

No. 68-NQ/TW

RESOLUTION

OF THE POLITBURO

on private economic development

After nearly 40 years of Renovation, Vietnam's private sector has gradually developed in both scale and quality, becoming one of the key drivers of the socialist-oriented market economy. The private sector currently consists of over 940,000 enterprises and more than 5 million household businesses in operation, contributing approximately 50% of the national GDP, over 30% of total state budget revenue, and employing around 82% of the total workforce. It plays a vital role in promoting economic growth, generating employment, fostering innovation, enhancing labor productivity, improving national competitiveness, contributing to poverty reduction, and maintaining social stability. Many private enterprises have grown substantially, established strong brands, and expanded into regional and international markets.

Nevertheless, the private sector continues to face numerous barriers that constrain its development. It has yet to make significant breakthroughs in terms of scale and competitiveness and has not yet fulfilled the expectations of becoming a core pillar of the national economy. The majority of enterprises remain micro, small, and medium-sized; they face limited financial capacity and weak management capabilities. Most possess low technological competence and limited capacity for innovation; labor productivity, operational efficiency, and competitiveness remain inadequate. Business strategies often lack long-term vision and connection with state-owned enterprises and foreign-invested businesses.

Several factors have contributed to this situation, primarily including: insufficient and outdated perceptions regarding the role and position of the private sector in the economy; inconsistencies and inadequacies in legal and institutional frameworks; a lack of proper attention in leadership and governance; and incomplete guarantees of property rights and the freedom to conduct business. The private sector continues to encounter difficulties in accessing essential resources, particularly capital,

technology, land, natural resources, and high-quality human resources. A number of incentive and support policies remain ineffective and difficult to access, while business costs remain high.

To realize the national development goals set forth in the Resolution of the 13th National Party Congress and to meet the demands of development in the new era, it is essential and urgent to reform prevailing mindsets, unify awareness and actions, and implement comprehensive and breakthrough solutions to further unlock the potential of the private economy. These actions are necessary to build confidence, create momentum, and generate new driving forces for economic development, promote growth, and enhance national competitiveness.

In light of the above, the Politburo requires focused, resolute, coordinated, and effective implementation of the following:

I. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. In a socialist-oriented market economy, the private sector is one of the most important driving forces of the national economy. It is a pioneering force in promoting growth, generating employment, increasing labor productivity, enhancing national competitiveness, advancing industrialization and modernization, and restructuring the economy toward green, circular, and sustainable development. Along with the state economy and the collective economy, the private sector plays a core role in building an independent, self-reliant, resilient economy that is deeply, substantively, and effectively integrated into the global economy, enabling the country to overcome the risk of stagnation and move toward prosperity.
2. Rapid, sustainable, efficient, and high-quality development of the private sector is both an urgent priority and a long-term strategic task. It must be reflected in national development strategies and policies, with a view to unlocking all potential and strengths, fully mobilizing and efficiently utilizing all resources—particularly those within the population—for socio-economic development, strengthening national defense and security, and enhancing foreign affairs and international integration.
3. Eliminate outdated perceptions, attitudes, and prejudices against the Vietnamese private sector. Accurately recognize its critical role in national development; nurture and encourage the entrepreneurial and innovative spirit among citizens and enterprises; respect businesses and entrepreneurs, and recognize them as front-line actors on the economic battlefield. Fully guarantee property rights, freedom of business, and fair competition; ensure the right to engage in all business sectors not prohibited by law. Strengthen trust between the State and

the private sector; protect the lawful rights and interests of enterprises and entrepreneurs; ensure that the private sector has equal opportunity to compete with other economic sectors in accessing business opportunities and resources—particularly capital, land, technology, human resources, data, and other lawful national resources as provided by law.

4. Create a business environment that is open, transparent, stable, safe, easy to navigate, cost-effective, and internationally aligned, ensuring regional and global competitiveness. Promptly develop and improve legal frameworks and breakthrough mechanisms and policies to encourage the private sector to grow in priority areas, invest in research and development, apply science and technology, promote innovation and digital transformation, engage in national strategic tasks, and reach regional and global levels. Promote a culture of start-up innovation, digital transformation, and legitimate, lawful wealth creation.
5. Strengthen the leadership role of the Communist Party and the enabling role of the State, with enterprises placed at the center as key actors. Emphasize the training and development of a business community with ethics, business culture, competence, intelligence, dynamism, and creativity. Honor and encourage the growth of a strong entrepreneur class characterized by patriotism, national pride, aspiration to contribute, respect for the rule of law, and a strong sense of social responsibility.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. By 2030

- The private sector will become one of the most important driving forces of the national economy; a pioneering force in science and technology development, innovation, and digital transformation, contributing to the successful implementation of Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW dated December 22, 2024, of the Politburo and other policies and guidelines of the Party.
- Strive to have 2 million enterprises operating in the economy, equivalent to 20 enterprises per 1,000 people. At least 20 large enterprises will participate in global value chains.
- The average annual growth rate of the private economy will reach approximately 10–12%, higher than the overall economic growth rate; contribute about 55–58% of GDP, around 35–40% of total state budget revenue, and create employment for about 84–85% of the total labor force; labor productivity will increase by about 8.5–9.5% per year on average.

- Technological capacity, innovation, and digital transformation will rank among the top three in ASEAN and among the top five in Asia.

2. **Vision to 2045**

Vietnam's private sector will develop rapidly, strongly, and sustainably; actively integrate into global production and supply chains; and possess high competitiveness in the region and internationally. By 2045, the aim is to have at least 3 million enterprises operating in the economy, contributing over 60% of GDP.

III. TASKS AND SOLUTIONS

1. Renew thinking, ensure high consensus in awareness and action, ignite national confidence and aspiration, and create new momentum and morale for private sector development

- Ensure consistent awareness across Party committees, authorities, the entire political system, the business community, and the public about the position and role of the private economy; strengthen trust, the aspiration to rise, and strong actions from Vietnam's private sector in the new era. The State must take on a facilitating and supportive role, refraining from administrative interference that contradicts market principles, and foster an open, friendly, integrity-based, and development-oriented relationship between the government and enterprises.
- Strengthen communication efforts to raise awareness and actions; inspire entrepreneurial spirit, confidence, self-reliance, and national pride among citizens to vigorously develop the private economy. Media agencies should improve the quality and effectiveness of information dissemination, ensuring objectivity, truthfulness, and completeness, while promoting good models and effective practices, encouraging entrepreneurship throughout society. Strictly prohibit harassment, corruption, and the spread of misleading or false information affecting businesses and entrepreneurs.

2. Promote institutional and policy reform, improve quality, and effectively safeguard ownership rights, property rights, freedom of business, fair competition rights, and enforcement of private sector contracts

2.1. Promote institutional and policy reform and enhance quality

- Reform legal frameworks and enforcement to ensure a socialist-oriented market economy, using market-based tools for regulation; minimize administrative intervention and eliminate "ask-give" mechanisms and the mindset of "what cannot be controlled must be banned." Citizens and enterprises shall have the freedom to do business in any sectors not prohibited by law. Restrictions on business activities are only allowed for reasons of national defense, security, social order and safety, social ethics, environmental protection, and public health, and must be specified in laws.
- Improve the legal system and remove market access barriers to ensure a transparent, consistent, stable, predictable, low-cost, and easy-to-comply business environment. Digitize, automate, and apply artificial intelligence and big data in administrative procedures, especially regarding market entry and exit, land, planning, investment, construction, taxation, customs, insurance, intellectual property, standards, and regulations. By 2025, complete the review and removal of unnecessary business conditions, overlapping regulations, and inappropriate provisions that hinder the development of private enterprises; reduce at least 30% of administrative processing time, compliance costs, and business conditions—and continue cutting further in subsequent years. Strongly promote delivery of public services to enterprises regardless of administrative boundaries. Aim for Vietnam's business environment to rank in the top three in ASEAN and the top 30 globally by 2028.
- Shift from bureaucratic administration and management to service and development facilitation, with people and enterprises at the center; modernize public governance, adopt data-based management. Strengthen post-check mechanisms instead of pre-checks, accompanied by enhanced supervision. Transition the management of business conditions from licensing and certification to business condition disclosure and post-checks, except in fields that require licensing per international practices. Amend the Bankruptcy Law to shorten legal procedures, expand fast-track bankruptcy sanctions, promote electronic litigation procedures, and reform asset handling mechanisms. Establish mechanisms for evaluating and responding to regulatory obstacles in business activities. Address inconsistencies in policy implementation between central and local levels and across ministries and localities.
- Ensure a market-based mechanism with no discrimination among businesses of different economic sectors in mobilizing, allocating, and using resources such as capital, land, natural resources, assets, technology, labor, data, and other resources. Review and revise tax and fee

policies to ensure fairness among economic sectors, reduce tax rates, broaden the tax base, and improve e-tax collection through point-of-sale systems; strictly prohibit abuse of administrative decisions and local or sectoral protectionism. Strictly penalize anti-competitive behavior, abuse of dominant or monopoly positions, and unfair competition.

- Improve the legal framework for new economic models and digital-platform-based business, especially in fintech, artificial intelligence, virtual assets, cryptocurrencies, tokenized assets, and e-commerce. Establish pilot mechanisms for new industries based on post-checks and aligned with international practices. Improve laws and policies on data and data governance, facilitating data connectivity, sharing, and exploitation by businesses while ensuring safety and security.
- Facilitate administrative procedures, clarify responsibilities among all levels and sectors, and define accountability of heads in handling procedures. Strictly handle acts of corruption, personal profiteering, and harassment by officials; at the same time, provide immunity for officials who have followed all relevant processes and regulations, acted without personal gain, but encountered losses due to objective risks.
- Develop special policies to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in line with market principles and international commitments; abolish business license tax; grant corporate income tax exemption for SMEs during their first three years; allocate sufficient funding from central and local budgets for SME support programs, while mobilizing investment from business associations, industry groups, research institutes, and universities. Strengthen the role of the private sector and entrepreneurs in policy consultation and review, ensuring substance, efficiency, and transparency.
- Promote 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 national trade promotion programs; support private enterprises in building and promoting brands. Encourage the growth of private retail groups; introduce favorable policies for SMEs and innovative startups to participate in public procurement programs in line with international practices. Enhance the private sector’s capacity to fulfill international commitments and provide effective mechanisms for international dispute resolution.

- Update and standardize statistical indicators, data systems, and databases on the private economy to serve assessment and policy-making; provide appropriate data-sharing mechanisms for research, consulting, and policy review institutions.

2.2. Improve the effectiveness of protection and enforcement of ownership rights, property rights, freedom of business, fair competition, and contract enforcement

- Ensure enforcement of regulations protecting ownership rights, including land use rights and property rights of private enterprises and citizens. Strictly handle all acts of violating or infringing upon ownership and property rights, especially wrongful criminalization of civil and economic relations. Strengthen the mechanism for out-of-court and court-based protection of ownership rights and contract enforcement, including improving the court system and law enforcement in civil and commercial judgments; complete the commercial arbitration system and develop reputable mediation organizations.
- Prevent harassment, abuse of power, and corruption that affect enterprise operations. Strictly prohibit and penalize interference in or obstruction of lawful business operations; abuse of inspection, examination, audit, and investigation powers; exploitation of licensing and administrative procedures for personal gain or group interests. Minimize and strictly control inspection and audit activities for private enterprises. Implement the principle that no organization or individual is allowed to interpret the law arbitrarily to create obstacles or increase compliance costs for businesses.
- Guarantee the rights and obligations of private enterprises in accordance with the Constitution and the law. Any administrative intervention or policy change must adhere to the principles of transparency, non-retroactivity, and fair compensation if damages occur. Enhance legal safeguards and mechanisms to mitigate risks for private enterprises. Strengthen public-private dialogues and dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Ensure fair competition between the private sector and other economic sectors. Review and adjust policy frameworks to remove discrimination or privilege for enterprises with state capital. Increase transparency and fairness in resource allocation, access to public contracts, and government procurement. Prevent abuse of administrative orders or monopoly positions to limit private sector participation.
- Promote judicial reform, especially economic and commercial adjudication; professionalize the judiciary; and raise the quality and independence of judges and judicial officials. Improve

the capacity of legal support systems and economic arbitration for private enterprises. Develop mechanisms for faster and more effective enforcement of judgments and dispute resolution.

- Enhance the role of business associations and representative organizations in supporting members, protecting legitimate rights and interests, and contributing to the policy-making process. Encourage the development of private business communities that are law-abiding, ethical, and socially responsible.

2.3. Adhere to the principle of clearly distinguishing between criminal, administrative, and civil liabilities; between legal entities and individuals in handling violations

- Amend regulations on criminal law, civil law, criminal procedure, and civil procedure to ensure the principle that in addressing violations and cases involving civil and economic matters, priority is given to civil, economic, and administrative measures first, allowing enterprises and entrepreneurs to proactively remedy violations and damages. In cases where legal application may or may not lead to criminal liability, criminal prosecution should be firmly avoided. Where criminal liability is warranted, economic remedies should be prioritized as a key basis for further legal handling. Legal provisions must not be applied retroactively to the detriment of enterprises. Cases lacking evidence or with unclear evidence must be promptly concluded to avoid affecting the reputation and normal business operations of enterprises and entrepreneurs. The presumption of innocence must be ensured throughout the investigation and trial of cases.
- The sealing, temporary seizure, and freezing of assets related to cases must comply strictly with jurisdiction, procedures, scope, and authority, without infringing upon the legal rights and interests of individuals and organizations. The value of seized or frozen assets must correspond to the anticipated damages in the case.
- Clearly distinguish between legally acquired assets and those obtained through unlawful acts or other assets related to the case; distinguish between the assets, rights, and obligations of enterprises and those of individuals managing the enterprises. Allow the reasonable use of necessary measures to secure the value of assets related to the case while minimizing the impact of investigations on production and business operations, provided that there is consensus among procedural authorities and such actions do not hinder the investigation.

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

3.1. Enhance access to land and business premises for the private sector

- Promote digital transformation to facilitate private sector access to land and business premises. Develop appropriate mechanisms and policies to control land price fluctuations, especially for non-agricultural and commercial-use land, minimizing impacts on business and investment plans. By no later than 2025, complete the construction of the National Land Database integrated with the National Data Center and relevant databases. Implement electronic transactions in the land sector; ensure public, transparent, and proactive information disclosure to enterprises; minimize time for land lease procedures and issuance of land use right certificates; provide strong support in land clearance.
- Allow local governments to use local budgets to support infrastructure developers of industrial zones, clusters, and tech incubators, on the condition that developers allocate part of their invested land for leasing to high-tech enterprises, SMEs, and startups. Localities shall determine land allocation based on actual conditions, ensuring at least 20 hectares per industrial zone/cluster or 5% of the total infrastructure-developed land is designated for the above-mentioned enterprises. The State shall implement policies to reduce land lease fees by at least 30% for these enterprises during the first five years from the lease contract date. The reduced lease amount will be reimbursed to the developer by offsetting their own lease obligations under the law. Policies shall also support infrastructure needs, clean land, electricity, water, transportation, telecommunications, and administrative procedures for high-tech, SME, supporting industry, and startup enterprises.
- Focus on resolving legal and procedural bottlenecks in delayed or stalled projects; unlock idle land resources, including unused public land, government buildings, and disputed land tied up in prolonged legal cases. Implement support policies for SMEs, supporting industry firms, and innovative enterprises to lease unused or underused public buildings and land in localities.

3.2. Expand and diversify funding sources for the private sector

- Review and refine credit policies for the private sector. Allocate a portion of commercial credit to private enterprises, particularly SMEs, supporting industries, and startups, for investment in machinery, new technology, green and digital transformation, export financing, and supply chain credit. Encourage financial institutions to lend based on business models, market expansion plans, cash flow, value chains, and to accept movable assets, intangible assets, future-formed assets, and unsecured lending.

- Promote the development of green credit; the State shall provide interest rate support mechanisms and incentivize credit institutions to offer reduced rates for private enterprises implementing green, circular economy projects and applying ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) standards.
- Review legal frameworks and improve the model of credit guarantee funds for SMEs at both central and local levels; encourage participation from financial institutions and large enterprises to guarantee loans for SMEs; accept risks due to objective or force majeure conditions; manage according to overall goals; allow reasonable financial reserve allocations; relax guarantee criteria compared to bank loan conditions; and provide mechanisms for resource supplementation and reasonable insurance policies to ensure systemic safety. Consider establishing re-guarantee funds and models of cross- or co-guarantees.
- Improve the legal framework and operational mechanisms of the SME Development Fund by expanding beneficiary scope, simplifying and digitizing conditions, procedures, and processes for loan application, appraisal, and disbursement; diversify capital sources from the state budget, contributions from domestic and international organizations and individuals. Promptly expand its functions to invest in local and private funds to increase capital supply for SMEs and startups; provide seed funding and startup loans; build incubators and support entrepreneurship. Encourage co-financing models involving central, local, private, and financial institutions to share risks and enhance loan incentives for SMEs.
- Review and amend regulations on non-deposit-taking lending institutions to diversify credit supply, especially for SMEs. Amend legal frameworks for finance leasing companies to expand the list of leasable assets, including non-traditional assets like software, exploitation rights, intellectual property, and data. Issue regulatory sandboxes for peer-to-peer lending and crowdfunding platforms to directly connect SMEs with individual and institutional funders.
- Enhance connectivity and data sharing among banking, tax, and other relevant systems to ensure seamless data exchange on enterprise operations and financial conditions. Facilitate enterprise credit scoring and ratings by financial institutions, public funds, and third-party agencies to increase lending to SMEs and household businesses.
- Support enterprises in improving corporate governance, building transparent financial systems, standardizing accounting and auditing practices, and implementing measures to enhance credibility and access to financial resources.

- Strengthen inspection, supervision, and regulation of credit institutions and lending activities; strictly monitor loans serving internal ecosystems.
- Review and improve tax policies to facilitate equity investment by funds in enterprises; raise investment limits in long-term assets or equity contributions; establish mechanisms for medium- and long-term capital mobilization by investment funds. Consider allowing financial institutions to expand capital mobilization from sources like social insurance funds and voluntary pension funds to develop the capital market, especially for medium- and long-term capital for private enterprises.
- Expedite the upgrade and restructuring of the stock market, develop the insurance market, and refine corporate bond regulations to enhance capital mobilization channels for the private sector. Explore the legal framework for securitizing debt instruments.

3.3. Enhancing the Quality of Human Resources, Especially High-Quality Workforce for the Private Sector

- Conduct a comprehensive review and update of national human resources planning in alignment with the new context; ensure compatibility with labor and human resources planning in key sectors and regions; clearly define the roles and responsibilities of ministries, sectors, and localities in organizing the implementation of human resources development goals. Improve the coordination mechanism between central and local levels to connect training institutions with businesses in demand forecasting, recruitment, and workforce development.
- Promote reform of the general and higher education systems towards international integration, labor market orientation, and innovation; enhance the linkage between education and production-business practices. Focus on expanding and improving vocational education institutions; accelerate the development of high-quality vocational education institutions; strengthen the training of new skills and digital skills; support vocational training for workers in the informal sector.
- Improve mechanisms and policies to attract and effectively utilize high-quality human resources and Vietnamese experts abroad; promote talent attraction and domestic and foreign expert exchange programs to support businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises and innovative startups.

- Continue to reform and improve salary policies, ensuring harmony between the interests of employees and businesses; promote the development of a flexible, modern, and integrated labor market, including the development of labor exchange platforms and digital labor market infrastructure. Encourage enterprises to actively invest in training and retraining human resources; develop enterprise training funds and facilitate enterprises to access public training support resources.

4. Promoting Science, Technology, Innovation, Digital Transformation, Green Transition, and Sustainable, Efficient Business in the Private Sector

- Vigorously implement Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW dated 22 December 2024 of the Politburo on breakthrough development of science, technology, innovation, and national digital transformation in the private sector.
- Issue a regulatory framework for controlled pilot implementation (sandbox) of new technologies, products, services, and business models; create a favorable environment for private enterprises to engage in research and application of artificial intelligence, blockchain, big data, e-commerce, fintech, smart healthcare, and similar fields.
- Allow enterprises to deduct 200% of actual R&D expenses when determining taxable income for corporate income tax purposes. Provide support policies for investment in machinery, technology innovation, digital and green transformation, and sustainable, circular business models through corporate income tax deductions or funding via relevant funds.
- Allow enterprises to allocate up to 20% of taxable income to establish funds for science, technology, innovation, digital transformation, and R&D. Enterprises may use such funds for in-house implementation or outsourced research on a product-based payment basis.
- Permit private enterprises and organizations to use public laboratories, testing facilities, design support centers, shared research equipment, and national centers for testing, metrology, inspection, and certification to develop products at reasonable fees.
- Introduce tax exemption and reduction policies for innovative startups, venture capital fund managers, and intermediary organizations supporting innovation and startups from the point when corporate income tax obligations arise. Exempt personal and corporate income tax for income derived from the transfer of contributed capital or capital rights in innovative startups. Provide personal income tax reductions and exemptions for experts and scientists

working at startups, R&D centers, innovation hubs, and intermediary support organizations for innovation and entrepreneurship.

- The State shall prioritize resources to support the investment and development of innovation centers for incubation, research, testing, development, and technology transfer activities to assist innovative startups and enterprises.

5. Strengthening Linkages Among Private Enterprises, and Between Private Enterprises, State-Owned Enterprises, and FDI Enterprises

- Develop enterprise linkages based on 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 sectoral clusters, especially in supporting industries, manufacturing and processing, agricultural and food processing, information technology, and creative industries. Define the transfer of technology, product testing support, technical assistance, knowledge sharing, human resource training, and procurement of goods and services from SMEs by large enterprises as a key criterion for receiving State incentives. Allow training and retraining costs incurred by large enterprises for SMEs in the supply chain to be deductible for corporate income tax purposes.
- Encourage financial and credit institutions to finance private enterprises operating within value chains and supply chains.
- Urgently implement support policies for R&D, training, consulting, trade promotion, technology transfer, etc. Assist enterprises in obtaining certifications and meeting industry standards for export markets and participation in global value chains and supply chains. The State shall provide consulting and trade promotion services to connect FDI enterprises with domestic businesses in key industrial zones, economic zones, and free trade areas.
- Apply appropriate localization ratios according to a phased roadmap in key and priority industrial sectors. Require major FDI projects to include plans for utilizing domestic supply chains from the project approval stage. Support entrepreneurship for management and technical staff formerly employed by FDI enterprises to leverage their experience, knowledge, management models, and networks with FDI firms for integration into supply chains.

6. Rapid Formation and Development of Medium and Large Enterprises, and Regional and Global-Scale Private Economic Groups

- Expand the participation of private enterprises in national key projects. The State shall proactively implement policies on project commissioning, restricted bidding, or direct contracting, or provide preferential mechanisms to encourage private sector participation in strategic sectors, national key scientific research projects (such as high-speed rail, urban railways, spearhead industries, energy and digital infrastructure, green transport, defense and security industries), and in urgent national tasks. Encourage private investment in high-quality healthcare and education services, cultural and creative industries, and the entertainment sector.
- Diversify and improve the effectiveness of public-private cooperation models, including PPP, public leadership–private management, public investment–private operation, and private investment–public use, across infrastructure, socio-cultural infrastructure, information technology, and communications, based on socio-economic efficiency. Promptly develop and implement a Program to nurture 1,000 exemplary and pioneering enterprises in science and technology, innovation, digital and green transformation, high-tech industries, and supporting industries.
- Develop and implement a “Go Global” program focused on market access, funding, technology, branding, distribution channels, logistics, insurance, export performance incentives, consultancy, legal support, dispute resolution, mergers and acquisitions, and linkages with multinational corporations.

7. Substantive and Effective Support for Micro, Small Enterprises and Household Businesses

- Review and improve the legal framework for individual and household business operations; minimize gaps and provide favorable governance and financial/accounting conditions to encourage household businesses to transition into enterprises. Promote digitalization, transparency, simplification, and compliance-friendly mechanisms in accounting, taxation, and insurance to facilitate such transitions. Eliminate lump-sum tax for household businesses no later than 2026.
- Provide free access to shared digital platforms, common accounting software, legal advisory services, and training in corporate governance, accounting, taxation, human resources, and relevant laws for micro and small enterprises, household and individual businesses.

- Effectively implement the National Financial Inclusion Strategy, improve access to financial services for micro and small enterprises and household businesses—especially for youth, women, vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities, and those in mountainous, border, and island areas, as well as inclusive and socially impactful business models.

8. Promoting Business Ethics, Social Responsibility, and Entrepreneurial Spirit; Enabling Entrepreneurs' Participation in National Governance

- Build a corps of entrepreneurs grounded in ethics, business culture, integrity, social responsibility, national identity, and global business values, with aspirations to build a strong, prosperous nation. Uphold business ethics and culture as core values, and emphasize rule of law. Evaluate private enterprises based on international standards with core criteria: (1) Legal compliance; (2) Employment generation; (3) Contributions to the state budget; and (4) Participation in social welfare.
- Promote a nationwide entrepreneurial spirit, especially among the youth; foster innovation and business mindset. Expedite integration of entrepreneurship training into education and training institutions, nurturing entrepreneurial ambitions in students.
- Honor and reward exemplary, effective, and sustainable entrepreneurs and enterprises that fulfill their social responsibilities and actively engage in community activities. Mobilize visionary, capable entrepreneurs to participate in national governance.
- Establish transparent and sincere engagement between Party organizations, government authorities, and enterprises. Public agencies must proactively and diligently address private sector concerns within their competence, and timely escalate those beyond their remit. Promote constructive, honest, and timely policy feedback and critique from businesses and business associations. Strictly prohibit policy manipulation, profiteering, and misconduct by officials.
- Entrepreneurs must actively embrace new business mindsets, demonstrate resilience, creativity, and ambition, continuously improve competence and character, accumulate knowledge and experience, strive for legitimate success, and contribute to national development.
- Strengthen the role, functions, and effectiveness of business associations and representative organizations to safeguard the lawful rights and interests of entrepreneurs and enterprises;

engage in policy-making, policy critique, and monitoring of the State's socio-economic development strategies.

- Implement feasible and specific policies to build Communist Youth Union organizations and develop Party membership among enterprises and entrepreneurs, along with appropriate mechanisms and regulations for Party organizations within private businesses to attract outstanding individuals into the Party.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

1. The Party Committee of the National Assembly shall lead and direct the review and improvement of laws on private sector development; and enhance oversight of implementation in accordance with regulations.
2. The Party Committee of the Government shall:
 - (1) Direct the drafting and submission to the National Assembly of special and exceptional mechanisms and policies for adoption at the 9th session of the 15th National Assembly (May 2025); and develop an Action Program for the implementation of this Resolution.
 - (2) Coordinate with the Party Committee of the National Assembly to promptly institutionalize all orientations and policies set forth in this Resolution, allocate sufficient resources for implementation, and propose a National Assembly Resolution on private sector development at the 9th session of the 15th National Assembly with specific, feasible, and effective preferential mechanisms and policies.
 - (3) Lead the preparation of dissemination materials, and coordinate with the Central Commission for Propaganda and Education and the Central Mass Mobilization Commission to organize dissemination activities immediately after the National Assembly issues the Resolution on special mechanisms and policies.
3. Party Committees of ministries, ministerial-level agencies, agencies under the Government, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuracy, provincial and municipal Party Committees, and centrally affiliated Party Committees shall develop action plans with appropriate tasks, solutions, and roadmaps; and assign clear responsibilities to relevant agencies and units for implementation.
4. The Party Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and central-level mass organizations shall lead and direct the formulation of programs and plans to guide and mobilize the people to implement the Resolution, promote their role in supervision, social feedback, and

participation in the development of laws, mechanisms, and policies for private sector development.

5. The Central Commission for Propaganda and Education and the Central Mass Mobilization Commission shall take the lead and coordinate with the Government Party Committee and relevant agencies to advise the Politburo and the Secretariat on organizing dissemination activities and strengthening communication and promotion of the Resolution's contents.
6. The Party Committee of the Government shall take the lead and coordinate with the Central Policy and Strategy Commission, the Office of the Party Central Committee, and other central and local Party Committees to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Resolution; and report to the Politburo for guidance on emerging issues and practical demands.

This Resolution shall be disseminated to all Party cells.