



Research Article

THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF THE “FOUR PILLARS” IN PROPELLING VIETNAM INTO THE ERA OF RISE

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ABSTRACT



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Currently, studying the role of the “Four Pillars” is of utmost importance in clarifying the theoretical and practical basis for national strategic development orientations in the new period. This research process will help to better identify key objectives, implementation methods, and synchronous coordination among policies, aiming to create synergistic strength in the process of transforming the growth model and enhancing national competitiveness in the international arena. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to deeply analyze the role and relationship of the four thematic Resolutions considered the “Four Pillars” in the context of current socio-economic development in Vietnam. At the same time, the article aims to evaluate the practical impacts of these Resolutions in promoting innovation, developing the knowledge economy, green economy, and digital economy, as well as proactively responding to geopolitical fluctuations and global supply chains.

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1. Statement of the problem

Within 6 months from late 2024 to mid-2025, the Politburo issued four specialized Resolutions collectively referred to as the “Four Pillars”. These include: Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW, dated December 22nd, 2024, of the Politburo on breakthrough development of science, technology, innovation, and national digital transformation (abbreviated as Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW); Resolution No. 59-NQ/TW, dated January 24th, 2025, of the Politburo on international integration in the new situation (abbreviated as Resolution No. 59-NQ/TW); Resolution No. 66-NQ/TW, dated April 30th, 2025, of the Politburo on reforming lawmaking and enforcement to meet the requirements of national development in the new era (abbreviated as Resolution No. 66-NQ/TW); Resolution No. 68-NQ/TW, dated May 4th, 2025, of the Politburo on developing the private economy (abbreviated as Resolution No. 68-NQ/TW). This serves as the political basis providing a strategic orientation foundation as the country stands at a crucial turning point. This turning point marks the process of transforming the growth model from traditional to knowledge economy, green economy, and digital economy. Simultaneously, it demonstrates the determination to proactively adapt to global geopolitical fluctuations, as well as the increasingly deep fragmentation of supply chains. Furthermore, preparations for the 14th National Congress of the Party necessitate the urgent formation of strategic decisions that provide orientation for the nation's development in the coming decade. In this context, the Politburo's issuance of specialized Resolutions not only reflects innovative thinking and timely action but also shows an integrated, multi-dimensional approach aimed at enhancing

internal capacity, promoting sustainable development, and strengthening the nation's self-reliance in the new period.

2. Literature review and research methods

From a practical perspective, numerous studies have pointed out the challenges that Vietnam is currently facing within its economy and society. These include an unsustainable growth model (Tuan, 2024), low resource utilization efficiency (Huan, 2022), and limited labor productivity and innovation capacity (Hoa, 2023). Meanwhile, the private economic sector, one of the important drivers of growth, still encounters many institutional, policy, and business environment barriers (VnEconomy, 2025). Besides, despite significant reforms, the legal system still suffers from overlap, inadequacies, and lack of synchronicity, negatively impacting the effectiveness and efficiency of state management and the trust of the business community (Hieu, 2025). In addition to internal challenges, the international context also presents an urgent need to innovate development thinking and integration methods. Accordingly, the deepening process of globalization, coupled with the wave of digital transformation and increasing geopolitical and geo-economic competition, has been and is creating growing pressures on Vietnam's institutions, technological level, human resource quality, and economic security capacity (Quy, 2024). These changes require the country not only to adapt flexibly but also to proactively and comprehensively innovate its integration model, from strategic thinking to the capacity for implementing international commitments, in order to sustainably ensure national interests in a volatile global environment (Hoa, 2023). Thus, from the research results and practical analysis of internal challenges and external

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impacts in the coming time, it can be seen that: if not fully identified and promptly addressed with breakthrough and comprehensive solutions, the aforementioned challenges will continue to be systemic impediments, significantly reducing the momentum for rapid, sustainable, comprehensive, and self-reliant development of the country in the new period. In this context, the issuance of four Politburo Resolutions, including Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW, Resolution No. 59-NQ/TW, Resolution No. 66-NQ/TW, and Resolution No. 68-NQ/TW, is an objective and urgent requirement to establish a solid institutional foundation for the strategic transformation process. These resolutions not only aim to resolve the core bottlenecks of the current growth model but also create new impetus for developing pillars such as Science, Technology & Innovation; proactive and comprehensive international integration; modern legal system completion; and strong development of the private economic sector. These are key factors ensuring national development in the era of transformation and Vietnam's rise.

To clarify the research objective, the article applies a synthesis of appropriate scientific research methods. First, the document analysis and synthesis method are used to exploit the Party's "Four Pillars", state legal documents, specialized reports, statistical data, and assess the current state of Vietnam's economic and social development over the past period. Besides, the statistical and data comparison method helps identify trends in labor productivity, resource utilization efficiency, level of international integration, institutional quality, and the business environment. These are factors that directly impact the requirement for institutional innovation. In addition, the case study method is applied to analyze some typical examples of bottlenecks in the growth model, legal system, and international integration.

3. Discussion

3.1 Overall Role and Relationship of the Four Resolutions in the Nation's Era of Rise

Currently, the four Resolutions No. 57-NQ/TW, Resolution No. 59-NQ/TW, Resolution No. 66-NQ/TW, and Resolution No. 68-NQ/TW issued by the Politburo are not merely policy documents but have become *a comprehensive strategic framework*, systemic and deeply oriented towards the nation's sustainable development in the new era. Accordingly, while Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW affirms that science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation are the inevitable path and prerequisite for Vietnam to enter the new era, the era of intellect, digital economy, and sustainable growth, Resolution No. 66-NQ/TW assumes the crucial role in removing the "bottleneck of bottlenecks", which is institutions. Resolution No. 66-NQ/TW aims to build a modern, fair, and transparent legal corridor, while establishing equal "rules of the game" for all entities participating in the economy, creating a favorable environment for innovation and healthy competition (Hung, 2025). Continuing that value chain, Resolution No. 68-NQ/TW clearly defines the dominant internal strength role of the private economic sector, which is no longer a "supplementary" sector but a "leading" one (Lam, 2025). In the context where traditional drivers such as state-owned enterprises or the collective economy are gradually declining in role, the private economy is established as one of the key pillars promoting socio-economic development, creating jobs, enhancing productivity, and national competitiveness (Thanh & Chung, 2023). Notably, Resolution No. 59-NQ/TW was issued as the final complete piece of the "Four Pillars" when it clearly stated that, in an export-oriented economy like Vietnam, the role of deep and effective international integration is indispensable. Resolution No. 59-NQ/TW not only expands markets and attracts external capital, but also creates momentum for Vietnam to improve institutional

quality, standardize products and services according to international standards, thereby elevating the nation's position in the global value chain.

Therefore, the four aforementioned Resolutions represent a significant transformation in strategic thinking and leadership methods in the new context. Facing the rapid and complex changes in the world situation, especially the process of multi-dimensional globalization, the deep digitalization trend, value chain restructuring, and global strategic competition. Our Party has demonstrated proactiveness, resilience, and foresight in identifying new opportunities, challenges, and development drivers. It is precisely this dialectical relationship that shows the overall role of the Resolutions as follows:

Firstly, a prominent feature of these Resolutions is the comprehensive innovation in the Party's thinking and synchronization in action. Accordingly, our Party has determined not to focus on traditional growth models based on resources, cheap labor, and public investment, but to strongly shift towards a foundation of knowledge, technology, institutions, and endogenous capacity. Therefore, the simultaneous issuance of four Resolutions with clear strategic content, complementing each other and aiming towards a common goal of enhancing national competitiveness, building an independent, self-reliant, deeply integrated, and sustainable economy.

Secondly, and most importantly, the four Resolutions not only reflect isolated policy directions but also demonstrate profound breakthroughs in the Party's development thinking and leadership methods in the new era. Accordingly, based on a comprehensive understanding of the domestic and international context, the Party has clearly affirmed new strategic pillars for growth, namely strong development of science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation. These are the core drivers of the modern knowledge economy. Along with that, the Party re-established the central and enabling role of the legal framework, considering this an important lever to promote reform, ensure fairness and transparency, and create a favorable development environment for all economic sectors. Notably, there is a clear shift in economic governance thinking as the Party empowers, unlocks resources, and promotes the private economic sector to become a main driver of growth. Specially, with a long-term strategic vision, the Party has emphasized the requirement to elevate international integration, not only to expand export markets and attract external resources but also to aim for high-quality, substantive, and selective integration that ensures national and ethnic interests in the process of globalization. All these orientations clearly demonstrate a fundamental shift from management thinking to developmental thinking, consistent with historical requirements and the national mission during a period of strong rise.

Thus, viewed overall, the four aforementioned Resolutions are not merely policy reactions to the practical context, but also represent an important step forward in the Party's strategic thinking. This is evidence of far-sighted vision, reform resolve, and strong development aspiration, aiming to lift the country out of the "middle-income" status, gradually asserting its national position of influence in the region and internationally. This is because each Resolution addresses an important pillar but is inseparable and designed to link together into a strategic whole, creating a comprehensive, balanced, and sustainable national development ecosystem. This is not only an integration of content but also a connection of goals, methods, and implementation tools, aiming to maximize synergy in the process of growth model transformation. This harmonious connection has formed a consistent policy value chain, capable of leading the country to proactively integrate deeply into global value chains, flexibly adapt to geopolitical, economic, and technological fluctuations, thereby

gradually realizing the goal of prosperous, sustainable, and self-reliant national development in the new era.

3.2 Evaluating the Practical Impact of the Resolutions in Creating a New Economic Model and Enhancing Adaptability to Global Fluctuations

In the context that the world is entering an era of deep digital transformation and increasingly fierce global economic competition, building and implementing economic development strategies based on innovation, modern technology, and international integration becomes a key factor for asserting national position (VASS, 2025). Therefore, the four Resolutions, considered the “four pillars”, not only clearly define new pillars for sustainable growth but also establish a solid legal and policy basis to promote economic model transformation and enhance flexible adaptability to the complex fluctuations of the international environment. It can be seen that in the current pivotal transition phase, the practical impact of the Resolutions is demonstrated as follows:

Firstly, regarding the strategic link between science, technology, innovation and the private economy and the process of international integration. Currently, in the context of transforming the development model and promoting sustainable growth, establishing a strategic link between the three pillars: science, technology, and innovation (ST&I), the private sector, and international integration is becoming an urgent and decisive requirement for the future national development (Vinh & Phuoc, 2024). This is not just a technical connection between fields but a deep dynamic structure, shaping the economy's ability to enter the trajectory of the knowledge-based economy, digital economy, and green economy. Accordingly, under Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW, ST&I plays the role of a foundation for creating value, enhancing productivity and product quality; the private sector is the main force in applying and commercializing innovation achievements; and international integration provides a competitive environment and new standards, driving businesses to innovate continuously to adapt and develop. This linkage has strategic significance in enhancing national competitiveness, building an innovation ecosystem, and helping Vietnam participate more deeply in the global value chain. If the combination of the three elements above is implemented closely, strongly coordinated, and effectively, it will create favorable conditions for Vietnam to transform its economic model from traditional to a knowledge-based and innovation-driven economy, meeting the demands of the current globalization and digital transformation context. In reality, the coordination and linkage between these three elements have been clearly recognized, affirming their important role and gradually forming a common development trajectory, creating a solid foundation for the sustainable development of the national economy. Specifically: a report published by the National Innovation Center (NIC) and Do Ventures shows that over 70% of innovative startups in Vietnam belong to the private sector, a significant proportion of which have achieved an average annual revenue growth rate of over 30% thanks to the application of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), big data, and blockchain (NIC & Do Ventures, 2023). These achievements not only affirm the central role of private enterprises in the national innovation ecosystem but also demonstrate the correctness and timeliness of the strategic direction in the Resolution. A specific example is FPT Smart Cloud (VnEconomy, 2024), a subsidiary of FPT Group established in 2020, which currently operates the largest-scale Vietnamese artificial intelligence (AI) platform in Vietnam, providing services to both the public and private sectors. Accordingly, one of FPT Smart Cloud's notable achievements is the development and deployment of the FPT AI Engage virtual assistant, a customer

support solution via smart call centers. This virtual assistant is designed with near-human interaction capabilities, able to automatically make outbound calls, handle inbound calls, and efficiently route calls through intelligent voice responses. Thanks to this, FPT AI Engage not only enhances customer experience but also helps optimize operational processes, reduce pressure on call center staff, and improve customer service management efficiency in both the public and private sectors.

Hence, thanks to the close and organic link between science and technology with the investment capacity and flexible adaptability of the private economic sector, coupled with the increasingly deep international integration context, Vietnam is forming a solid digital and knowledge-based economic foundation. Here, knowledge and innovation are not just potential resources but are directly transformed into productivity growth, improved product and service quality, and increased competitive position in the global market.

Secondly, regarding the completion of institutions to create a legal environment promoting the digital economy and knowledge economy. From a theoretical perspective, completing institutions to create a legal environment promoting the digital economy and knowledge economy is the process of building, amending, and supplementing the legal system, regulations, and management mechanisms to create a transparent, synchronous, flexible legal framework that maximally supports the development of economic activities based on digital technology, knowledge, and innovation. The purpose of institutional completion is to remove legal barriers, enhance intellectual property protection, promote digital transformation in production, business, and service sectors, and simultaneously improve the economy's competitiveness in the international arena. Currently, in the digital age, where information, data, and knowledge play a dominant role as production factors, the legal institution must lead the way, acting as a “guide” for innovation and growth model transformation. Resolution No. 66-NQ/TW dated April 30th, 2025, of the Politburo emphasized the urgent requirement to “comprehensively innovate the work of law-making and enforcement towards proactivity, unity, synchronicity, and development creation”. This is not only a strategic direction for institutional completion but also an affirmation of the central role of law in removing bottlenecks and establishing a legal corridor for new economic models to develop. In practice, recently, especially before and after Resolution No. 66-NQ/TW was issued, Vietnam has proactively amended and supplemented many important laws to meet the requirements of digital economy and knowledge economy development. A typical example is the amendment of the Law on Electronic Transactions 2005 in 2023 (effective from July 1, 2024), aiming to complete the legal framework for electronic transactions, digital signatures, and electronic contracts. Besides, the Law on Information Technology 2006, amended and supplemented in 2023, was also adjusted to facilitate the development of digital services and new technology applications. Concurrently, the Law on Intellectual Property 2005, amended and supplemented in 2019, was also updated to enhance the effectiveness of protecting copyrights, related rights, and patent rights in the digital environment. These advancements contribute to creating a solid legal foundation, promoting digital transformation and the development of the knowledge economy in Vietnam. However, for institutions to truly play a “creative” role, it is necessary to continue strengthening the review, amendment, and completion of other important laws such as: Law on Cybersecurity Information 2015, Law on High Technology 2008, Law on Science and Technology 2013, etc. to build a comprehensive legal corridor for data management and usage, cybersecurity protection, and the development of high-tech industries. Along with that, it is necessary to complete regulations

on technology transfer, investment in research and development (R&D), and public-private cooperation in innovation, thereby creating a dynamic, competitive legal environment that truly supports the effective and sustainable development of the digital economy and knowledge economy. Practice shows that institutional reform has been creating positive changes in market behavior, especially in the e-commerce sector. According to the Agency of E-commerce and Digital Economy (Ministry of Industry and Trade), the percentage of businesses using electronic contracts in Vietnam increased from 29% in 2020 to 41% in 2023. As of August 2024, nearly 49,000 businesses have participated in the electronic contract authentication system, with over 490,000 contracts authenticated (ICT, 2024). These figures not only show the spread of technology in the business environment but also clearly reflect the effectiveness of the institutional completion process in supporting businesses to undergo digital transformation, save costs, improve operational efficiency, and increase competitiveness.

Thus, the relationship between institutional reform and digital transformation is reciprocal; robust institutions create conditions for businesses to break through in the digital space, while the practical implementation of technology continues to pose urgent requirements for updating and perfecting legislation. This is the scientific and practical basis to affirm the central role of institutions in creating a favorable, sustainable, and effective legal environment for the digital economy and knowledge economy in Vietnam.

Thirdly, regarding international integration in the new situation as a catalyst for business model and technology innovation. Currently, Vietnam is proactively and increasingly participating deeply in global value chains, international organizations, and new-generation trade agreements (FTAs) in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, geopolitical fluctuations, and global economic shifts occurring in a complex and powerful manner (Linh, 2023). In this environment, integration is no longer just about market expansion or attracting investment but plays a crucial role as a catalyst promoting Vietnam's growth model innovation, shifting from reliance on resources and cheap labor to being based on knowledge, technology, and creativity. This process creates positive pressure forcing businesses to upgrade technology, meet international standards regarding quality, environment, and data, and simultaneously expand the development space for the startup and innovation ecosystem through access to global markets, technology, and resources (Dung, 2023). In the spirit of Resolution No. 59-NQ/TW dated January 24th, 2025, of the Politburo, a consistent, comprehensive, and flexible orientation for international integration has been set forth, considering it a fundamental pillar in the national development strategy, thereby creating positive pressure for Vietnamese businesses to enhance technological capacity, management, and innovation. In the coming time, to have new business models, participation in the integration process is required, under pressure from new-generation free trade agreements such as EVFTA, CPTPP, and RCEP, Vietnamese businesses, especially in the manufacturing, agriculture, and consumer goods sectors, must quickly adapt and transform their business models towards sustainability, digitalization, and transparency. Compliance with international standards such as ESG (Environment – Social – Governance) along with real-time traceability is no longer merely a recommendation but has become mandatory requirements to ensure competitiveness and deep integration into the global value chain. This process simultaneously creates strong motivation for businesses to innovate technology, enhance management capacity, and strengthen social responsibility, contributing to the shift in the growth model towards green, sustainable, and creative economic

development. According to data from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, as of 2024, 64% of Vietnamese businesses exporting to the EU have implemented electronic traceability systems, doubling the figure from 2021 (Ministry of Industry and Trade, 2024). A typical example is TH True Milk Group, a pioneering enterprise in applying IoT and blockchain technology in managing its production and supply chain, allowing for full traceability of the process from farming, milking, processing to distribution (VietnamPlus, 2024). Thanks to this, TH's products have successfully penetrated high-standard markets such as Germany, China, and Singapore, contributing to increasing the added value of Vietnamese agricultural products.

Fourthly, regarding promoting the central driving role of the private sector in the new economic model. In terms of theory, promoting the central driving role of the private sector in the new economic model is the identification and affirmation of the private economic sector as the main force and key driver in promoting socio-economic development, innovation, and enhancing national competitiveness. In other words, in the context of the economy strongly shifting towards a knowledge-based, technology-based, and innovation-based economic model, the private sector is not only a production and business unit but also a center for creativity, investment, and application of scientific and technological achievements, contributing to the formation of new value chains and creating momentum for sustainable development. The purpose of promoting this role is to maximize the strength of the private economic sector in promoting economic growth, creating jobs, increasing labor productivity, and fostering diverse and flexible market development. Besides, promoting this role also aims to build a self-reliant economy, reducing dependence on the state sector or external resources. Therefore, Resolution No. 68-NQ/TW dated May 4th, 2025, of the Politburo has reaffirmed the consistent view that “the private sector is an important driving force of the socialist-oriented market economy”. This is not only a political and legal recognition but also a long-term development strategy aimed at unlocking social resources, promoting competition, creativity, and efficiency throughout the economic system. In the coming time, to promote its central driving role in the new economic model, private enterprises need to shift from a resource-based growth model to a knowledge-based and technology-based one (Binh, 2025). The focus is on accelerating innovation, applying digital technology, enhancing management capacity according to international standards, participating deeply in global value chains, and investing in developing high-quality human resources. Simultaneously, private enterprises need to actively connect with the national innovation ecosystem and practice sustainable development, thereby affirming their pioneering role in creating the digital economy, green economy, and effective integration. In reality, according to the General Statistics Office, the private economic sector has affirmed its position as an important driving force of the Vietnamese economy for many years. This is demonstrated through various growth indicators, contributions to GDP, job creation, and improvement of national competitiveness in 2023. Accordingly, the private sector contributes about 42-43% of GDP and accounts for over 30% of total social investment. Meanwhile, the state economic sector accounts for about 28% of GDP and the foreign-invested sector accounts for about 20% of GDP (VOV, 2025). Besides, many large enterprises in Vietnam are proactively shifting their investment strategies from traditional sectors to high-tech, high-value-added industries with a global reach. For example, the official renaming of Vietnam Oil and Gas Group (Petrovietnam) to “Vietnam National Industrial - Energy Group” is not merely a brand identity renewal move but a strategic turning point, reflecting a profound transformation in the long-term development orientation of Vietnam's energy sector

(People's representative, 2025). Accordingly, for over half a century, Petrovietnam has been one of the pillars of the Vietnamese economy. However, in the context of the global strong transformation due to climate change, energy crisis, and pressure to reduce net emissions, focusing solely on oil and gas exploitation will no longer be appropriate. Therefore, the new name "Vietnam National Industrial - Energy Group" shows that Petrovietnam wants to position itself as an integrated complex, participating in both foundational industries and new energy ecosystems. In other words, the scope of business is no longer limited to oil and gas but expands to the entire energy sector, including clean energy, renewable energy, green energy, and new-generation energy sources. With such a vision, Petrovietnam is moving towards a model similar to leading global energy corporations such as Saudi Aramco, Equinor (Norway), or BP (UK). The scale, capacity, and contribution of the group will not only be national but also reach internationally, playing a core role in the global energy industry.

Therefore, the rise of the private economic sector playing a central role in the new economic model not only contributes to pure economic growth but also creates an innovation ecosystem, attracts high-quality human resources, and connects with global markets and value chains, thereby realizing the vision of a knowledge-based and sustainable economy.

4. Conclusion

It can be said that four Resolutions: Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW, Resolution No. 59-NQ/TW, Resolution No. 66-NQ/TW, and Resolution No. 68-NQ/TW not only reflect a strong transformation in the Party's strategic thinking but also mark a significant turning point in the process of building a new development model for the nation. With a consistent, dialectical, and closely linked vision, the Resolutions have established a comprehensive policy ecosystem, in which Science, Technology & Innovation (ST&I), legal institutions, the private economy, and international integration do not exist in isolation but resonate and mutually reinforce each other within a modern, flexible, and sustainable development structure. Based on this foundation, it shows that our Party has demonstrated proactive, innovative leadership capacity, along with a strong aspiration to rise, aiming to lift the country out of middle-income status, step by step realizing the goal of "strong and prosperous Vietnam" in the digital era and globalization. Each Resolution is a strategic pillar, but only through connection, interaction, and synchronized implementation can their combined strength be maximized, accelerating the transformation of the growth model and enhancing national adaptability in the face of increasingly complex global fluctuations. The "Four resolutions" is not only an institutional foundation but also a symbol of long-term strategic vision, development-oriented thinking, and the aspiration for national renewal in the new era. This is eloquent proof of the Party's policy-making capacity, and at the same time, a strong call to the entire political system, the business community, and all strata of the population to join hands in building a self-reliant, modern, and deeply integrated future for Vietnam.

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