

**RESOLUTION
OF THE POLITBURO
On Orientations of the Viet Nam's National Energy Development
Strategy to 2030 and outlook to 2045**

I- STATUS AND CAUSES

1. After 15 years of accomplishing the Conclusion ref. 26-KL/TW dated 24/10/2003 of the IXth Politburo on Viet Nam's Power Development Plan and Strategy, and 10 years of implementing the Resolution No. 18-NQ/TW dated 25/10/2007 of the Xth Politburo on orientations of the Viet Nam's National Energy Development Strategy to 2020 and outlook to 2050, the energy sector in general and the power sector, in particular, has seen a rapid and relatively synchronous development in all sub-sectors and fields, followed the orientations and achieved the set-out targets.

Energy supply, particularly power supply, basically met the requirements for socio-economic development with improving quality. The oil and gas extraction industry, petrochemical and refinery industry have developed fast which resulted in the establishment of several large-scaled petrochemical refineries. A number of large-capacity coal mines were invested, and the extracted volume of commercial coal increased. Hydropower saw fast development while wind and solar power have recently been developing at high rate. Strong investments in the construction of power supply infrastructure facilitated and provided crucial condition for power supply security. Most of the country has been connected to the national grid including remote, border areas and island. Energy consumption has increased significantly, associating with the change in the composition energy consumption towards industrialization. the larger focus was placed on energy efficiency. the energy sector is continuously transforming to operate under market mechanisms, resulting in the greater mobilization of resources for investment and development with the involvement of various stakeholders

with state-owned enterprises as the core actor. The energy sector has become a dynamic economic sector, contributing to promoting socio-economic development, assuring national defense and security in many localities and for the country.

2. However, our country's energy sector still found a lot of limits. The goal of assuring national energy security still encounter many challenges. In particular: domestic supply does not meet the energy demand which leads to increasing energy import; many power projects are behind the schedule; some energy security indicators are fluctuating in a negative manner. The Management and extraction of energy resources remains limited. Efficiency in energy exploitation and use is still low. The energy infrastructure is still incomplete and lacks uniformity. Technological qualification in some areas of the energy sector is slowly improved while localization and market support of projects in the energy sector for domestic mechanical products are limited. Human resource quality and labor productivity in some fields remain low. The competitive energy market has not been developed comprehensively and adequately, featured by the lack of linkages among sub-sectors and between power generation and transmission. Energy price policies are inadequate and inappropriate for market mechanisms and are not distinguished from social security policies. Some energy projects invested by state-owned enterprises still suffer loss while some other oversea energy projects are at risk of capital loss. Adequate attention has not fully paid to the environmental protection in the energy sector which leads to social concerns.
3. Such drawbacks are resulted from many reasons but mainly from subjective ones. The Awareness of the role, position, and importance of the energy sector, as well as the goal of ensuring national energy security, is not complete and inadequately paid attention to. Some energy development issues are delayed in reporting/ updating both policies and actual status and tackling barriers to energy sources development orientations and concretization of socialist-oriented market mechanisms in the energy sector. Legal regulations of the energy sector in general and each sub-sector, in particular, are still inadequate, inconsistent and incompatible with international laws and rules. Several mechanisms and policies do not fit with market mechanisms and fail to promote the development of a competitive energy market. Policies on investment in, development and management of energy resources are insufficient and incomplete. Scientific and technological policies are slow in their development. Some energy strategies and plans are delayed in their completion and not associated with actual situation and

resources for implementation, not in line with socio-economic development plans of the locality and other sectors. State management apparatus of the energy sector in general and of the power sector is unstable. The assignment of tasks and coordination among ministries, departments and localities in some cases are unclear and inconsistent. The research and forecast activities are poor while directing and organizing the implementation of policies and laws on energy are not drastic.

II- GUIDING ORIENTATIONS, OBJECTIVES AND OUTLOOK

1. Guiding orientations

- To ensure the national energy security as the foundation and important premise for socio-economic development. To prioritize rapid and sustainable energy development, one step ahead, and in association with ecological environment protection, ensuring national defense and security, social progress and justice which is particularly important and is a central task throughout the industrialization and modernization of the country.
- To develop the national energy system in line with the socialist-oriented market economy and international integration trend; quickly develop a synchronous, competitive and transparent energy market, diversify forms of ownership and business modes, and apply market price for all kinds of energy. To promote and facilitate economic sectors, particularly the private sector, to participate in energy development; Resolutely eliminate all subsidies, monopoly, unfair competition and the lack of transparency in the energy sector.
- To synchronously and rationally develop and diversify various types of energy; prioritize full and efficient exploitation and use of renewable energies, new and clean energies; rationally exploit and use domestic fossil energy sources, attaching significance to stabilization, regulation and required reserve of the national energy system; prioritize to gas-fired power development and suitable roadmap to reduce the share of coal-fired power; and actively import fuels from abroad for power plants. To optimally allocate the national energy system in all fields due to competitive advantages of each region and locality.
- To concentrate on research and apply the achievements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution in the development of all energy sub-sectors and fields; accelerate digital transformation in the energy sector; gradually master modern

technologies and move forwards to autonomy in manufacturing a large majority of energy equipment.

- To consider energy efficiency and environmental protection an important national policy and the responsibility of the whole society. To enhance energy audit, develop comprehensive mechanisms and policies, practical and strong sanctions to encourage investment and use of energy-efficient and environmentally friendly equipment, contributing to labor productivity improvement and growth model reform.

2. Objectives

a) Overall objectives

To ensure the national energy security, provide sufficient, stable and high-quality energy at an affordable price for rapid and sustainable socio-economic development, ensure national defence and security, improve people's lives and contribute to the protection of the ecological environment. To develop the energy sector harmoniously among sub-sectors with complete and smart infrastructure, reaching the advanced level of ASEAN. To develop competitive, transparent and effective energy market in line with socialist-oriented market economy. To effectively exploit and use domestic energy resources in combination with rational import and export of energy; thoroughly apply best practices on energy saving and efficiency. To take active in producing major equipment in energy sector; upgrade and construct advanced and modern power transmission and distribution grids.

b) Specific objectives

- To provide sufficient energy to meet domestic energy demand and satisfy targets of the 10-year Socio-economic Development Strategy for 2021-2030, namely: the total primary energy supply to reach 175 – 195 million tons of oil equivalent (TOE) by 2030 and 320 – 350 million TOE by 2045; the total installed capacity of power sources to amount 125 - 130 GW and the power output to reach 550 - 600 billion kWh by 2030.
- The share of renewable energy sources in the total primary energy supply reaches 15 - 20% in 2030 and 25 - 30% in 2045.
- Total final energy consumption reaches 105-115 million TOE by 2030 and 160-190 million TOE by 2045. The primary energy intensity is expected to

be 420-460 kgOE/ USD 1,000 GDP by 2030 and 375-410 kgOE/ USD 1,000 GPD by 2045.

- To develop an efficient smart grid system with regional interconnectivity; ensure safe and secure power supply and meet N-1 criteria for important load centers and N-2 criteria for extremely important load centers; the power reliability to be among the top 4 ASEAN countries and the electricity access indicator among the top 3 ASEAN countries by 2030.
- Oil refinery plants to meet at the minimum 70% of the domestic demand; ensure strategic petroleum reserve equal to at the minimum 90 days of net oil import. Ensure the capacity to import 8 billion m³ of LNG by 2030 and 15 billion m³ by 2045.
- The energy-saving over the total final energy consumption against business-as-usual (BAU) scenario to reach 7% by 2030 and up to 20% by 2045.
- To reduce greenhouse gases emission from energy activities against the BAU scenario by 15% by 2030 and 20% by 2045.

3. Outlook to 2045

Ensure the national energy security; develop synchronously factors of a competitive and transparent energy market in line with a socialist-oriented market economy; Ensure sustainable development of energy sub-sectors, efficient use of resources, environmental protection and climate change adaptation; Develop a synchronous and modern energy infrastructure system with improved international and regional interconnectivity; ensure the quality of the human resource, technological and scientific qualification and management capability in the energy sector to meet the level of a modern and developed industrial country.

III- MISSIONS AND KEY SOLUTIONS

1. Development of primary energy sources towards enhancing autonomy, diversification, efficiency, reliability and sustainability

- *Oil and gas:* Extend seeking and exploration activities to provide additional reserves and extraction volume in potential, deep and offshore areas in association with the mission of protecting the national maritime sovereignty; improve recovery coefficient and salvage coefficients for small fields and marginal remnants. Review and employ a proactive and efficient strategy on the cooperation in overseas oil and gas seeking, exploration and extraction.

Develop the gas industry; give priority to investment in technical infrastructure for the importation and consumption of liquefied natural gases (LNG). Continue to attract investment in oil refinery and petrochemicals in the direction of deep processing, improving the quality of petroleum products, proactively meeting domestic demand and towards export. For oil and shale gas, gas hydrates (flammable ice): proactively conduct more in-depth research and assessment on geology and deploy advanced science and technology to expand the exploration area; conduct a holistic assessment, and boost trial exploitation when the conditions allow.

- *Coal*: Develop a novel development strategy for the coal sector in agreement with the mission of efficient investment in overseas activities and coal imports in the long run. Ensure coal reservation to meet the requirements of production activities, particularly electricity generation. Extend seeking, exploration activities and improve the quality of the assessment on the levels of reserves and resources. Boost domestic coal extraction based on ensuring safety, efficiency and saving; urgently undertake technological research to enable the exploitation of the coal basin in Red River delta; improve the clean coal recovery coefficient in mining operation. Quickly implement the development of a system of large-scale ports, and coal storage facilities and transshipment stations; increase mechanization and modernization of coal screening, sorting and mining equipment's and machines. Conduct needs review and assessment, develop plans, and optimize the solutions for a stable coal supply for electricity generation suitable with market mechanism.
- *Renewable energy*: Formulate breakthrough mechanisms and policies to encourage and promote remarkable development of renewable energy sources towards maximal replacement of fossil energy sources. Prioritize the use of wind and solar power for electricity generation; promote investments in the development of power plants utilizing urban waste, solid waste and biomass in parallel with environmental protection and circular economy development. Construct and develop several renewable energies centers in regions and localities with favorable conditions. Promptly conduct research and holistic assessment on the potential of and develop directions for geothermal, wave, tidal power and ocean current power, implement models and pilot power exploitation with the aim of producing an efficiency evaluation. Conduct technology research and develop plans for piloting electricity generation using hydrogen and encouraging the use of hydrogen consistent with the global trends.

- *Other energy sources:* Promptly grasp relevant information for research and development under allowable conditions for scientific and technical advances, human resources, financial capabilities and other necessary factors.

2. Rapid and sustainable development of the power sector to meet the requirements of national industrialization and modernization

- Formulate and implement the Vietnam power sector development strategy for the new period. Enable the rapid and sustainable development of power sources, with well-designed structure and allocation, to ensure safety, reliability, stability towards diversification, an increased active power factor, and proper power reserve; and to meet the requirements for the protection of the ecological environment.

Hydropower: maximize the mobilization of the existing hydropower resources. Selectively develop additional small and medium-sized hydropower plants and pumped storage hydropower plants. Deploy a strategy for international cooperation in hydropower development associated with the long-term power imports.

Wind and solar power: Prioritize wind and solar power development while ensuring the safety of the national power system and reasonable price. Encourage rooftop and floating solar PV. Develop supporting policies and a breakthrough mechanism enabling offshore wind power development in association with the implementation of Vietnam's Marine Strategy.

Thermal power: Promote thermal power projects with synchronized supply chain, fuel storage, and power plant construction on the basis of feed-in tariffs determined through auction. Develop gas-fired power plants in the direction of prioritizing the use of domestic gas sources. Focus on the rapid development of gas-fired power plant using LNG so that it gradually become an important power supply source supporting the regulation of national power system.

Development of coal-fired thermal power development at a reasonable level prioritizing large-capacity unit with high efficiency, deploying advanced modern technologies such as ultra-supercritical (USC) onwards. Ensure full compliance with laws and regulations on ecological safety in accordance with international standards. Conduct a holistic review and formulate a plan for prompt technological upgrade of the existing coal-fired power plants in order

to meet the environmental protection requirements; resolutely decommission power plants which do not upgrade their technology according to regulations.

Biomass, waste and solid waste to energy: Maximally exploit biomass co-generation; strengthen the development of electricity generation from urban and solid waste and biomass sources.

- Invest in the modernization of the power sector in the production, transmission, distribution phases to meet the development requirements of the power market with strong capability to integrate a large amount of renewable energy; improve the capability to ensure power system safety and the quality of power services. Proactively run demand-side management programs and demand response management programs; enable more closely management of power consumption intensity; minimize power losses; finalize supporting policies and mechanisms for encouraging and catalyzing power reserves. Modernize the national power regulatory system, gradually apply smart automated monitoring technologies; research and apply ultra-high-voltage transmission and direct current transmission in the national power sector.
- Research and finalize financial regimes and mobilize special capital investments into the development of the power sector. Review and revise the existing regulations on regulating and coordinating the power market. Operate a mechanism that allows the development of localized and self-sufficient power plants within industrial parks and clusters, export processing zones.
- Accelerate the competitive power market development roadmap, a mechanism for promoting direct power purchase agreements between producers and consumers, suitable bidding and auctioning mechanisms for energy generation, particularly within new and renewable energy investment projects; enable transparent Feed-in Tariffs. Provide a mechanism for promoting and attracting non-State investment in the national power transmission system. Operate an independent national power transmission system under the state management.

3. Restructuring of energy consumption industries and sectors in parallel with implementing policies on clean, economical and efficient use of energy

- Restructure energy consumption sectors, particularly the foreign investment, to reduce energy intensity. Adopt policies to encourage the development of industries with low-economic consumption and high socio-economic efficiency.

- Review and regulate the flexible distribution of energy consumption sources in a distributed manner and limit the excessive concentration in a number of localities, closely associating with the redistribution of space for industrial and urban development at the national, regional and local levels.
- Review and finalize the National Energy Efficiency Program in the 2020 – 2030 period. Implement mandatory standards and regulations in parallel with sanctions on energy efficiency for sectors and products with high energy consumption. Promulgate policies encouraging residential households to use clean and renewable energy, particularly in industry and transportation; catalyze the development of electric vehicles in association with global trends.

4. Development of sustainable energy infrastructure, regional interconnection; improvement of the internal capacity in the manufacturing industry and services to support the national power sector

- Develop policies on prioritizing investments in sustainable energy infrastructure development; focus on developing infrastructure supporting energy imports and exports, and regional interconnection. Identify the list of energy facilities that can be shared and formulate a suitable mechanism for sharing energy facilities in association with market mechanisms. Break down the monopoly and unsuitable barriers against the usage of energy facilities and service infrastructure; develop mechanisms and policies on investment in the development of power transmission system and separate from the state monopoly in power transmission. Enable maximal mobilization of social resources for investment, exploitation, and utilization of energy infrastructure and services, including the national power transmission system, on the basis of guaranteed national defense and security.
- Accelerate digital transformation in the energy sector; develop and implement the National Program on Smart Energy Infrastructure Development; finalize supporting mechanisms, develop a database, produce the national energy statistics to support effective management and administration of the energy sector.
- Develop relevant mechanisms and policies to promote and facilitate the development of the manufacturing industry and services supporting the energy sector towards strengthening internal capacity and towards export; prioritize the development of machinery manufacturing industry, electrical facilities production, petroleum industry, and petroleum services. Finalize

regulatory framework to encourage and promote the deployment of energy service company (ESCO) model. Urgently formulate and implement relevant mechanisms and policies to encourage localization rate in the energy sector; ensure the fulfilment of specific requirements and targets associated with localization rate in energy projects in general, and power plants in particular. Finalize State procurement mechanisms with the aim of encouraging domestic enterprises to deliver complex and high-tech projects in the energy sector in compliance with international quality standards.

5. Restructuring, renovation and improvement of the performance of the state-owned enterprises in the energy sector; promotion of the private sector's involvement in socialization for energy development

- Fully restructure state-owned enterprises in the energy sector with the orientation of focusing on their core sector with strong advantages; separate business function and state management function; apply advanced administration models and practice, improve the global credit ratings, fully implement transparency in activities; focus on enhancing the efficiency of exploitation and utilization of the national energy infrastructure. Finalize existing regulations on evaluating resources and properties in association with international practice and practical context; process throughout and restructure inefficient projects and state-owned enterprises, making losses in the energy sector. Research and implement a pilot mechanism for time-limited sales or long-term leases applicable for power plants, fuel storage warehouses, oil refineries, etc. possessed by state-owned enterprises.
- Review, supplement and revise special mechanisms and policies for a number of key power projects, particularly for urgent power source investment projects; ensure sufficient capital for state-owned energy enterprises to deliver their strategic goals in association with the mission of guaranteeing national defense and security.
- Create a favorable and transparent environment; publicize the plan and list of available investment projects to remove all barrier to attract and encourage private sector's investment and development of domestic and overseas energy projects, concentrating on power generation projects and wholesale and retail of electricity wholesalers on the basis of the market mechanism. Continue to promote and attract foreign investment in large scale and with high quality and efficiency in the power sector. Accelerate equitization of state-owned

enterprises in the power sector; create an open investment regime and reform administrative procedures to ensure the progress of power projects.

6. Reforming mechanisms and policies, development of a synchronous, interlinked, modern and efficient energy market, with the socialist orientation

- Develop a synchronous market with the interlinkages among sub-sectors (power, coal, oil and gas and renewable energy) and connect to the regional and global markets. Eradicate barriers to ensure transparent energy prices set by the market with no cross-subsidies among groups of clients and regions. The State shall regulate through appropriate market instruments (taxes, fees, funds and others) and social security policies. Finalize market mechanisms, policies and instruments to boost the energy efficiency.
- Review, adjust and finalize policies on land, site clearance and compensation, surface water use and fights against speculation, profiteering and interest groups in the energy sector. Renovate financial policies toward encouraging and strongly attracting non-state investments capital; facilitating energy investment projects in line with the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. Apply flexible and effective credit policies to create favorable conditions for energy enterprises, especially for enterprises with green energy projects, to access sources of capital. Finalize tax policies to stimulate the production and use of green and renewable energy. Develop legal foundations so as to form and effectively operate funds for sustainable energy development and energy efficiency toward socialization, ensuring financial independence, avoiding the overlap with revenues and expenditures of the state budget and limiting the activities which increase the operation, production and business costs of enterprises and manufacturers. Finalizing mechanisms and implementing policies on standard proportions of renewable energy in the energy investment and supply structure.
- Revise and finalize specialized laws on oil and gas, electricity and energy efficiency and other energy-related laws to realize market mechanisms in a more efficient manner. Research and legalize the operation of FIT and some incentives for projects in the energy sector which are prioritized for investments. Research, formulate and promulgate the law on renewable energy.

- Improve the quality of formulating energy development strategies and plans, especially in the power sub-sector, ensuring stability, synchronicity, flexibility and in-line with socio-economic strategies and plans of provinces and other sectors. Review, adjust and issue energy development plan as soon as possible in compliance with the Law on Planning.

7. Developing science and technology and training high-quality human resources for the energy sector

- Create the mechanisms for connecting scientific and technological research resources, innovate with enterprises and educational facilities in the energy sector through programs in science and technology; integrate research and develop activities into energy development strategies, planning and plans. Formulate the mechanism to incentivize energy enterprises to enhance investments in research and development and establish innovation centers in the energy sector. Continuing to realize the national target science and technology program on researching the application and development of energy technologies in the period of 2021 - 2030 with focuses on producing energy equipment; applying new, renewable energy, smart energy and saving energy.
- Review, amend and supplement national standards and norms in the energy sector in alignment with international regulations and standards, taking into consideration national standards and norms related to the recycling and reuse of waste from energy generation. Gradually applying measures to encourage and obligate the innovation of technologies and equipment in the energy sector as well as in energy-intensive industries.
- Develop the master policy on human resource development and training programs for key steps in the energy sector. Enhancing the training for technical employees and professional staff to meet the demand of domestic use and export. Effectively utilizing the human resource trained on nuclear energy, as while providing them with advanced training.

8. Strengthening international cooperation; actively and proactively developing strategic partnerships to realize the targets of importing energy in the long term and investing in overseas energy resources

- Implement external energy policies in a flexible, effective, equal and win-win manner. Extend and deepen energy cooperation with crucial strategic partners. Enhance international relations on energy in all sub-sectors and areas in line with the international integration trend; taking advantages of

opportunities from trade agreements and political and diplomatic relations for energy development.

- Urgently develop the long-term energy import strategy, while encouraging investment in and exploitation of energy resources in foreign countries to contribute to ensuring the national energy security; create mechanisms to facilitate Vietnamese enterprises to invest in energy projects abroad prioritizing power projects in neighboring countries, thereby actively importing electricity to Viet Nam. Expand the partnerships with companies investing in energy and advanced energy technologies development.
- Proactively participate in the energy cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) and Southeast Asian Region (ASEAN); connect power grids and finalize the power purchase mechanism with China, Laos and Cambodia. Continue to research the connection of gas systems in the region and realize the connection when possible.

9. Implementing environmental protection policies of the energy sector in combination with the target of reducing greenhouse gases and promoting the circular economy and sustainable development

- Research and develop appropriate carbon tax policies for the use of fossil fuels. Formulate mechanisms and policies on recovering and using CO₂. Assess the efficiency of using and recycling ash and slag arising on the basis of balancing between the demand and the consumption capacity for construction materials, especially in the South.
- Finalize the policy framework, develop and supplement the system of national standards and norms on emission and waste in the energy sector toward aligning with standards of developed countries. Supplement regulations on investment screening for projects based on environmental risks. Developing financial statutes on environment, which ensure the sufficient inclusion of environmental and social costs in product price and investment costs. Strengthen the prevention and regulation of subjects that are highly likely to pollute the environment and strictly punish violations of environmental safety in accordance with the provision of the law. Disseminate information about environmental protection in the energy sector in a timely and adequate manner.
- Develop and implement the Project on integrating the circular economic model into the energy enterprise development strategy. Develop waste management and processing system in energy production with advanced

technologies, in-line with the country's conditions; ensuring the waste self-handling capacity in energy enterprises. Create mechanisms and policies to encourage the development of the environment industry linking closely to the energy sector.

- Review, adjust and include the contents relevant to the energy sector in the National Strategy on Climate Change, National Strategy on Green Growth, Vietnam Sustainable Development Strategy, Vietnam Maritime Strategy, and other related strategies.

10. Enhancing the Party's leadership; improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the State's management and promoting the right of people as masters and the roles of Vietnam Fatherland Front as well as other socio-political in energy development

- Raise the awareness of Party's committee leaders, the political system and people of the role, position and importance of the energy sector. Party's committee leaders and authorities from the central to local levels need to consider the national energy development as an important and cross-cutting task; take serious lead, provide guidance and organize the implementation of this task. Develop mechanisms and legal frameworks to ensure the compliance with the National Energy Development Plan. Strictly address stagnant investment projects, affecting national energy security.
- Review and finalize the state management model in the energy sector. Clearly define responsibilities, rights and coordination mechanisms between the central and local levels and among state management agencies in energy development. Promote the dissemination and communication of legal normative documents on energy. Fulfill the role of policy orientation and development in combination with the enhanced inspection, supervision, support for policy implementation.
- Promote ownership rights of the people; increase the engagement of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, socio-professional organizations and those impacted by the policies in the development and monitoring the implementation of national energy development strategies and plans.

IV- IMPLEMENTATION

1. The provincial and municipal Party committees as well as the Party commissions, Party-appointed leadership body, Party's unions and Party's

committees at the central level imperatively communicate and disseminate the Resolution to their staff and Party's members as well as develop programs and plans to implement the Resolution.

2. The Party's Union of the National Assembly leads the research, amendment, supplementation, and finalization of laws to facilitate the national energy development in line with the Resolution; increasingly supervising the formulation and implementation of national energy development strategies, plans and policies.
3. The Government's party-appointed leadership body leads the development and implementation of the national energy development strategy and development strategies of energy sub-sectors, National Energy Master Plan and National Power Development Plan in line with the Resolution; prioritizes adequate resources for the implementation of tasks stated in the Resolution; urgently implements international commitments in researching the application of nuclear energy for the peace; summarizes and reviews the Electricity Law and other related laws to be submitted to the National Assembly soon for revising inadequacies, especially in the planning and power transmission.
4. The Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations develop programs and plan to supervise the implementation of the Resolution.
5. Central Propaganda and Training Commission leads and collaborates with the Central Economic Commission and related agencies to imperatively guide the implementation of the Resolution.
6. The Central Economic Commission leads and collaborates with related agencies to regularly monitor, guide, examine, supervise and expedite the implementation of the Resolution; periodically conducts the preliminary summary and recap of the implementation of the Resolution and report to the Politburo and the Party's Secretariat.

Recipients:

- Provincial People's Committees,
- Party's commissions, Party-appointed leadership body, Party's unions, Party's committees at the central level,
- Party's committees of central administration agencies,
- Members of central leadership body,

P.P. THE POLITBURO
THE SECRETARY GENERAL

- Archive: Office of the Party's Central Committee.

Nguyen Phu Trong

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