

## **FAIR AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PEOPLE'S HAPPINESS THROUGH THE ARTICLE "SOME THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES ON SOCIALISM AND THE PATH TO SOCIALISM IN VIETNAM" BY GENERAL SECRETARY NGUYEN PHU TRONG**

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***Abstract:** In his article, based on the analysis and evaluation of the article "Some Theoretical and Practical Issues on Socialism and the Path to Socialism in Vietnam" by General Secretary Nguyễn Phú Trọng, the author focuses on clarifying the dialectical relationship between fair/equitable and sustainable development for the happiness of the people and the shaping of the basic features and important attributes of the socialist development orientation, particularly the development of a socialist-oriented market economy. This dialectical relationship contributes to and enhances the theory of the transitional period in Vietnam, ensuring the effective governance of the realization of socialist goals in each policy, each step, and throughout the national renovation process.*

***Keywords:** General Secretary Nguyễn Phú Trọng, socialism, fair and sustainable development for the happiness of the people, socialist-oriented market economy.*

### **1. Fair and sustainable development for the people's happiness reflects the nature of the political regime and the necessity of the socialist orientation in the market economy in our country**

The first Political Platform of the Party (1930) affirmed that, after achieving national independence, the Vietnamese revolution would move

towards socialism so that our people would not have to suffer, be oppressed, be injustice, and have a prosperous, free and happy life. Previously, in his work "Revolutionary Path" (1927), leader Nguyen Ai Quoc - Ho Chi Minh

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considered the British, French, and American bourgeois revolutions to be “incomplete” revolutions because after many revolutions, the people of those countries still suffered from oppression and injustice; and he said that “We have sacrificed for the revolution so we should do it until achieving goal (...). Only then will the people be happy without making many sacrifices”<sup>1</sup>. With his sharp political vision, based on his theoretical research on Marxism-Leninism and extensive practical experience, he concluded that only socialism could thoroughly solve the problem of bringing independence to the nation, a prosperous life, freedom and true happiness for all people, all nations. In the article, General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong continued to emphasize: “National independence associated with socialism is the basic and thorough line of the Vietnamese revolution and is also a key point in the thought legacy of President Ho Chi Minh”<sup>2</sup>.

From the very beginning and throughout the process of Doi moi (Renovation), our Party has affirmed unequivocally that the Renovation is not about changing the socialist goal but making that goal achievable by more effective forms and measures in accordance with the country's reality and characteristics of the transition period,

overcoming the disease of dogmatism, subjectivity, and voluntarism. When the socialist regimes in Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union collapsed (1989-1991), our Party calmly and wisely analyzed the situation, found the causes, and correctly stated that it was the collapse of an unsuitable, voluntarist model of socialism rather than the fall of scientific socialism. In that context, finding ways and means of development to suit each stage of the transition to socialism requires bravery, intelligence and theoretical creative capacity of the ruling Party to both be steadfast in the chosen goals and ideals, and effectively manage the realization of the goals at each stage of the Doi moi process. While acknowledging the non-socialist factors that still exist objectively in the transition period to socialism, the Party must find the answer to the questions: how to effectively promote positive sides, control negative sides, guide and control them to serve the socialist cause? How to realize the good values of socialism in daily life so that people can be authenticated and enjoyed... These are big challenges for the Party's leadership and ruling responsibilities. Therefore, “presenting the concept of developing a socialist-oriented market economy is *a very fundamental and creative theoretical breakthrough of our Party*, is an important theoretical

result through 35 years of implementing the doi moi policy, derived from Vietnamese practice and selectively absorbing the world's experience"<sup>3</sup> and is very important in solving the above-mentioned challenges. The article of General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong has established a dialectical view of the socialist orientation in the renovation process, overcoming the expressions of haste, subjectivity, and burning phase; or failure of not seeing all the difficulties and complexities of the struggle between socialist elements and non-socialist elements in the market economy and international integration; or a one-sided, false perception of modern capitalism.

Through each congress during the Doi Moi period, our Party has developed an understanding of the socialist-oriented market economy institution, especially during the 12th and 13th Party congresses. However, However, the understanding of socialist orientation is not completely thorough. Many people just look at the phenomenon, not grasp and understand the essence of modern capitalism; Some people face the negatives in the market economy such as the gap between the rich and the poor, "group interests", corruption, negativities, degeneration of political ideal, ethics, and lifestyle in some parts of cadres, party members,... so there

has arisen among them the doubt about socialist orientation. In that context, General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong's article gives a dialectical view of the socialist-oriented market economy in our country as "*a new type of market economy* in the development history of the market economy; a type of economic organization that both obeys the laws of a market economy, and is based on and guided by the principles and nature of socialism (...). This is not a capitalist market economy and not a full socialist market economy (because our country is still in a transition period)"<sup>4</sup>. Here, fair and sustainable development for the people's happiness is associated with defining characteristics and attributes of the socialist orientation; implied distinction from the full and complete socialist market economy; contrast with the "bad development" models in modern capitalism.

Overcoming one-sided and confused understandings between form and content, phenomenon and nature, between the inherent nature of capitalism and some superficial, local welfare improvements in modern capitalism,... the article has "dissected" the serious diseases imprinted on the body of modern capitalism such as causing multi-faceted crises, pushing social injustice deeper and deeper. It is *an unethical development* when the

wealthy class accounts for only 1% of the population but owns most of the wealth and means of production, controls up to three-quarters of main financial resources, knowledge and media; and a large proportion of the population falls into extreme poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and severe social conflicts, typically the “99 against 1” movement that took place in the US in early 2011<sup>5</sup>. It is *development without foundation* when growth is based only on exploiting human labor without paying attention to re-creating and fostering human capacity and social capacity without creating opportunities for people to develop comprehensively, even though the bourgeois politics do not stop “preaching” about human rights. It is *unsustainable development* when today’s generation deprives future generations of their ability to develop, exhausts resources, causes environmental degradation and climate change. It is *an unharmonious development* when the production and consumption of material things are limitless, the lack of balance between the material life and the spiritual life leading to standard deviations in values, deviations in lifestyle *but in many cases wealth increases but people face more insecurity, risk, lack of security, no true happiness*.

That explains the necessity of the

socialist orientation in the process of market economic development, taking fair and sustainable development for the people’s happiness as a basic content. Capitalism by itself is incapable of ensuring fair and sustainable development for the people’s happiness. For capitalism, ensuring fairness and sustainability for the people’s happiness is a “luxury” thing that mainly exists in populist slogans. Meanwhile, fair and sustainable development for the people’s happiness is the need of socialism itself. It becomes an important content constituting the characteristics and basic attributes of the socialist orientation which is different from the superficial and local welfare improvements in modern capitalism in order to defuse class conflicts and minimize social conflicts, it does not completely solve the fundamental problems of development and development management.

## **2. The dialectic of fair and sustainable development for the people’s happiness is associated with shaping the basic characteristics and important attributes of the socialist orientation in the market economy**

General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong’s article for the first time generalized “A basic feature, an important attribute of the socialist orientation in the market economy in Vietnam is *to combine the economic with*

*the social. That is, to unify economic and social policies, economic growth goes hand in hand with the realization of social progress and justice in every step, every policy and throughout the development process*<sup>76</sup>. This is an extremely important contribution in theory, *establishing a dialectical view of development in the transitional period to socialism associated with shaping the characteristics and basic attributes of the socialist orientation in the market economy.*

First, *when considering fair and sustainable development for the people's happiness as an important content constituting the characteristics and basic attributes of the socialist orientation in the market economy, we must place them in the correct range because downplaying fair and sustainable development for the people's happiness is a manifestation of socialist deviation.* On the one hand, "we would not wait until the economy reaches a high level of development to realize social progress and justice. Furthermore, we will not "sacrifice" progress and social justice just to pursue economic growth"<sup>77</sup>; on the other hand, it is necessary to avoid being subjective, hasty, and voluntarist, taking the criteria of social progress and social justice of the socialist market economy at the full and complete

level of development to impose on the socialist-oriented market economy at different levels of development. The common manifestations of subjectivism and voluntarism include: 1- Realization of social progress and justice are not put in a dialectical relationship with economic policies, and allocating resources for social welfare beyond the economic capacity to meet them, leads to a limitation in investment for development. This results in economic stagnation, with insufficient material conditions to achieve long-term social progress and equity; 2- Failing to see the diversity of distribution mechanisms and forms in the socialist-oriented market economy to both achieve social justice and create motivation for development; 3- Focusing only on short-term growth and development without paying attention to the possibility of sustainable development in the future and long-term, especially exploiting natural resources and causing environmental degradation.

Second, *fair and sustainable development for the people's happiness is reflected in the dialectical unity between economic development and social development, between economic policy and social policy, which is placed in an intimate, interdependent, and mutually reinforcing relationship.* It is necessary to make "every economic

*policy must aim at social development goals; Every social policy must aim to create a driving force for economic development*"<sup>8</sup>. In the context of the development of the knowledge economy and the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0), when natural resources are gradually scarce, human resources and science - technology play a pivotal role in sustainable growth, then the right social policy investing in human development is an investment in sustainable development. That requires arousing motivation for sustainable development from the whole socio-cultural field, from promoting human potentials and strengths; must overcome misconceptions when considering that culture and society enjoy the fruits of economic growth in one-way but do not see the opposite direction that culture and society create motivation for economic development.

Third, *fair and sustainable development for the people's happiness is reflected in every step, every policy and throughout the development process*. This means that social progress and social justice are not only goals but also have to be realized at each step, reflected in each policy and throughout the development process of the transition period. At each stage of the country's development in association with the achievements of economic growth, it

is necessary to rationally allocate the achievements of growth for progress, social justice, and protection of the ecological environment. Under normal development conditions, there must be plans for reserves and contingencies so that in times of risks, difficulties and crises, there are still resources to ensure social policies such as responding to the ongoing COVID-19 epidemic. Each development policy is multi-objective, must ensure the consistency between economic goals and social goals, and promote each other to achieve synergistic effects. Economic policies (investment, fiscal, credit, trade, prices, income,...) must aim at creating sustainable jobs, ensuring workers' rights, balancing and harmonious development between regions, redistributing income to realize social justice, investing in human capacity development, social capacity, and improving people's living standards and quality of life. Social policies (education, health, culture, employment, income, social insurance, social incentives, social assistance,...) must aim to make effective contributions to innovate growth model and improve growth quality, take human resources and science and technology as the main driving force for growth; develop a stable, harmonious and sustainable labor market; improve productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness

of the economy.

Fourth, *fair and sustainable development for the happiness of the people is realized in various forms and diverse mechanisms, from fair opportunity and fair distribution of production results to equity in rights and obligations, from economic and social sustainability to environmental sustainability.* Fairness in opportunity is primarily reflected in the determination that the market plays a decisive role in mobilizing, allocating, and utilizing resources, ensuring that resources are directed towards effective use<sup>9</sup> (so that) individuals with capabilities will always be able to assert themselves in the social production system, and legal wealth accumulation is encouraged<sup>10</sup>. Fair opportunity is also created by ensuring access to basic and essential public services for free or at low cost (education, health care, culture, etc.), making all members of society improve their education, culture, health, etc., creating a foundation for sustainable development and opportunities to rise up. That is the guarantee of equality of rights coupled with equality of conditions for the exercise of rights<sup>11</sup>. Fair distribution of production results is ensured through a variety of distribution mechanisms such as first-time distribution based on labor results, economic efficiency, capital and contributed resources;

redistribution through the social welfare system, social security and other forms of mutual assistance and sharing in the community. In which, distribution by labor is the main form. Social justice in our regime is also reflected in the social preferential policy, taking care of people with meritorious services to the country<sup>12</sup>...with the meaning of gratitude, reciprocity, partial compensation for contributions, sacrifice for the country, for the revolutionary cause. Equity in rights and obligations is reflected in the proportion between contributions and benefits, between the degree of violation and the level of punishment, through judicial mechanisms based on justice and the foundation of socialist rule of law. The above-mentioned forms of justice have a complementary role, both creating a driving force for development and promoting social justice in each policy, step by step and during the transition period.

Fifth, *fair and sustainable development for the people's happiness is carried out on the basis of building progressive production relations in accordance with the development level of the productive forces.* Building progressive and appropriate production relations including three aspects: ownership relations, organization-management relations and distribution relations in the context of developing

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a socialist-oriented market economy - a new type of market economy in the historical development of the market economy; a type of economic organization that both obeys the laws of the market economy and is based on and guided by the principles and nature of socialism<sup>13</sup>. All three aspects of the production relationship have a dialectical, interactive, and mutually reinforcing relationship which is directly related to ensuring fair and sustainable development for the people's happiness. The ownership relationship plays the most decisive role but in the transition period, there are still many forms of ownership and many economic sectors, so The full and correct promotion of roles and functions of each aspect of ownership, management organization and distribution is very important for ensuring social justice and creating motivation for development. In the market economy, it is necessary to flexibly apply the forms of "public ownership, private administration"<sup>14</sup>, "private ownership, public use"<sup>15</sup>, or the distribution relationship must aim at a "dual function" that both ensuring social justice and creating a driving force for development<sup>16</sup>, making all social actors always see direct benefits to all resources (such as land, state-owned assets, etc), use them efficiently and responsibly, constantly explore

and innovate, optimize management efficiency, and promote sustainable development .

Sixth, *to handle well the relationship between the State, the market and the society, taking the State's role as the main driver when planning and organizing the implementation of equitable and sustainable development guidelines and policies for happiness of the people.* The State, market and social elements have complementary roles, make up for each other's shortfalls, and together promote development. The market economy has a positive side that is efficiently allocating resources, promoting the dynamism and creativity of subjects in market, and developing productive capacity, but its drawback is that it often pays attention to solvable demands and resources are directed to profitable places so they do not focus on the production of public goods and services, even because of the pursuit of profit, many businesses are willing to sacrifice public benefits (such as polluting the environment, manufacturing and trading in counterfeit and banned goods...) <sup>17</sup>. Thereby, this causes the gap between the rich and the poor, the polarization of wealth, the disparity in development levels between regions, threatening the ability to develop sustainably. Therefore, fair and sustainable development for the people's happiness, first and foremost,

it is necessary to strengthen the role and responsibility of the State in creating fair institutions and laws to create an environment for all organizations and individuals freely operate; using tools (plans, planning, tax policies, investment policies, credit policies, employment policies,...) to guide, attract and regulate activities of all business sectors economy, including regulating interests to ensure social justice, sustainable development, for people; renovating and improving the operational capacity of public sector organizations, especially in the production and supply of public goods and services that the society needs but the private sector does not do or does inefficiently. Along with that, fair and sustainable development can only be fully realized when corporate social responsibility is enhanced; raising the sense of sharing, the spirit of solidarity and mutual love of the social community; promoting the positivity of each citizen when participating in market relations, using public services responsibly, actively, without relying on, relying on or expecting.

### **3. Specific instructions on equitable and sustainable development for the people's happiness in association with ensuring the socialist orientation in the market economy**

First, *social justice is ensured by “the distribution mainly according to labor*

*results, economic efficiency, and at the same time according to the contribution of capital and other resources and distribution through the social welfare and social security system”*<sup>18</sup>.

*Distribution mainly according to labor results, economic efficiency, capital and contributed resources* has the meaning of promoting the positivity, dynamism and creativity of each person, maximizing the potential and strength for socio-economic development, resources are allocated effectively, ensuring the consistency and synchronism between distribution relations, ownership and management relations in a multi-sector economy. This is the first distribution, creating a driving force for development when it brings direct benefits to employees, managers, owners, and investors, making resources to be used efficiently, promoting each person's creativity to properly enrich for themselves and contribute to society. When the above relations operate smoothly in a modern and complete market economic institution, it is to ensure equal rights of opportunity to enrich all subjects in the market. However, equality of opportunity to get rich always brings advantages to those who have the ability to take advantage of opportunities and disadvantage for those who have physical and mental limitations or

impairments to take advantage of opportunities (due to innate reasons, social risks or barriers of natural, cultural and social conditions,...), should be compensated and supplemented by distribution through social welfare and social security.

*Distribution through social welfare* plays an important role in overcoming and minimizing social injustice arising from the first distribution. Distribution through social welfare is associated with the regulatory role of the State, promoting the social responsibility of enterprises, sharing of the social community, taking the role of the State as the key. Social welfare in the market economy is implemented in various forms, the main pillar is basic and essential public services that are free or low cost of use (education, health care, culture, etc.). Social welfare is fully responsible by the State (paying for fees, organizing the supply), ensuring equal access for all members of society to basic and essential public services, not exclude anyone. Forms of social welfare with a welfare function are aimed at a few specific subjects such as budget support for those at risk (for examples, the COVID-19 epidemic), support for the poor to buy insurance health insurance, scholarship support for poor students, etc. to ensure that the disadvantaged, the low-income and

the less fortunate have access to basic and essential public goods and services. When they have access to basic and essential public goods and services for free (or receive financial support to pay for service fees), these subjects can not only improve their endogenous capacity (physics, knowledge, culture, etc.) but also have the conditions to spend their limited financial resources to spend on improving the quality of life, thereby having opportunities for development. In addition, the State also supports and creates conditions for the private sector to participate in providing a number of social services to meet individual requirements and consumers' ability to pay based on market principles.

*Distributing through the social security system based on the mechanism of contribution, enjoyment and sharing*, ensuring that all members of society always maintain their minimum income and do not fall into extremes when facing risks and losing their working capacity or being unemployment - the pillars are decent work, social insurance and health insurance. If the first distribution ensures fairness between contributions and receipts, creating a driving force for development but it causes income inequality among social members; Redistribution through social welfare creates fair opportunities and conditions for development but

also easily causes stagnation for suppliers and creates a mentality of dependence on free public service users; then redistribution through the social security system based on the mechanism of contribution - benefit and sharing among members of society has the function of complementing, compensating for limitations and shortcomings of the initial distribution and redistribution through social welfare. Here, social justice not only reflects the correlation between the level of contribution and the level of an individual's receipt but must put them in the common ground, level of economic development and social moral values. Comprehensive social justice cannot be mentioned when this social group enjoys a rich life but leaves behind the disadvantaged, the less fortunate, due to innate factors or barriers of local conditions such as nature, culture and society. Overcoming these natural forms of social injustice requires the role of a distribution system based on *the sharing mechanism* among social members. That is the development of a society "towards progressive and humanistic values, *on the basis of the common interests of the whole society in harmony with the legitimate interests of people, which is qualitatively different from the societies compete for private interests between individuals*

*and groups*"<sup>19</sup>.

Second, *fairness and equality of opportunity are based on respecting and ensuring freedom of fair and lawful competition, preventing any acts that violate competition laws from undermining the effectiveness and positive aspects of the market mechanism. This involves creating an environment, conditions, and foundation for people to develop comprehensively, with all citizens having access to basic and essential public services.*

Fair opportunity is based, first of all, on respect for freedom of lawful and fair competition, not allowing violations of the law on competition to invalidate the positive aspects of the market mechanism; make each market subject and each member of society worthy of legitimate and justifiable benefits from promoting their own inherent capacities and qualities without harming another subject's legitimate rights and interests; ensuring that the interests of each individual move in the same direction as the common interests of society. State intervention must not distort the market but rather ensure fair competition, correct market defects, and aim for a transparent market so that fair opportunities can be established. Fair opportunity in this case creates a driving force for development in

contrast to the competition of “big fish eat small fish”, “fast fish eat slow fish”, the development of this social group excludes other social groups’ right to develop as in capitalism<sup>20</sup>. It is also different from egalitarianism, leveling, and uniformity between capable people and incompetent people, diligent people and lazy people, which destroys the motivation for development, causing injustice to those who contribute more but equally distributed among those who give less. Fair opportunity is not only in economic relations but also manifests itself in all aspects of socio-political relations when ensuring a democratic and free environment for virtuous and talented people to be respected, to devote and strive to assert themselves and make positive contributions to society.

Equity of opportunity is based on ensuring the right to access resources for development, especially land, finance, credit and information resources. The 13th Party Congress emphasized the application of market principles in mobilizing, allocating and using resources, especially the State’s resources such as auctions of land use rights, bidding for public procurement packages, competition in supply and implementation of the market price mechanism for goods and services, including basic public services<sup>21</sup>. The

financial resources of the State spend on ensuring social welfare with a welfare function also apply in accordance with market principles, aiming to promote the self-improvement capacity of the beneficiaries of support from the State, does not cause stagnation and dependence. That is the operation of the Bank for Social Policies, ensuring the right to access policy credits of poor households; support poor students with preferential credits; support vocational training to transform people’s livelihoods,... in order to promote the activeness of recipients of resource support from the State. In the context of digital government, when digital resources are accessed equally, openly and transparently by people and businesses, it will overcome the information asymmetry, contributing to promoting equity in development opportunities.

Equity in development opportunities based on ensuring the right to access basic and essential public services (education, health care, culture...) that covers the entire population, helping everyone improve their productivity endogenous strength, self-control, conditions to take advantage of opportunities to rise, thanks to the care of physical development, improvement of education and culture. Education is really the leading national policy,

implementing tuition-free education for primary schools, gradually transforming semi-public preschool educational institutions into public preschool educational institutions with an appropriate proportion of the budget for spending policy on education and training,... to promote equality of development opportunities for people thanks to being equipped with education, knowledge and skills. That is appropriate budget spending for the development of the health system, supporting the poor and ethnic minorities to buy health insurance, ensuring that low-income people can receive medical examination and treatment without being “poor” chemistry”. It is investing in cultural development, public spaces (parks, trees, ponds, improving living environment,...) to improve *non-income welfare* for people, making everyone have conditions to practice physical health, psychological health, and develop capacity when there is harmony between material life and spiritual life.

Third, *justice between rights and obligations associated with building a socialist rule-of-law state, promoting the people’s mastery, and protecting the law and order, discipline and the rule of law.*

General Secretary Nguyen Phu

Trong’s article clearly distinguishes between the socialist rule of law state and the bourgeois rule of law state. If the bourgeois rule of law is a tool to protect and serve the interests of the bourgeoisie, then the rule of law state under our regime is a tool to express and exercise the people’s right to mastery, to ensure and protect the legitimate interests of the people. Through law enforcement, the State ensures the conditions for the people to be the subject of political power, to carry out a dictatorship with all actions that infringe upon the interests of the Fatherland and the people<sup>22</sup>. Thus, fairness here is reflected in the equality of everyone before the law; In business activities, it is the equality of all market participants before the law in order to conduct free business, all disputes shall be resolved by the method of dispute resolution prescribed by law or agreed upon by the parties (mediation, negotiation, arbitration or court); In judicial activities, it is fair between the nature and extent of law violations and the degree of punishment by law with fair and objective decisions and judgments in the name of justice.

Fourth, *sustainable development is mentioned* through the identification of ongoing crises as an inevitable consequence of the “bad development” models in modern capitalism, showing

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the unsustainability of both economy, society and ecological environment<sup>23</sup>. Therefore, an important content of the socialist orientation is to ensure sustainable development in harmony with nature to ensure a healthy living environment for current and future generations, not to exploit, appropriate resources, consume unlimited materials and destroy the environment<sup>24</sup>. It is also the identification of human who holds the central position in the development strategy; cultural development, human development is both the goal and the driving force of the renovation; development of education and training as well as science and technology is the leading national policies; environmental protection is one of the vital issues, a criterion for sustainable development; Building a happy family, making progress as a healthy and solid cell of society, realizing gender equality is the criterion of progress and civilization<sup>25</sup>.

*Fifth, development for people's happiness is embodied in all contents ensuring fair and sustainable development; in the harmony between material life and spiritual life; in providing each person with the conditions to fully develop their potential and assert their human dignity; and in allowing people to live in a free, safe, united, compassionate,*

*and supportive environment, free from oppression and injustice.* General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong's article repeatedly mentioned the concept of "happiness" in the context of upholding the values of President Ho Chi Minh's thought of independence, freedom and happiness<sup>26</sup>, continued affirming the characteristics of socialism stated in the Party's Platform<sup>27</sup>, in building a happy families<sup>28</sup>, and in every Party policy, law, and State activity, all of which are aimed at the welfare of the people, with the happiness of the people as the ultimate goal...

General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong's article was published in the context that our Party, our Nation and our People are trying to implement the resolutions of the 13th Party Congress, working towards making our country a developed nation with high-income by the middle of the 21st century. It clarifies the issue of fair and sustainable development for the happiness of the people, which is closely linked to shaping the fundamental characteristics and important attributes of the socialist orientation. This is significant in further developing the theoretical understanding of the transition period in Vietnam, ensuring effective governance in realizing socialist goals through each policy, each step, and throughout the entire process of national renovation./.

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- 9 See: Communist Party of Vietnam. 2021. The Documents of the 13th National Party Congress, vol.I. National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, p.133.
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- 11 See: Nguyen Phu Trong. 2021. “Some theoretical and practical issues on socialism and the path to socialism in Vietnam”, Communist Review, No.966, p.5.
- 12 See: Nguyen Phu Trong. 2021. “Some theoretical and practical issues on socialism and the path to socialism in Vietnam”, Communist Review, No.966, p.9.
- 13 See: Nguyen Phu Trong. 2021. “Some theoretical and practical issues on socialism and the path to socialism in Vietnam”, Communist Review, No.966, p.8.
- 14 For example, technical infrastructure is owned by the state but hires private forces to operate, manage and exploit; Land is owned by the entire people, the State is the representative of the owner and unified management but land use rights are assigned to organizations and individuals and are considered property rights,...
- 15 For example, the State leases private works to use instead of spending costly and easy-to-lose investment budgets but the State has the right to collect property tax and income tax on that property from the private sector.

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