibit the manipulation and exploitation of policies and the abuse or corruption of officials.

- Private enterprises and business people must proactively transform their business thinking, be dynamic and creative, maintain resilience, nurture willpower and aspirations, continuously learn, improve capacity and qualities, accumulate knowledge and experience, perseverance, legitimately create wealth, and contribute to the homeland and the nation.

- Constantly consolidate and enhance the role, functions, tasks, and operational efficiency of associations and organizations representing enterprises and business people to protect their rights and legitimate interests; participate in the formulation and critique of the CPV's and State's socio-economic development policies, and supervision of the implementation thereof.

- Introduce specific and feasible policies concerning the development of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the CPV to enterprises and business people; promulgate appropriate mechanisms and regulations for CPV organizations in enterprises to enable outstanding employees to become communist party members.

IV- IMPLEMENTATION

1. The CPV Committee of the National Assembly shall lead and direct the review and perfecting of laws on private sector development; increase supervision of compliance with regulations.

2. The CPV Committee of the Government shall: (1) Direct the formulation of specific and special mechanisms and policies for submission to the National Assembly at the 9th meeting of the 15th National Assembly (on May 2025); and develop an action program for implementation of this Resolution. (2) Cooperate with the CPV Committee of the National Assembly to promptly institutionalize all guidelines and policies stated in this Resolution and allocate sufficient resources for implementation thereof; and promulgate the National Assembly's Resolution on private sector development in the 9th meeting of the 15th National Assembly, specifying specific, feasible, and effective preferential mechanisms and policies. (3) Take charge of preparing briefing materials and cooperate with the Central Propaganda and Mass Mobilization Committee in disseminating such materials immediately after the National Assembly ratifies the resolution regarding specific mechanisms and policies.

3. The CPV Committees of ministries, ministerial agencies, Governmental agencies, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuracy, provincial and municipal CPV Committees, and central-affiliated CPV Committees shall develop action plans specifying appropriate tasks, solutions, timelines, and clearly assign responsibilities to agencies and units for fulfillment.

4. The CPV Committees of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and central mass organizations shall lead and direct the development of programs and plans for providing guidance and mobilizing the people to implement the Resolution; promote its supervisory and social criticism role, participate in the formulation of laws, mechanisms and policies on private sector development.

5. The Central Propaganda and Mass Mobilization Committee shall take charge of and cooperate with the CPV Committee of the Government and relevant agencies in provide advice for the Politburo and the Secretariat on increasing the dissemination of the Resolution.

6. The CPV Committee of the Government shall take charge of and cooperate the Central Policy and Strategy Committee and Central Committee's Office, central-affiliated CPV Committees and local CPV Committees in monitoring, assessing the implementation results of the Resolution; and report any emerging issue and practical demand to the Politburo for direction.

This Resolution shall be disseminated to all CPV cells.

**ON BEHALF OF THE POLITBURO
GENERAL SECRETARY**

To Lam