

The goals and focus of further building and completing the Vietnamese Socialist Rule of Law State in the new period

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Abstract: *The paper explores the goals and focus of further building and completing the Vietnamese socialist rule of law state in the new period as a means to enhance understanding of Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW dated November 9, 2022 of the 13th Party Central Committee on continuing to build and perfect the Vietnamese socialist rule of law state in the new period.*

Keywords: Vietnamese Socialist Rule of Law State, General Goals, Specific Goals

1. Introduction

Every reform and innovation aimed at advancing national development is designed to achieve specific objectives. The establishment and refinement of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state, in conjunction with the development and expansion of a socialist-oriented market economy and the enhancement of socialist democracy, constitutes a pivotal reform initiative. This initiative forms a crucial element of the broader modernization agenda led and directed by the Party. The ongoing effort to develop and perfect Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state is central to achieving lofty goals, integrally linked to the overarching aims of socialism being progressively realized in the country.

2. Objectives of the continued development and enhancement of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state during the new phase

2.1. Principles for establishing objectives

The aims of the persistent development and refinement of Vietnam's socialist rule-

of-law state are both static and dynamic in nature. On one hand, these objectives must be anchored in a profound understanding of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law. On the other hand, they must also be grounded in a nuanced comprehension of the core objectives that underpin the socialist rule-of-law state itself.

The objectives for constructing and refining Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state are of profound cognitive, theoretical, and practical significance, *characterized by a strategic vision*. This strategic vision entails aspirations, ideal outcomes, and expected results that guide the formulation and implementation of policies. Objectives inherently encapsulate, actualize, and realize specific values, needs, and interests. Since Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state possesses distinct values, needs, and interests, its objectives must accurately embody and fulfill these elements. These objectives encompass short-term, medium-term, and long-term goals, ultimate aims,

and span political, social, legal, and other dimensions. They must be articulated with clarity, specificity, and logical coherence, arranged systematically. The determination of these objectives is grounded in such an understanding. Therefore, the goals for constructing and refining Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state include broad and specific objectives, short-term and long-term goals, as well as political and legal aims, or more comprehensively, political-legal objectives.

Building upon the aforementioned conceptual framework, the selection and delineation of objectives for the ongoing development and refinement of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state are guided by Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW, dated November 9, 2022, from the 13th Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This resolution is predicated upon: (1) The objectives for constructing socialism in Vietnam, as articulated in the Platform for National Construction and the 10-year socio-economic development strategy for 2021-2030; (2) the provisions set forth in the 2013 Constitution; (3) the core values, principles, attributes, and essential components of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state; and (4) the tools, capacity, feasibility, comprehensiveness, and future potential of resources to achieve these objectives. The objectives for the continued development and enhancement of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state integrate both political and legal goals that are structured into two distinct phases: The period up to 2030 and the subsequent phase from 2030 onward to 2045, with a primary focus on qualitative dimensions.

2.2. Broad objectives

The Resolution delineates the overarching goal for the continued development and

refinement of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state during the new phase as follows: To perfect Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state, which is of the people, by the people, and for the people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam; to establish a comprehensive, rigorously and consistently implemented legal system; to uphold the supremacy of the Constitution and laws with strict adherence, while effectively respecting, safeguarding, and protecting human and citizen rights; to ensure that state power is unified, distinctly allocated, closely coordinated, and effectively controlled; to develop a professional, rule-of-law-based, and modern administrative and judicial system; to maintain a streamlined, transparent, and efficiently functioning state apparatus; to cultivate a cadre of officials and civil servants who are competent, professional, and incorruptible; to advance modern and effective national governance; to meet the demands for rapid, sustainable development, aiming to become a high-income, developed country towards a socialist orientation by 2045¹.

The aforementioned overarching objectives encompass and manifest core values, guiding principles, distinctive characteristics, and fundamental components that are cohesively interwoven and systematically structured in a logical sequence, reflecting the intrinsic nature of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, with the following goal-oriented attributes:

- 1) Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state, which is of the people, by the people, and for the people, and under the leadership

¹ See: The Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW: Section III, 1.1 (The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2022).

of the Communist Party of Vietnam, is to be fully realized and perfected. This objective embodies, acknowledges, and actualizes the defining characteristic of a state that is of the people, by the people, and for the people, while also affirming the Communist Party of Vietnam's leadership over the socialist rule-of-law state. In essence, the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam is of the people, by the people, and for the people, which reflects the people's sovereignty and ensures the full realization of their right to self-governance, with the Communist Party assuming its role as the guiding force in perfecting this state as a typical characteristic. This objective tightly integrates the socialist rule-of-law state that is of the people, by the people, and for the people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It affirms and concretizes the provisions of the 2013 Vietnamese Constitution, which stipulates that the Communist Party is intrinsically linked to the people, serves the people, is subject to the people's oversight, and is accountable to them for its decisions (National Assembly, 2013), including decisions concerning the construction and refinement of the socialist rule-of-law state of the people, by the people, and for the people. This objective highlights the intrinsic essence of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state and the role of the Communist Party in leading the development of this state.

2) A comprehensive legal framework that is rigorously enforced and consistently applied. This objective embodies, acknowledges, and actualizes the core principles of the rule of law and legal order, reflecting the distinct characteristics of the legal system and its enforcement within Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state. In

essence, the overarching and long-term objective for Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state must include a well-structured legal system that is uniformly applied with strict adherence to the rule of law. This goal pertains specifically to the legal framework and its execution within Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state.

3) Upholding the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, with a commitment to respecting, ensuring, and effectively safeguarding human rights and civil liberties. This objective encapsulates, recognizes, and operationalizes the principles, values, and distinctive features of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and the protection of human and civil rights within Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state. In essence, within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, the Constitution and laws must be upheld as paramount, representing the foundational ethos and core values of the rule of law. Furthermore, human rights and civil liberties must be respected, guaranteed, and effectively protected. This objective represents the ultimate aim, as the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam is inherently a state for the people, dedicated to recognizing, respecting, ensuring, and safeguarding their fundamental rights¹. This objective addresses the Constitution, the laws, human rights and civil liberties within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam.

4) State power is unified, clearly delineated, meticulously coordinated, and effectively controlled. This objective reflects, acknowledges, and operationalizes the values, principles, and characteristics

¹ Comprehensive report on the Proposal "Continuing the establishment and refinement of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam until 2030, with an orientation towards 2045", p. 19.

of unified state power, emphasizing its clear distribution, tight coordination, and effective oversight among state institutions in the execution of legislative, executive, and judicial functions, as a defining feature of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. In essence, within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, state power is unified and rooted in the people, and it must be distinctly allocated, closely coordinated, and subject to effective control. This objective pertains to the organization and operation of state power within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam.

5) Developing a professional, rule-of-law-oriented, and modern administrative and judicial system. This objective reflects, acknowledges, and actualizes the characteristics of judicial independence, encompassing the authority of courts, the autonomy of judges, and the impartiality of lay judges, all of whom must adhere solely to legal norms within the administrative framework of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. In this context, within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, the administrative and judicial systems are required to achieve standards of professionalism, adherence to the rule of law, and modernization. This objective pertains to the structuring and functioning of these systems within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam.

6) A streamlined, transparent, and efficient state apparatus. This objective delineates, enunciates, and actualizes the organizational and operational components of the state machinery within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. In this regard, the state apparatus, including legislative, executive, and judicial bodies, as well as central and local government institutions, must achieve a structure that is both streamlined and

transparent, while functioning with efficacy and efficiency. This goal pertains to the structural and operational optimization of the state apparatus within the framework of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam.

7) A team of officials, civil servants, and public employees endowed with the requisite qualities, competencies, genuine professionalism, and integrity. This objective reflects, delineates, and operationalizes the human resource component within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. In this paradigm, it is imperative that the human resources, serving as the agents responsible for executing functions, duties, and delegated authority, possess the requisite attributes, capabilities, and demonstrate true professionalism and integrity. This goal addresses the development and enhancement of human resources within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam.

8) Meeting the demands for rapid and sustainable national development, striving to achieve the status of a developed nation with high income, in accordance with socialist ideals, by the year 2045. This objective integrates the ongoing construction and refinement of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam with the imperative for swift and sustainable national growth, aspiring for Vietnam to attain developed nation status with high income by 2045 in line with socialist principles. This goal elucidates the role of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam as a pivotal element among the three pillars of national development goals¹.

¹ Comprehensive report on the Proposal “Continuing the establishment and refinement of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam until 2030, with an orientation towards 2045”, p. 5.

Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW does not specify a deadline for achieving the overarching objective; however, this objective aligns with the national development goals set for 2045 as outlined in the 13th National Party Congress Resolution.

Thus, the overarching goals for the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam represent a synthesis of core values and characteristics, forming a coherent, unified framework of the rule-of-law state that is closely intertwined with the broader objectives of building socialism in Vietnam.

2.3. Specific objectives by 2030

In concretizing the aforementioned overarching objectives, Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW articulates five distinct and specific targets. These are systematically organized in a logical sequence, anchored in the core components of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, with a projected completion date set for 2030.

The first objective: Fundamentally refine the mechanisms that safeguard the people's sovereignty and ensure the protection and fulfillment of human rights and civil rights. Upholding the supremacy of the Constitution and laws shall become the normative framework guiding the behavior of all societal actors. The legal system will be democratic, equitable, humane, comprehensive, coherent, consistent, timely, feasible, transparent, stable, and accessible, fostering innovation and sustainable development. Furthermore, robust mechanisms will be established to guarantee the rigorous and consistent implementation of the laws. The mechanisms for delineating, coordinating, and overseeing the distribution powers between state bodies in the exercise of legislative, executive, and judicial functions will be perfected, ensuring the

unification and effective oversight of state power¹.

This specific objective comprises *four interrelated elements*, intricately connected to one another, addressing the fundamental enhancement of the most crucial mechanisms while actualizing the second and third principles articulated in Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW. These are as follows:

- 1) Fundamental enhancement of mechanisms to safeguard public sovereignty and protect human and civil rights. This enhancement primarily focuses on refining *institutional, structural, and procedural frameworks* that ensure public sovereignty and the protection of human and civil rights.
- 2) Upholding the supremacy of the Constitution and legal statutes as the behavioral norm for all societal entities. The Constitution and legal statutes, as the bedrock of the rule of law, must not only be upheld but also embedded as the *behavioral standard for all members of society*, thereby integrating the principles of constitutional and legal adherence into *everyday societal practice*.
- 3) A legal system that is democratic, equitable, humane, comprehensive, coherent, unified, timely, feasible, transparent, stable, accessible, and conducive to innovation and sustainable development, with a stringent and consistent enforcement mechanism. This entails the ongoing refinement of the legal framework to *ensure* that it embodies democracy, equity, humanity, completeness, coherence, unity, timeliness, feasibility, transparency,

¹ See: The Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW: Section III, 1.2 (The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2022).

stability, accessibility, and *facilitates* innovation and sustainable development, alongside the perfection of enforcement mechanisms to guarantee stringent and consistent application of the law.

4) Refining the mechanisms of delegation, coordination, and oversight among state agencies in the execution of legislative, executive, and judicial powers, ensuring the cohesion and effective regulation of state power. This refinement primarily focuses on improving the *institutional, structural, and procedural frameworks* governing the exercise of legislative, executive, and judicial powers, guaranteeing the unity and effective oversight of state power.

The second objective: Further reforming the structure and enhancing the operational efficacy of the National Assembly to ensure that it fully embodies its role as the highest representative body of the people and the supreme state authority, while also improving its performance in fulfilling its constitutionally mandated functions and duties¹.

This specific objective encompasses *two interlinked components*, both of which focus on advancing the National Assembly's role as the pivotal institution within the organizational framework and operations of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state by 2030. These components are:

1) Continuing to reform the structure and enhance the performance of the National Assembly. This involves ongoing refinement, restructuring, and innovation in the organization of the National Assembly, as well as improving its overall operational quality, ensuring that the National

Assembly effectively fulfills its legislative function, makes critical decisions for the nation, and exercises supreme oversight over the activities of the State.

2) Ensuring that the National Assembly serves as the highest representative body of the people and the supreme state authority, while enhancing the efficiency of its constitutional functions and responsibilities. This implies an ongoing reinforcement of the National Assembly to be *genuinely* the paramount representative body of the people, embodying their will, aspirations, interests while being the highest state authority, further underscoring the *efficiency* in fulfilling the constitutional mandates established by the 2013 Constitution.

The third objective: Achieving substantial completion in establishing a state administrative system that is people-serving, democratic, rule-based, professional, modern, transparent, robust, and accountable; ensuring that the Government stands as the highest administrative authority, executing executive powers and serving as the executive arm of the National Assembly; rationalizing the division of powers and responsibilities between central and local authorities; and significantly enhancing the organization and functionality of local government structures².

This specific objective comprises *four interlinked elements*, collectively aiming to advance the Government and local administration as a critical subsequent component within the structural and operational framework of Vietnam's

¹ See: The Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW: Section III, 1.2 (The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2022).

² See: The Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW: Section III, 1.2 (The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2022).

socialist rule-of-law state by 2030. These elements include:

1) Substantially finalizing the development of a state administrative system that is genuinely oriented towards people-serving, characterized by democratic governance, adherence to the rule of law, professionalism, modernization, integrity, robustness, transparency, and openness. This requires an extensive and sustained reform of the national administrative system to ensure that by 2030, it *fundamentally completes* the development of a state administration, effectively serving the people while being *democratic, legally compliant, professionally managed, modern, transparent, and resilient*.

2) Ensuring that the Government is the highest state administrative authority, exercising executive power and serving as the executive body of the National Assembly. This entails continuing to reform and enhance the organizational structure and operational efficacy of the Government to affirm and substantiate its role as *the preeminent state administrative authority, executing executive powers and serving as the executing agency* of the National Assembly in accordance with the stipulations of the 2013 Constitution.

3) Rationalizing the devolution of authority and decentralization between central and local levels. This entails a sustained *reinforcement of devolution of powers and responsibilities* between central and local governments.

4) Substantially refining the organizational structure of local government apparatus. This involves a vigorous and ongoing reform of the local administrative framework, aiming to *fundamentally complete* its restructuring by 2030.

The fourth objective: Achieving a fundamental enhancement in establishing a judiciary that is professional, modern, equitable, rigorous, and incorruptible, dedicated to serving the nation and the people, safeguarding justice, protecting human and civil rights, upholding the socialist regime, and defending the state's interests as well as the legitimate and rightful interests of organizations and individuals¹.

This specific objective delineates advancing the judicial system as a critical component in the organizational and operational framework of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state. By 2030, the aim is to *fundamentally establish* a judiciary that is *professional, modern, equitable, rigorous, and incorruptible*, dedicated to serving the nation and the people, ensuring the effective protection of *justice, human and civil rights, the socialist regime, and the state's interests*, as well as the *legitimate and rightful interests* of organizations and individuals.

The fifth objective: Achieving a fundamentally streamlined state apparatus that operates with efficacy and efficiency; the team of officials, civil servants, and public employees must possess the requisite qualities, competencies, professionalism, integrity, and impartiality².

This specific objective comprises *two interrelated components*, addressing both the organization of the state apparatus and the cadre of officials, civil servants, and public employees within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. These are:

¹ See: The Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW: Section III, 1.2 (The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2022).

² See: The Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW: Section III, 1.2 (The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2022).

1) By 2030, the state apparatus at both the central and local levels must be *fundamentally streamlined and optimized* to ensure its *efficacy* and *operational effectiveness*.

2. The cadre of officials, civil servants, and public employees must possess the requisite qualities, capabilities, professionalism, integrity, and impartiality. This entails the development and enhancement of this cadre to fully meet the *high standards* of requisite qualities, capabilities, professionalism, integrity, and impartiality.

The specific objectives outlined in Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW are designed to address the imperative of refining the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam through 2030, which is in alignment with the Party's Platform and the 2013 Constitution, ensuring consistency with the goal as set forth by the 13th Party Congress Resolution, to "*transform Vietnam into a developing country with modern industry and high average income*" by 2030. The specific goals established for 2030 in the Resolution reflect the Party and State's strong political resolve to build and perfect the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, in order to meet the demands of rapid and sustainable national development, as well as enhance international cooperation and integration.

3. Focal points of ongoing development and refinement of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam in the new phase

Every grand strategy with a far-reaching vision necessitates the identification of key focal points. The determination of strategic priorities holds substantial cognitive value, in both theoretical and practical realms, reflecting the stance of the competent authorities toward what is considered a strategic breakthrough, as

well as the mobilization and concentration of resources for its implementation. Strategic focal points are consistently aligned with the overarching goals, accelerating process toward achieving those objectives and prioritizing the most critical targets.

The focal priorities for the continued construction and enhancement of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam by 2030, with a vision toward 2045, must be formulated through the concretization of the breakthroughs outlined in the 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy for 2021–2030, with a long-term outlook towards 2045. These priorities must also encapsulate the core and fundamental elements of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam.

The Resolution outlines **three** strategic focal points that require focused execution in order to establish **three** foundational pillars in the construction and perfection of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. Specifically:

The first strategic focal point: Completing the legal framework and establishing mechanisms for the consistent and stringent enforcement of laws; ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution and legal statutes; and enhancing the quality of legal human resources¹. This strategic focus encompasses three critical components, addressing the Constitution, laws, the legal system, and legal human resources as essential elements of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam as follows:

1) Comprehensively refining the legal system: This aspect is intrinsically linked

¹ See: The Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW: Section III, 2 (The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2022).

to the functions, duties, authorities, and responsibilities of the state, with a primary focus on the National Assembly. It also pertains to the rigorous and consistent implementation mechanisms of the law, which are closely associated with the functions, duties, authorities, and responsibilities of the Government.

2) *Ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution and laws:* The Constitution and legal statutes enshrine and actualize the supreme values and interests of society. They represent the quintessence of freedom, justice, and equality, serving as universal standards for public welfare, guaranteeing security for all individuals, establishing societal and legal order. It embodies the essence of social and legal values. Upholding the supremacy of the Constitution and laws entails affirming the preeminence of these values and societal interests, elevating the significance, role, and function of the Constitution and laws within state and societal life. This involves ingraining the strict adherence to the Constitution and laws into the consciousness, behaviors, habits, and lifestyle of all societal actors.

3) *Enhancing the quality of legal human resources:* Legal human resources play a central and transformative role in the development and refinement of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. The effectiveness of the National Assembly, the Government, the judiciary, various state agencies, legal research and education, and the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam is intrinsically linked to the quality of legal human resources. Improving the quality of legal human resources entails elevating the standard of both the organizational and functional aspects of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam.

The second strategic focal point: Refining the mechanisms for state power control, intensifying anti-corruption and anti-negative practices efforts; continuing to advance administrative reforms, enhancing decentralization and delegation of authority, clarifying the functions, duties, and powers of organizations and individuals within the state apparatus, while improving implementation capacity; and developing a streamlined, effective, and efficient state apparatus¹. This focus encompasses three critical aspects, addressing the control of state power, anti-corruption and anti-negative practices, executive authority, and the organization of the state apparatus within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, namely:

1) *Refining the mechanisms for state power control and intensifying anti-corruption and anti-negative practices.* The control of state power and the combating of corruption are imperative and critical elements of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. The process of constructing and perfecting this state in the new phase necessitates the *enhancement of mechanisms for state power oversight* to ensure that the organization and execution of state power adhere to the principle that it originates from and ultimately serves the people and the nation. This involves *fortifying measures against corruption and malfeasance* to ensure that the state apparatus and the entire political system remain transparent, robust, and trustworthy, thereby rendering it impossible, inconceivable, unnecessary, or undesirable for officials and employees to engage in corruption or malfeasance.

¹ See: The Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW: Section III, 2 (The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2022).

2) Continuing administrative reform, strengthening decentralization and delegation of authority, and clarifying the functions, responsibilities, and powers of state entities and individuals in the state apparatus while enhancing implementation capacity. The national administrative system, including the mechanisms of decentralization and delegation, as well as the delineation of functions, responsibilities, and powers of state entities and individuals, constitutes crucial factors of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. The construction and refinement of this state structure in the new phase requires *sustained efforts* in advancing administrative reform, strengthening decentralization and delegation of authority, clarifying the roles, functions, duties, and powers of various state bodies and individuals while simultaneously *enhancing* their capacity to enforce laws and implement adopted policies effectively.

3) Developing a streamlined state apparatus that operates effectively and efficiently. The structure and organization of the state apparatus are foundational elements of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. A well-organized state apparatus is crucial for fulfilling its mission, role, functions, tasks, powers, and responsibilities, and for responding to the needs of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. Within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, the state apparatus *must be streamlined*. An effective organizational structure of the state apparatus is both integral and a prerequisite for its effective operation. A streamlined state apparatus will facilitate better outcomes in its operations. The performance of the state apparatus is one of the key indicators of the

operational success of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, which requires the state apparatus to operate effectively and efficiently to realize and materialize its values, principles, and characteristics as core requirements of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam.

The third strategic focus point: Enhancing judicial reform to ensure the autonomy of courts within their adjudicatory authority, with judges and lay assessors exercising their adjudicatory functions independently and exclusively in accordance with the law¹. This focus comprises two pivotal components that include strengthening judicial reform and securing the independence of both judicial institutions and personnel as follows:

1) Advancing judicial reform. The judiciary represents a defining feature and an integral component that plays a crucial role in safeguarding justice, human rights, citizens' rights, the socialist regime, state interests, the legal rights and interests of organizations and individuals within the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. The evolving requirements of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam in the new phase necessitate a vigorous advancement of judicial reform to enhance the courts' effectiveness in fulfilling their roles, functions, and responsibilities. This reform aims to establish a judicial system that is professional, modern, equitable, rigorous, and integrity-driven, dedicated to serving the nation and its people.

2) Guaranteeing the autonomy of courts within their adjudicatory jurisdiction, where judges and lay assessors

¹ See: The Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW: Section III, 2 (The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2022).

execute their judicial responsibilities independently, bound exclusively by the law. The independence of courts within their adjudicatory authority, as well as the autonomy of judges and lay assessors who must act independently and adhere solely to the law, represents the fundamental tenets of judicial power and a core requirement of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state. Judicial reforms, in all circumstances, must prioritize the autonomy of the judiciary, allowing courts to effectively execute their judicial functions and responsibilities, and ensuring judges and lay assessors perform their roles independently while adhering strictly to legal principles. This enables the judiciary to fulfill its roles and duties as the adjudicatory body of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, thereby upholding their judicial authority effectively.

The three aforementioned strategic focal points are established, on one hand, to consolidate political resolve and harness all available capabilities, resources, and conditions to effectively and qualitatively implement the groundbreaking aspects of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state. On the other hand, they are designed to achieve both the overarching and specific objectives associated with the ongoing construction and refinement of Vietnam's socialist rule-of-law state in the new period.

4. Conclusion

The ongoing construction and refinement of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam in the new era necessitate a rigorous adherence to the theoretical foundations of the rule

of law state, President Hồ Chí Minh's ideology on the Constitution and laws, and the Party's perspectives and policies on building and perfecting the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, particularly the objectives, tasks, and solutions outlined in Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW on refining the legal system. Emphasis must be placed on the target attributes of the overarching goals, the five specific objectives to be achieved by 2030, and the three strategic focal points essential for establishing the three pillars in the construction and perfection of the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam, which require a high level of political resolve and the concerted efforts of various agencies and organizations within the political system □

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