

## Research Article

### VIETNAM NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Received 26<sup>th</sup> July 2022; Accepted 27<sup>th</sup> August 2022; Published online 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022

#### ABSTRACT

In recent years, Vietnam is constantly looking for new drivers for economic growth. The digital economy opens up a new growth space, improves the competitiveness of the economy, acts as the core driving force for national economic growth, and contributes to solving socio-economic problems for Vietnam. By 2025, the digital economy will contribute 20% to GDP. By 2030, Vietnam will be among the top 50 countries in the world and third in the ASEAN region in terms of digital economy. These are big goals, requiring the efforts of all stakeholders and specific resources and development strategies. This article focuses on analyzing Vietnam's digital economy development strategy in the coming period.

**Keywords:** Economy, Vietnam, development, technology...

#### INTRODUCTION

Like the revolutions that preceded it, the Fourth Industrial Revolution has the potential to raise global income levels and improve the quality of life for populations around the world. Successfully taking advantage of opportunities will create competitive advantages for countries to break through. Over the past years, the role of technology has been raised to a new height, from the role of supporting the implementation of simple business processes, to become a new driving force for socio-economic development, shaping into a digital economy - a digital society. New products, new services, new business models based on technology and digital data are constantly appearing, completely changing the value chain and competitive landscape of enterprises. In addition, the Covid-19 epidemic has been creating profound consequences for the socio-economic life of the country, businesses and individuals: supply chains disruption, reduced spending on all non-essential products and services, significantly affecting the development of enterprises. However, from a more positive perspective, the Covid-19 epidemic creates pressure, forcing businesses to change, carry out restructuring, and switch to a more suitable operating model to adapt to the current situation. The epidemic has also created momentum to promote the development of contactless activities in cyberspace such as providing online public services, e-commerce, cashless payments, etc., thereby contributing to shortening the processing time. Vietnam is a country with a relatively large market of 100 million people, and a large number of digital technology businesses, capable of quickly grasping and mastering technology. If there is a breakthrough, the domestic market will be the cradle of digital technology businesses, thereby going global. In that context, the formulation and promulgation of the National Strategy on Digital Economy Development serves as a basis for widely mobilizing resources from ministries, branches and localities to participate in strong economic development. Vietnam's digitalization is essential. Currently, the digital economy has become popular and is an inevitable trend for any country if it does not want to be left behind. However, to develop

the digital economy, it requires synchronous infrastructure and long-term financial capacity, resources and investment funds. Therefore, choosing and prioritizing focus areas for development investment is a key factor determining the success of each country's digital economy development. Vietnam is making active commitments in implementing and building a solid technology and policy infrastructure to support the development of the digital economy. However, in order to successfully develop the digital economy in Vietnam, it is necessary to thoroughly identify and answer the following basic core points: (i) In Vietnam's conditions, how to develop the digital economy?; (ii) A breakthrough to form and develop the digital economy? (iii) What are the resources, opportunities and challenges for the development of the digital economy in Vietnam

#### OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SITUATION AND METHODS

##### Research overview

The digital economy has been mentioned since the mid-1990s, reflecting the rapidly changing nature of technology and the use of technology by businesses and consumers. However, there are still many controversial views on the digital economy. Despite such a definition, the implementation process has shown that there are still differences in the definition of the digital economy among member countries, thereby creating differences in the measurement of the size of the digital economy. To bridge this difference, in 2020, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has introduced a more comprehensive definition to create consensus among G20 member countries in defining the concept and measures of the digital economy. Accordingly, the digital economy includes all economic activities based on or significantly enhanced by the use of digital inputs, including digital technology, digital infrastructure, digital services and data. The digital economy refers to all producers and consumers, including the Government, that are using digital inputs in economic activities. Similarly, Knickrehm *et al.*, (2016) introduced the concept of digital economy based on key platforms. Specifically, the digital economy is that fraction of the total output derived from a number of digital inputs, including: (i) digital skills; (ii) digital devices; and (iii) intermediate digital goods/services used in production. A.T.

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Kearney (2017) chooses a value chain perspective to define the digital economy. The group of authors with the topic: "Research and propose an approach to building a legal framework on information technology towards the development of the digital economy in Vietnam", implemented by Do Truong Giang, has proposed an approach to building information technology and legal framework on information technology towards digital economy development in Vietnam; Central Institute for Economic Management (2020): "Digital economic development in Vietnam in the post-Covid-19 period: some requirements and roadmap for institutional reform", This report has clarified a number of issues: Reviewing the theoretical basis, concepts, importance and role of the digital economy in economic development, assessing policy priorities, implementation and economic development status numbers in Vietnam; Identify the conditions and requirements for institutional reform for the inclusive development of the digital economy and propose a roadmap for the development of the digital economy in Vietnam. The report "The future of Vietnam's digital economy towards 2030 and 2045" by CSIRO and the Ministry of Science and Technology (2019), analyzed trends that will affect the development of Vietnam's digital economy in 2045, examines how digital transformation can create four future scenarios for Vietnam's digital economy. Through these analyses, the research team has developed a roadmap for the Government of Vietnam to reduce risks and develop the digital economy in all scenarios. Research: "Digital economy - current situation and development direction in Vietnam", by Dang Thi Viet Duc, clarified the content of the concept of digital economy, learned the experience of developing the digital economy of some countries. while studying the current state of the digital economy in Vietnam. There are also annual announcements by Google, Temasek and Bain announced....

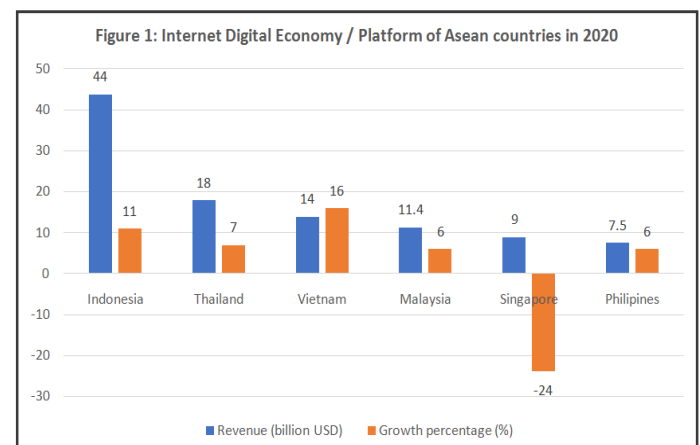
## Research Methods

The article mainly uses qualitative research methods such as: Synthetic - statistical method; Method of analysis - comparison, Method of document review...; The data used in the article are taken from the relevant ministries and branches: the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Information and Communications; Ministry of Planning and Investment; General Statistics Office; Government Office, Statistics from agencies, research institutes with research on digital economy such as: Central Institute for Economic Management; Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences; Commercial Research Institute.... to search for reports, studies, seminars that relevant to the article.

## CURRENT SITUATION OF VIETNAM'S DIGITAL ECONOMY

In the past period, Vietnam's digital economy has developed rapidly in both infrastructure and business market. With a population of nearly 100 million people, Vietnam is considered as one of the countries with a good digital economy development rate in the ASEAN region. Vietnam has recorded the emergence of digitalization trends in many fields and economic sectors, from commerce and payment to transportation, education, and healthcare... Documents of the 13th Party Congress have determined, by 2025, the digital economy will account for 20% of GDP, by 2030 the digital economy will account for about 30% of GDP. Accordingly, by 2025, the digital economy will reach about 20% (GDP). Thus, if Vietnam's GDP in 2025 reaches about 450 billion USD, the digital economy must reach 90 billion USD. Currently, Vietnam has attracted more than 100 foreign investors and Vietnam is the destination of many leading information technology and smart technology companies in the world such as Apple, Samsung, Ericsson, ABB, Qualcomm... These facilities show that Vietnam possesses good conditions to build a digital economy.

Currently, Vietnam has about 64 million internet users. On average, Vietnamese spend 3 hours and 12 minutes using the internet every day on mobile devices such as smart phones; usage is concentrated in social networking and communication applications (52%), video applications (20%), and games (11%), and applications for work. According to the report "Southeast Asia Digital Economy 2019", Vietnam's digital economy in 2019 was worth 12 billion USD (contributing 5% of national GDP in 2019), 4 times higher than the value of 2015 and is expected to reach 43 billion USD by 2025, with the fields of: e-commerce, online travel, online communication and ride-hailing technology. Meanwhile, the report "Vietnam's digital economy potential" released by the consulting firm Alpha Beta at the Conference "Vietnam's digital economy potential" by the Ministry of Planning and Investment stated that digital technology can bring more than \$74 billion to Vietnam by 2030, equivalent to 27% of Vietnam's GDP in 2020, if fully utilized.



According to the Economy SEA Report 2020, in term of the Internet/platform digital economy component, Vietnam has reached 14 billion USD, ranking third in ASEAN, but the country with the highest growth rate in this field. With an increase of 16%, the country with the next highest increase is Indonesia with 11%, and Thailand with 7%. This report also forecasts that by 2025, Vietnam's Internet/platform digital economy will reach 52 billion USD. Particularly in 2021, the General Statistics Office estimates that Vietnam's digital economy will reach about \$163 billion, accounting for about 8.2% of the country's GDP, of which the ICT/VT digital economy component will reach \$126 billion, accounting for 5.5% of GDP, the Internet/platform digital economy reached 14 billion USD, accounting for 1% of GDP, and the industry/sector digital economy reached about 23 billion USD, accounting for 1.7% of GDP (Figure 1). According to the "Economy SEA 2021" report jointly published by Google Group, Bain (USA) and Temasek (Singapore), Vietnam's internet economy in 2021 will reach a value of 21 billion USD, contributing more than 5% The country's GDP, which is seven times as high as in 2015, and is expected to reach \$57 billion in 2025, ranks second in Southeast Asia (the growth rate is about 29% a year). Vietnam has 8 million new digital consumers since the start of the pandemic (as of the first half of 2021), 55% of which come from non-urban areas, it is expected that by 2025, Vietnam's entire digital economy will be worth 57 billion USD, with an annual growth rate of 29%. Regarding legal issues in the development of Vietnam's digital economy, recognizing the importance of the digital economy to Vietnam's development, the Prime Minister issued Directive No. 01/CT-TTg on promoting the development of Vietnam's digital technology enterprises with the goal and 12 solutions that are considered as breakthroughs. The directive shows the Government's attention and timely actions in contributing to the implementation of the Politburo's Resolution on a number of guidelines and policies to actively participate in Industry 4.0. In addition, the government also

issued Resolution 52-NQ/TW on a number of topics and policies to actively participate in Industry 4.0 and Resolution 50/NQ-CP on the government's action program to implement the Resolution. No. 52-NQ/TW. Most recently, the Prime Minister issued Decision 749/QD-TTg approving the National Digital Transformation Program to 2025, with a vision to 2030. Policies to support the digital economy include: Decision No. 392/QD-TTg (2015), setting out IT development goals to 2020, vision to 2025; Decision No. 149/QD-TTg (2016), setting goals for the development of broadband and telecommunications infrastructure by 2020; Directive No. 16/CT-TTg of the Prime Minister (in 2017) promulgated by Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc, on strengthening the capacity to approach the Industrial Revolution 4.0; Resolution No. 17/NQ-CP dated March 7, 2019 of the Government on a number of key tasks and solutions to develop e-Government in the period of 2019 - 2020, with orientation to 2025. New policies promulgated shows the Government's determination in promoting the development of the Digital Economy. Although there have been some successes in digital economy development, compared to the region and the world, Vietnam's achievements still have many limitations that need to be overcome. The system of promulgated legal documents lacks synchronization, regulations on data transactions, protection of databases, personal data, and private information, as well as creating trust in the digital space.; lack of regulations on personal rights, when applying AI. Regulations on digital identification and electronic authentication for citizens have been slowly promulgated. The structure and quality of human resources have not met the requirements. Science and technology and innovation are not really driving forces for socio-economic development; The newly formed national innovation system has not been synchronized and effective. The process of national digital transformation is still slow and lacks initiative due to limited infrastructure for digital transformation; many enterprises are still passive, the capacity to access, apply and develop modern technology is still limited. The digital economy is still of small scale, and have to challenges with fighting crime and ensuring network security...

**VIETNAM'S DIGITAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN THE COMING PERIOD**

The Vietnamese government is increasingly focusing on disruptive technology and the digital economy in the context of Industry 4.0. According to forecasts, there are seven key trends expected to contribute to the development of Vietnam's digital economy in the future: (1) Emerging digital technology: Emerging digital technologies such as block chain, artificial intelligence, big data analytics and the

Internet of Things can leapfrog industrial infrastructure upgrades, simplify supply chains and logistics, and make businesses more efficient; (2) Smaller world through Internationalization: The digital economy can benefit from international integration – opening up new export markets for Vietnam, creating opportunities for knowledge and skills transfer and strongly attract foreign investment; (3) Higher demand for cyber security and personal security: No specialized in training engineers, bachelors, masters and doctorates; developing and consolidating big data centers and laboratories of universities and research institutes.(4) Modern digital infrastructure: A thriving digital economy requires quality digital and energy infrastructure – especially for energy-intensive technologies such as the Internet of Things or Artificial Intelligence. New telecommunications networks also need to be established to ensure that broadband Internet can handle huge volumes of digital data for the operation of new applications; (5) Demand for smart cities: In a country with rapid urbanization and aging population, smart cities will contribute to more efficient management and use of resources, at the same time solve the problem of waste, pollution and traffic congestion; (6) The rise in digital skills, services and digital businesses and the freelance economy: The rising demand for the service industry and digital products and services means more investment further into higher education, equipping them with digital skills, start-up skills and developing Vietnam's innovation ecosystem. The decreasing trend of safe, fixed and repetitive jobs; increasing demand for labor and product platforms to generate income and move more creative industries in the labor market; (7) Changing consumer behavior – digital community, influencers, more value consumption: Consumer behavior is changing with the emergence of Asian middle classes, towards use high-value products and services from the digital economy. At the same time, consumers are also increasingly adapting to the digital economy, which increases the influence of groups, celebrities/influencers in the digital economy – on supplier behavior. level and consumers. With the desire for Vietnam to become a digital country with a digital economy accounting for at least 30% of GDP by 2030, creating a solid foundation to become a high-income country by 2045, a safe and humane digital society, widespread, improve quality of life, people are richer, happier, contribute to solving the millennium problems of sustainable development, inclusiveness... the digital economy plays an important role in achieving these goals. the purpose. Recognizing the importance of the digital economy, the Government of Vietnam has developed strategic policies for the development of the digital economy in the coming time.

**Table 1:Goals to develop digital economy of Vietnam by 2030**

Year	Proportion in GDP	Proportion in fields	Workforce productivity	Goals on Information Technology	Goals on Competitiveness Index	Goals on Renovation and Creativeness
By 2025	20%	10%	7%	Group of 50 leading countries	Group of 50 leading countries	Group of 35 leading countries
By 2030	30%	20%	8%	Group of 30 leading countries	Group of 30 leading countries	Group of 30 leading countries

Source: Seminar (2018) "Vietnam's Digital Economy and Cyber security Policy", Vietnam Digital Media Association and American Chamber of Commerce.

First, Infrastructure development: Develop synchronous infrastructure, including digital infrastructure and essential infrastructure for the digital economy and digital society. The key tasks include: (i) Formulate, submit to the Prime Minister for approval and organize the implementation of the Digital Infrastructure Development Strategy (ii) Formulate and submit to the Prime Minister for approval and organize the implementation of a postal infrastructure development strategy in the direction of postal infrastructure to ensure physical flow in addition to data flow, which is an important infrastructure to serve the digital economy and digital society; (iii) Develop and organize the implementation of strategies and roadmaps to digitize other essential infrastructure sectors serving the digital economy and digital society, including: transport infrastructure; electricity supply infrastructure; irrigation infrastructure and response to climate change; urban infrastructure; infrastructure of industrial parks and economic zones; commercial infrastructure; infrastructure for education and training, science and technology; medical infrastructure; cultural, sports and tourism infrastructure; (iv) Organize the implementation of the Action Plan to improve competitiveness and develop logistics services in Vietnam by 2025 approved in Decision No. 221/QĐ-TTg.

Second, Digital data development: Digital data development is oriented to focus on two spearheads, namely master data in high-precision national databases as original data and specific open data. of Vietnam for analysis, processing and labeling for artificial intelligence. Key tasks include: (1) Developing and submitting to the Prime Minister for approval and organizing the implementation of the National Data Strategy; (2) Develop and organize the implementation of action plans for data development and data human resource development in key areas including: Agriculture, Health, Education and Training, Natural Resources and Environment School, Transport, Labor, Industry and Trade, Tourism and Construction; (3) Adding data science content to training programs at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in all majors of training engineers, bachelors, masters, and doctoral students; developing and consolidating big data centers and laboratories of universities and research institutes.

Third, Developing digital payments: Developing digital payments in the direction of financial inclusion, promoting non-cash payments. Key tasks include: (1) Reviewing and amending financial regulations and policies, fees and charges in the direction of eliminating barriers to non-cash payment, thereby encouraging people perform non-cash transactions; (2) Organize the effective implementation of the National Comprehensive Financial Strategy to 2025 with orientation to 2030 approved in Prime Minister's Decision No. 149/QĐ-TTg dated January 22, 2020; (3) Formulate and submit to the Prime Minister for approval and organize the implementation of the Project on development of non-cash payment in Vietnam for the period of 2021 - 2025; (5) Implement the Program to promote mobile money services, with priority given to regions and regions where the prevalence of banking services is still low; (6) Upgrading the national payment system, focusing on the interbank payment system and electronic clearing to meet the requirements on the number of transactions, especially micropayment transactions. , small value is expected to explode in the digital economy; (6) Building and implementing a Unified Payment Interface (UPI) Platform to standardize and simplify cashless payment operations between banks and other payment intermediaries, settle the problem of fragmentation of payment channels and bring more convenience to users; (7) Research, build and pilot the use of digital currency based on block chain technology (block chain).

Fourth, Developing digital skills: Developing digital skills in the direction of comprehensive digital universalization to form a fair and inclusive digital society, arousing Vietnam's potential, pride,

confidence, people's trust in digital space. Key tasks include: (i) Developing and implementing the National Digital Skills Training Framework towards universalizing digital skills among the entire population. Identifying the necessary skills, satisfying qualifications and training subjects according to the following subjects: for all citizens, for the workforce, for information technology experts, for the educational environment and for the disadvantaged in society; (ii) Build an Open Online Learning Platform (MOOC) on digital skills in line with the National Digital Skills Training Framework, allowing people free access to self-study digital skills. Training institutions base on content and learning materials to teach and guide digital skills. Encourage agencies, organizations and businesses to build, contribute, and enrich digital learning materials in accordance with the standards of the National Digital Skills Training Framework; (iii) Developing digital skills for people through propaganda and instruction on the use of digital services with a focus on online public services and digital services in the fields of health and education, e-commerce; Develop a method to measure digital skills and digital distance in accordance with international practices. Annually evaluate, publish and plan to improve these indicators at national and local levels.

Fifth, Digital human resource development: Developing digital human resources in the direction of focusing on developing digital human resources to meet new skills related to cloud computing, artificial intelligence, big data, architecture systems, software engineering, interface design and user experience, safety, network security. Key tasks include: (1) Reviewing and amending regulations and policies to ensure the minimum ratio of online training time to the total training time; recognize and allow appropriate conversion of a number of diplomas and certificates of information technology issued by prestigious technology organizations and enterprises in the world to study credits of the respective subject in order to shorten the training time. for outstanding students; (2) Develop and submit to the Prime Minister for approval and organize the pilot implementation of the digital university model for training in information technology, electronics and telecommunications, safety and network security; (3) Develop and organize the implementation of the "Learning from practical work" program, in which state agencies act as a bridge between universities, colleges, training institutions and enterprises to develop the human resource training program according to actual requirements and orders of enterprises; organize short-term and regular internship programs to increase career exposure opportunities for students, thereby better orienting future jobs, and at the same time supplementing technical resources for businesses; (4) Develop and organize the implementation of the STEM/STEAM Program in general education with a specific implementation roadmap. Prioritizing pilot implementation in central cities and a number of provinces, then gradually expand to nationwide scale; (5) Building a network of an electronic library system, open educational resource platforms, piloting the development and implementation of an open textbook program that allows learning students, students can access online for free for study, look up information, improve access to knowledge of disadvantaged groups in society, save printing costs every year; (6) Developing and implementing the National Learning Content Management Platform shared by training institutions at all levels; building and standardizing digital data, thereby reducing the time and effort of teachers to prepare lecture content before each lesson. Teachers will have more time to interact with students, improving the quality of lessons; (7) Develop and organize the implementation of the National Learning Management Platform shared for training institutions at all levels to create an integrated teaching-learning environment for teachers and students. Platform that stores digital records throughout a citizen's education and lifelong learning; (8) Undergraduate and postgraduate training institutions in the fields of

professions and professions open additional training majors in digital transformation in their respective fields and professions; (8) Develop and annually publish a forecast report on the future career in the fields of information technology, electronics - telecommunications, cyber information security in Vietnam to have suitable training solutions; Update trends and introduce some new industries and occupations that require new skills.

Sixth, Developing digital businesses: Developing digital businesses, including digital technology businesses and transforming traditional businesses into digital ones. Key tasks include: (i) Formulate, submit to the Prime Minister for approval and organize the implementation of the Strategy for development of Vietnam's digital technology enterprises up to 2030. Develop and issue a system of standards, technical regulations on electronic invoices in accordance with international practices and standards. Building a national e-invoice platform, connecting and communicating with all tax authorities, allowing payment of e-invoices, shortening the time for conducting electronic transactions; (ii) Organizing the implementation of the program to support small and medium enterprises in digital transformation. Key tasks include: Surveying and grouping small and medium-sized enterprises by industry, field of operation and enterprise size; Evaluate and introduce the excellent Make in Vietnam digital platforms suitable for small and medium-sized businesses by subgroups, combined with consulting and supporting small and medium-sized businesses to develop plans and strategies digital transformation, training, training, dissemination of digital skills through the use of the platform. Develop and organize the implementation of specific action plans for each sector, field and each locality.

Seventh, Developing a safe and healthy digital environment: Developing a safe and healthy digital environment, creating confidence to strongly make the transition from the real to the digital environment. Formulate and submit to the Prime Minister for approval and organize the implementation of the National Cyber security Strategy in the direction of mastering technology, protecting digital sovereignty and national prosperity in cyberspace, protecting Ensure a safe and healthy digital information environment, develop an ecosystem of network information security products and services. Developing digital infrastructure and digital platforms with default safety and network security requirements right from the design and construction stage; providing services that are guaranteed to be safe and secure at a basic level. Developing an ecosystem of Vietnam's cyber information security products, giving priority to enterprises conducting research and production of cyber information security products. Develop a platform and organize the universal deployment of basic network information security services to help people prevent, avoid and protect themselves against risks, risks and incidents of network information insecurity. Developing platforms and implementing professional network information security services to help organizations and businesses implement the four-layer protection model. Building and implementing a network trust ecosystem as an important guide, creating trust for people in the digital environment by performing credit assessment and labeling for websites and portals. electronics meet the requirements of network information security.

## SOME IMPLEMENTATION SOLUTIONS

Developing the digital economy helps people to become richer, contributing to helping Vietnam overcome the low middle income level, reach the upper middle income level by 2030 and reach the high income level by 2045. For digital economy development strategies in Vietnam, it is necessary to implement a number of core solutions such as: Firstly, improve the legal and institutional environment to meet the requirements of the period of international

integration in the digital economy. It is necessary to promulgate the National Strategy on digital transformation and digital economy soon. At the same time, develop and publicize sectoral planning on information technology development and application. On that basis, promulgate standards for information exchange between agencies and units to create linkages and synchronization in the process of investment and infrastructure development based on information technology application. In addition, the State should issue decrees on data sharing; on the protection of personal data; about electronic authentication; on the protection of personal data and ensuring the privacy of individuals; regarding the handling and settlement of disputes and conflicts over operations, as well as the interests of subjects participating in activities, business, commerce and civil in the digital environment... Second, about digital infrastructure: With limited public financial resources, it is necessary to have specific policies to promote and attract more private sector investment in digital infrastructure development, ensure coverage in all regions, create equality of opportunities to access digital services for people throughout the country, ensure 100% of households are connected to high-speed internet... In addition, it is necessary to identify breakthrough industries and fields to help accelerate market expansion and promote consumption, such as digital information, digital communication, digital entertainment, e-commerce, etc. to have reasonable solutions and policies in development investment. Perfecting the institution to create a full and comprehensive legal basis for the deployment, construction and development of the digital economy. Second, about human resources: This is an important factor in competition and development of the digital economy. Vietnam is facing a shortage of high-quality human resources, especially information and communication technology human resources, human resources for new technology fields, such as artificial intelligence, etc. Vietnam's education has not kept up with the development trend of the digital economy. Therefore, it is necessary to have policies to attract experts from all over the world, equip people with basic digital skills through standardizing education in the digital skills framework, bringing digital knowledge and skills to the public into the education system from primary to university, improve the quality of teachers, promote teaching through the digital environment, promote training and practice linkages between schools and the business sector in the application of digital technology, innovation in general education, promotion of startups in the field of information technology. Third, Propaganda and popularize for people and businesses to be more aware of the values that information technology brings to economic development. Propagating and guiding young people to use the internet effectively, know how to take advantage and exploit this huge knowledge store in studying, doing business, developing themselves, avoiding wasting too much time on unnecessary activities. It is vital to have policies to support and encourage small and medium enterprises to implement digital transformation; establish official government websites for information, support questions and answers, access capital, receive advice from experts to help small and medium-sized businesses have a reliable source of information, have a good orientation to help small and medium enterprises. reduce difficulties in the digital transformation process. Fifth, Ensuring network security, privacy and information safety: The digital economy based on information technology, the internet always contains great risks in terms of security, information safety, finance and privacy. investment of data, of entities participating in the digital economy. Vietnam is one of the country's most affected by cyber attacks in recent years. This shows that there is a big gap in the field of ensuring network security and information safety of Vietnam. Failure to ensure network security and information safety will hinder the goal of turning the digital economy into one of the main pillars of the country's economy; Ensuring funding sources for the implementation of the Strategy such as: state budget;

investment by business, the private sector, the community and other legitimate sources of funding.

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