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**STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW-GENERATION  
FREE TRADE AGREEMENT**

Specialization: Commercial Business  
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**SUMMARY OF THE PhD THESIS IN ECONOMY**

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## **PREAMBLE**

### **1. Rationale for the Study**

Since the 1990s, the world has witnessed a rapid increase in free trade agreements (FTAs). In response to this trend, Viet Nam has signed and participated in 17 FTAs, including three new-generation FTAs (NGFTAs): the CPTPP, EVFTA, and UKVFTA. These FTAs involve deep and comprehensive commitments, including non-trade commitments and high standards related to labor, environment, and sustainable development. Participation in these FTAs requires state management to undergo substantial innovation in mindset, methods, and management instruments in order to implement the agreements effectively while safeguarding national interests in the integration process. Therefore, improving state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs plays an important role in enabling Viet Nam to “effectively fulfill its international commitments” and integrate successfully in the spirit of Politburo Resolution No. 59-NQ/TW dated February 21, 2025 on international integration in the new context.

In practice, state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs in Viet Nam has achieved several positive results, contributing to institutional reform, market expansion, and enhancement of the economy’s integration capacity. However, the implementation process has also revealed numerous limitations, reflected in the inconsistent concretization and organization of policy implementation across certain ministries, sectors, and localities; the inter-agency coordination mechanism in state management of new-generation FTAs remains insufficiently close; dissemination and communication of FTA-related information, although widely deployed, have not been highly effective and still show signs of duplication. These limitations indicate that a significant gap remains between international commitments and actual implementation capacity, thereby reducing the positive effects that new-generation FTAs could bring.

At present, although there have been many studies worldwide and in Viet Nam related to FTAs, most have focused on analyzing concepts, formation trends, and the impacts of FTA implementation, while no study has yet developed a relatively comprehensive theoretical framework for state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs. Notably, theoretical issues such as the concept of state management in this field; its objectives, contents, and evaluation criteria have scarcely been clarified in existing studies. The absence of such a theoretical framework affects the identification of the nature and position of state management in the integration process, while also limiting the objective assessment of practice and the proposal of solutions to improve state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs.

For the above reasons, research on state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs, aimed at establishing scientific and practical arguments, systematizing and supplementing the theoretical foundation, and proposing synchronized and highly feasible solutions to improve such state management in Viet Nam, is highly necessary in the context of the country's increasingly deep international economic integration. Therefore, the doctoral candidate has chosen the dissertation topic: **“State Management of the Implementation of New-Generation Free Trade Agreements.”**

## **2. Research Questions of the Dissertation**

1) What are the objectives of state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs? What are the key contents of state management regarding the implementation of new-generation FTAs? What criteria are used to evaluate, and what factors influence, state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs? What international experiences can be drawn regarding state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs?

2) What achievements have been attained in the state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs in Vietnam in recent years? What limitations and shortcomings still exist, and what are their underlying causes?

3) How do the international and domestic contexts affect state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs in Vietnam towards 2030, with a vision to 2045? What are the viewpoints, orientations, and solutions for improving state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs in Vietnam towards 2030, with a vision to 2045?

### **3. Research Objectives and Tasks of the Dissertation**

#### ***3.1. Research Objective***

To propose solutions for improving state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs.

#### ***3.2. Research Tasks***

- To review scientific studies related to improving state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs, identify issues that can be inherited and further developed, and determine the research gap.
- To systematize, supplement, and further clarify the theoretical basis of state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs; to examine the practical experiences of selected countries worldwide and draw lessons applicable to Viet Nam.
- To analyze and assess the current state of state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs in Viet Nam; to identify achievements, shortcomings, causes, and issues requiring resolution.

- To propose orientations and solutions for improving state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs in Viet Nam through 2030, with a vision to 2035.

## **4. Research Object and Scope**

### ***4.1. Research Object***

Theoretical and practical issues relating to state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs signed by Viet Nam (including concepts, objectives, and contents of state management, as well as the experiences of Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore).

### ***4.2. Research Scope***

**In terms of content:** The dissertation examines both the theoretical and practical aspects of implementing state management over new-generation FTAs and proposes improvement solutions. Although there remain debates over the concept of new-generation FTAs, this dissertation limits its scope to three representative agreements signed and implemented by Viet Nam: the CPTPP, EVFTA, and UKVFTA.

The dissertation does not examine FTA implementation from the enterprise perspective but rather from the perspective of state management, focusing on: formulation, amendment, and supplementation of state management policies; organization of the state management apparatus; reporting, inspection, and supervision of implementation; and dissemination and communication regarding new-generation FTAs.

**In terms of space:** The research focuses on Viet Nam, with emphasis on the system of state management agencies at both central and local levels. It also analyzes the experiences of Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore.

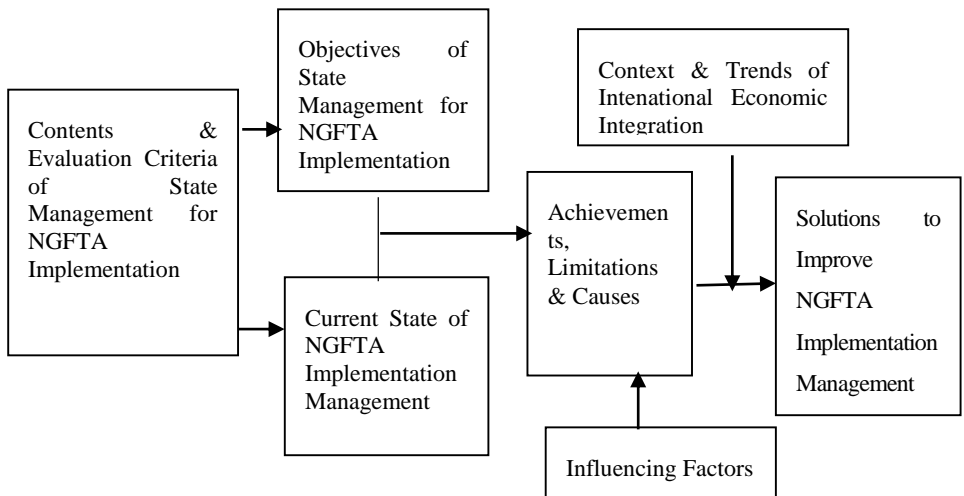
**In terms of time:** The dissertation focuses on the period 2018–2024, corresponding to the official signing and implementation of new-

generation FTAs in Viet Nam. Secondary data are mainly collected for 2018–2024, with some extended from 2013 to 2025. Primary data were collected during 2024–2025. Orientations and solutions are proposed through 2030.

## 5. Research Framework of the Dissertation

The research framework of the dissertation is illustrated as follows:

**Figure 0.1: Research Framework of the Dissertation**



*Source: Designed by the author*

## 6. Research Methodology

- **Secondary data collection method:** used throughout the research process, drawing on relevant studies, documents, and reports from state management agencies.
- **Primary data collection method:** The primary information obtained through the questionnaire helps reinforce and update the information used for analyzing the current state of state management of new-generation FTAs in Việt Nam during the

2018–2025 period. The use of the survey method in this dissertation is as follows:

\* **Survey respondents:** As the issues to be surveyed for opinion collection relate to the current state of state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs, the respondents were selected based on the following criteria: (i) being state management officials at ministries, sectors, or localities; and (ii) having job responsibilities related to international economic integration and FTA implementation.

\* **Survey implementation process:** The doctoral candidate carried out the following steps: (i) developing a questionnaire focusing mainly on contents related to the current state of state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs; (ii) distributing a total of 235 survey questionnaires and collecting 207 responses, all 207 of which were valid for processing; and (iii) synthesizing the opinions of respondents for use in the dissertation.

- **In-depth interview method:** semi-structured interviews with representatives of associations and enterprises to gather assessments of state management in business-related aspects.
- **Dialectical & Historical Materialism; Systematic Approach; Analysis, Statistics & Synthesis Methods:** Applied throughout the dissertation

## 7. New Contributions of the Dissertation

### 7.1. Theoretical Contributions

First, the dissertation systematizes, clarifies, and supplements the theoretical framework for state management over the implementation of new-generation FTAs, clarifying concepts, characteristics, objectives, and related categories.

Second, it establishes a theoretical framework as the basis for analyzing and evaluating the current state of management through clarification of contents, evaluation criteria, and influencing factors.

Third, it examines the experiences of Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore in this field and draws lessons applicable to Viet Nam.

## ***7.2. Practical Contributions***

First, the dissertation analyzes the current state of management in Viet Nam during 2018–2024, identifying achievements, shortcomings, and causes.

Second, it analyzes and forecasts the international and domestic context affecting state management through 2030 and proposes orientations for improvement.

Third, it proposes **05 groups of highly feasible solutions** for improving state management through 2030, with a vision to 2035.

## **8. Structure of the Dissertation**

In addition to the Introduction, Conclusion, and References, the dissertation consists of four chapters:

**Chapter 1.** Overview of Published Studies Related to the Dissertation Topic

**Chapter 2.** Theoretical and Practical Basis of State Management over the Implementation of New-Generation FTAs

**Chapter 3.** Current State of State Management over the Implementation of New-Generation FTAs

**Chapter 4.** Orientations and Solutions for Improving State Management over the Implementation of New-Generation FTAs through 2030, Vision to 2035

## **CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF PUBLISHED STUDIES RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC**

### **1.1. STUDIES RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION**

#### **1.1.1. Studies on FTAs and New-Generation FTAs**

Studies on FTAs have primarily been developed on the theoretical foundations of economic integration and analyses of the evolution of the international trading system. Bela Balassa (1962) established a conceptual framework and classification of forms of economic integration. Pravin Krishna (2011) clarified the legal foundations underpinning the existence and development of FTAs. Prema-chandra Athukorala (2019) analyzed the increasingly expanded nature and scope of FTAs. Bui Truong Giang (2008) emphasized the diversity and growing importance of FTAs.

Studies on new-generation FTAs by the Centre for Development of Trade (2015), Nguyen Ngoc Ha (2021), and Dang Minh Duc and Bui Hai Dang (2023) analyzed the trend toward expanding the substantive scope of FTAs, thereby leading to the emergence of new-generation FTAs, while also pointing out that participation in such FTAs imposes numerous new requirements regarding domestic legal incorporation and compliance with commitments. From the business perspective, the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (2021, 2022) reflected the early-stage implementation practices of the CPTPP and EVFTA through surveys of Vietnamese enterprises.

#### **1.1.2. Studies on State Management of the Economy, International Economic Integration, and the Implementation of New-Generation FTAs**

Dang Xuan Hoan (2019, 2020) identified several general requirements for state management in the context of international economic integration. Dinh Nguyen An (2015) and Hoang Thi Kim Oanh (2015) affirmed the role of the State in international economic integration

activities. Studies by the World Bank (2020), Nguyen Khanh Ngoc (2023), Do Thi Hoa (2018), and Ninh Thi Minh Tam and Ho Sy Ngoc (2019) assessed that Vietnam's participation in new-generation FTAs has yielded initial results, while also creating numerous new requirements and challenges for the country's state management efforts.

## **1.2. KEY FINDINGS AND RESEARCH GAPS**

### **1.2.1. Key Findings**

A considerable number of domestic and international studies have examined and approached FTAs from various perspectives, thereby confirming that the development of FTAs and new-generation FTAs has become an inevitable and prominent trend in the process of international economic integration from the 1990s to the present. These studies have contributed to clarifying the trends in the formation and development of FTAs, as well as the role of the State in negotiating, signing, and implementing FTAs.

State management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs is a relatively new field of research, emerging and developing in close connection with Vietnam's deep international economic integration in recent years. Therefore, the number of in-depth studies that approach this topic in a systematic and comprehensive manner remains limited.

The dissertation can inherit and further develop the following contents: (i) theories of international economic integration, FTAs, and new-generation FTAs; (ii) the results of Vietnam's international economic integration and FTA implementation since 2015; and (iii) several suggestions for solutions to strengthen the role of the State in international economic integration and the implementation of FTAs.

### **1.2.2. Research Gaps**

Through reviewing existing studies, the doctoral candidate finds that, from a theoretical perspective, no study has yet developed a relatively complete analytical framework for state management of the

implementation of new-generation FTAs; from a practical perspective, there has not yet been any study providing a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the current state of such management in Vietnam. Therefore, the dissertation will focus on the following contents:

- **Theoretical aspect:** clarifying the theoretical foundations of state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs, including clearly defining the conceptual scope and objectives of state management; clarifying the core contents of state management in implementing new-generation FTAs; proposing a system of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of state management; and analyzing the factors affecting state management in the implementation of these agreements.
- **Practical aspect:** comprehensively and systematically analyzing and evaluating the current state of state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs in Vietnam, with a focus on such aspects as institutional and policy frameworks, organizational structure, coordination mechanisms, reporting, inspection, supervision, and dissemination and communication of new-generation FTAs. On that basis, the dissertation will identify achievements, limitations, and underlying causes as a basis for proposing feasible solutions to improve and enhance the effectiveness of state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs in the coming period.

## **CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS OF STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW-GENERATION FTAs**

### **2.1. CONCEPTS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW-GENERATION FTAs**

#### **2.1.1. The concepts of FTAs and new-generation FTAs**

An FTA is defined as an agreement concluded between two or more countries, under which the parties grant one another preferential market access conditions (Walter Goode, 2020).

The term “new-generation FTA” is closely associated with the shift in both thinking and practice in the design of FTAs since the late 2000s, when FTAs began to extend beyond the traditional framework of trade liberalization in goods. In this dissertation, a new-generation FTA is understood as an FTA concluded between two or more countries in which the parties agree to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers at a deep and comprehensive level of commitment, while also undertaking commitments on non-trade issues such as labor, environment, and sustainable development.

#### **2.1.2. The formation and development of FTAs and new-generation FTAs**

The historical emergence of FTAs is closely linked to the development of economic thinking on trade liberalization and international economic integration, with its legal basis grounded in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of the WTO (Article XXIV).

Entering the twenty-first century, globalization and regionalization have developed strongly, promoting production linkages, trade in services, investment, and technology transfer. Trade has increasingly expanded into services and has become associated with non-trade issues such as the environment, labor, human rights, and sustainable development. Under these impacts, FTAs have moved beyond tariff reduction to cover

many new areas, thereby giving rise to new-generation FTAs with higher standards.

### **2.1.3. Characteristics of new-generation FTAs**

New-generation FTAs are distinguished from traditional FTAs by five characteristics: (1) a broader and more comprehensive regulatory scope; (2) the inclusion of numerous “non-trade” issues; (3) a deeper level of liberalization; (4) a stronger emphasis on the principle of transparency and the establishment of stricter implementation monitoring mechanisms; and (5) the participation or leading role of one or several developed economies.

## **2.2. SOME THEORETICAL ISSUES CONCERNING STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW-GENERATION FTAs**

### **2.2.1. The concept of state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

“State management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs refers to the process by which state administrative agencies formulate, promulgate, and organize the implementation of policies and laws to ensure the full realization of commitments under the new-generation FTAs to which Vietnam is a party.”

### **2.2.2. Objectives of state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

State management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs aims at the following objectives: (i) ensuring the full and serious fulfillment of commitments under new-generation FTAs; (ii) effectively utilizing the commitments under new-generation FTAs to capitalize on opportunities and overcome challenges arising from these agreements; and (iii) promoting international economic integration and sustainable development.

### **2.2.3. Contents of state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

Based on the theory of state management and Vietnam's 2018 Law on International Treaties, the contents of state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs in this dissertation are limited to the following groups of issues: (1) formulation, revision, and supplementation of state management policies on the implementation of new-generation FTAs; (2) organization of the state management apparatus for the implementation of new-generation FTAs; (3) reporting, inspection, supervision, and evaluation of the implementation of new-generation FTAs; and (4) communication and dissemination regarding new-generation FTAs.

### **2.2.4. Criteria for evaluating state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

In this dissertation, the evaluation of state management activities concerning the implementation of new-generation FTAs will be based on two groups of criteria: criteria assessing the implementation of the contents of state management of FTA implementation, and criteria providing an overall assessment of the results of implementing new-generation FTAs.

### **2.2.5. Factors affecting state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

The group of subjective factors includes the contingent of cadres, civil servants, and public employees, as well as financial resources and technical facilities serving state management activities for the implementation of new-generation FTAs. The group of objective factors includes the guidelines of the Party and the State, Vietnam's process of participating in FTAs, the global economic and political situation affecting the implementation process, and the participation of enterprises.

### **2.3. INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS FOR VIET NAM**

The dissertation selects and analyzes the experiences of three countries—South Korea, Singapore, and Japan—and thereby draws lessons for Vietnam, including: (i) the need for specialized government agencies and institutions dedicated to FTAs; (ii) the need to promote the role of and coordination among state management agencies in the process of participating in FTAs; (iii) the need to develop comprehensive FTA-related programs and plans; (iv) the need to strengthen information dissemination and communication on FTAs; and (v) the need for mechanisms to monitor, supervise, and evaluate the implementation process of FTAs.

## **CHAPTER 3. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW- GENERATION FTAs**

### **3.1. VIETNAM'S PARTICIPATION IN NEW-GENERATION FTAs**

#### **3.1.1. Overview of Vietnam's participation in new-generation FTAs**

At present, Vietnam has signed and participated in 17 FTAs, including 3 new-generation FTAs: the CPTPP, EVFTA, and UKVFTA.

#### **3.1.2. Main commitments in new-generation FTAs**

The CPTPP, EVFTA, and UKVFTA are all new-generation FTAs with deep and comprehensive levels of commitment. These agreements all aim at eliminating almost all tariffs according to rapid reduction schedules. In addition, they also include non-trade commitments in the areas of labor, environment, and sustainable development.

### **3.2. THE CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONTENTS OF STATE MANAGEMENT OF NEW-GENERATION FTA IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **3.2.1. Formulation, revision, and supplementation of state management policies on the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

The activities implemented include: developing the strategy for participation in FTAs; formulating plans for the implementation of new-generation FTAs; drafting, revising, and supplementing legal normative documents to implement new-generation FTAs; and issuing directives and administrative documents guiding the implementation of new-generation FTAs.

#### **3.2.2. Organization of the state management apparatus for the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

The state management apparatus for FTAs in general, and new-generation FTAs in particular, is organized from the central to the local level, with actors including: the Government; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Industry and Trade; other ministries and sectors; and the People's Committees of provinces and centrally governed cities.

### **3.2.3. Reporting, inspection, supervision, and evaluation of the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

The mechanisms for reporting, inspection, supervision, and evaluation of the implementation of new-generation FTAs are stipulated in the implementation plans for the CPTPP, EVFTA, and UKVFTA, as well as Directive No. 38/CT-TTg.

### **3.2.4. Communication and dissemination of new-generation FTAs**

Ministries, sectors, and localities have actively promoted activities to disseminate and communicate the contents of new-generation FTAs, including: organizing conferences, seminars, and training courses; producing video clips on new-generation FTAs; conducting press communication and publications; and operating the National FTA Information Portal.

## **3.3. RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW-GENERATION FTAs**

### **3.3.1. Import-export growth**

Vietnam's import-export turnover with FTA partner markets has grown over the years, affirming the positive role of these agreements in promoting trade exchange among the parties.

### **3.3.2. Utilization rate of tariff preferences**

For the CPTPP, the utilization rate of tariff preferences was low in the initial stage but has gradually increased. For the EVFTA and UKVFTA, the utilization rate of tariff preferences has grown steadily over the years.

### **3.3.3. Services and investment**

Vietnam has made significant progress in improving its legal and institutional framework to implement commitments on opening service and investment markets under FTAs, particularly the CPTPP, EVFTA, and UKVFTA, thereby making positive contributions to attracting investment from FTA partner countries.

### **3.3.4. Labor, environment, and sustainable development**

Vietnam has made substantial efforts to implement commitments on labor, environment, and sustainable development in new-generation FTAs.

## **3.4. ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT STATE OF STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW-GENERATION FTAs**

### **3.4.1. Key achievements**

The achievements include: (i) state management policies on the implementation of new-generation FTAs issued in recent years have been relatively complete, coherent, and compatible with international law and practice; (ii) implementation plans for new-generation FTAs have been concretized across all ministries, sectors, and localities; (iii) the state management apparatus for implementing new-generation FTAs has been organized in a unified manner with relatively clear allocation of responsibilities; (iv) the reporting process on the implementation of new-generation FTAs within state management agencies has been clearly and rationally established; and (v) communication and dissemination on new-generation FTAs have been conducted regularly through various rich and diverse forms.

### **3.4.2. Existing shortcomings and limitations**

The shortcomings and limitations include: (i) directive and administrative documents remain overlapping and dispersed in content,

lacking focused and breakthrough solutions; (ii) the concretization and implementation of policies on new-generation FTAs by ministries, sectors, and localities remain overly formalistic and insufficiently linked to practical conditions; (iii) coordination among ministries, sectors, and localities in FTA implementation has not been sufficiently close or effective; (iv) the contingent of officials working in international economic integration remains insufficient in quantity and limited in professional capacity; (v) reports on the implementation of new-generation FTAs are numerous but often of limited quality; (vi) inspection, supervision, and evaluation of the implementation of new-generation FTAs have not received adequate attention; and (vii) although communication and dissemination on FTAs have been vigorously implemented, their effectiveness remains limited and duplication still exists.

### **3.4.3. Causes of the shortcomings and limitations**

The causes of the above shortcomings and limitations include: (i) the inter-sectoral coordination mechanism among ministries and sectors for FTA implementation has not yet been sufficiently effective or efficient; (ii) there are insufficient financial resources, human resource development and training policies, and specific incentive policies for the implementation of international economic integration and FTA commitments; (iii) information technology and electronic databases have not yet been strongly applied in the management, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of FTAs; (iv) there is still no effective tool for monitoring and evaluating FTA implementation outcomes; (v) there has not yet been a comprehensive plan for FTA-related communication and dissemination; (vi) the two-way consultation and feedback mechanism between the State and enterprises during FTA implementation has not been carried out regularly; and (vii) global economic and political fluctuations have affected state management of FTA implementation.

## **CHAPTER 4. ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPROVING STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW-GENERATION FTAs FROM NOW UNTIL 2030, WITH A VISION TO 2035**

### **4.1. INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC CONTEXTS AFFECTING STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW-GENERATION FTAs**

#### **4.1.1. International context**

Several prominent trends affecting state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs include: selective globalization and value chain restructuring; the growing trend of protectionism and the “securitization” of the economy; digital transformation and digital economic integration; strengthened regional integration and multilateral cooperation; increased emphasis on sustainable development and international environmental agreements; and the enhanced role of emerging economies and developing countries in international economic integration.

#### **4.1.2. Domestic context**

In the context of increasingly complex and unpredictable global developments, Vietnam is expected to continue being one of the fastest-growing economies in Southeast Asia from 2025 to 2030. This is regarded as a “window of opportunity” for Vietnam to transform itself from an economy based on low-cost labor and raw exports into a modern economy driven by high technology, digital transformation, and sustainable development.

### **4.2. VIEWS AND ORIENTATIONS FOR IMPROVING VIETNAM’S STATE MANAGEMENT OF FTA IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **4.2.1. The Party's views on international economic integration and participation in FTAs**

For Vietnam's process of participating in FTAs, the period from now until 2030 is of particular significance, as the country will gradually move toward the full implementation of commitments under FTAs, especially new-generation FTAs. This requires the Vietnamese economy to undergo a solid transformation, improve its institutions, enhance competitiveness, and be prepared to confront and adapt to new trends and non-traditional security challenges.

#### **4.2.2. Orientations for improving state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs in the coming period**

The dissertation proposes key orientations including: continuing to improve the legal and policy framework; streamlining and strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the state management apparatus; innovating information and communication work on new-generation FTAs; standardizing reporting, inspection, and evaluation of the implementation of new-generation FTAs; and focusing on support for enterprises and citizens to optimize benefits from new-generation FTAs.

### **4.3. SOLUTIONS FOR IMPROVING STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW-GENERATION FTAs**

#### **4.3.1. Solutions related to the formulation and improvement of state management policies on the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

Reviewing and integrating the system of directive and administrative documents on FTA implementation to avoid overlap and fragmentation of resources; considering the issuance of documents with higher legal force and binding effect; clearly defining implementation contents; and, in particular, developing highly practical implementation plans for new-generation FTAs that are tailored to the specific characteristics of each ministry, sector, and locality.

#### **4.3.2. Solutions related to improving the state management apparatus for the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

Strengthening inter-sectoral coordination in the implementation of new-generation FTAs; consolidating and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee for International Economic Integration so that it can serve as the central coordinating body for FTA implementation; strengthening the development of a specialized workforce for international integration and FTA implementation; and increasing investment in resources for FTA implementation at the local level.

#### **4.3.3. Solutions related to enhancing the effectiveness of reporting, inspection, supervision, and evaluation mechanisms for the implementation of new-generation FTAs**

Institutionalizing reporting, inspection, supervision, and evaluation mechanisms for the implementation of new-generation FTAs through a comprehensive system of indicators, combined with assessments from both enterprises and regulatory agencies; and promoting the application of information technology in state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs.

#### **4.3.4. Solutions related to improving the effectiveness of communication and dissemination on new-generation FTAs**

Developing a national FTA communication strategy; innovating the content and methods of communication and dissemination regarding new-generation FTAs; and strengthening resources for communication and dissemination activities on new-generation FTAs.

**4.3.5. Other solutions:** Promoting and institutionalizing consultation mechanisms between state management agencies and enterprises during the implementation of new-generation FTAs. Strengthening international cooperation in implementing programs and plans for the execution of new-generation FTAs.

## CONCLUSION

Vietnam is entering a period of deep integration in which participation in new-generation FTAs plays a particularly important role, not only opening up significant development opportunities but also imposing higher requirements on state management. Practical experience in recent years shows that state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs has made positive contributions to the country's economic development, while simultaneously revealing certain limitations, such as: many policies have not been sufficiently concretized for practical implementation; monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of FTA-related programs and plans still face numerous shortcomings; coordination mechanisms among ministries, sectors, and localities remain insufficiently close and effective; and communication and dissemination of FTA-related information are still overlapping and repetitive. If not addressed in a timely manner, these issues will reduce the positive effects of FTA participation as well as the impact of the integration process on the economy.

In response to these practical requirements, the dissertation entitled **“State Management of the Implementation of New-Generation Free Trade Agreements”** has been carried out with the dual objective of clarifying theoretical issues and contributing to the resolution of existing shortcomings and limitations in current state management of new-generation FTA implementation. This is a new research direction that has not yet been comprehensively addressed in domestic or international studies, yet it carries highly practical significance in the context of Vietnam's implementation of Politburo Resolution No. 59-NQ/TW dated January 24, 2025, on international integration in the new situation.

After a serious research process under the guidance of scholars, the dissertation has achieved several main results as follows:

**First, in terms of theory,** the dissertation has systematized and further developed scientific viewpoints related to state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs, clearly identifying the objectives, contents, evaluation criteria, and influencing factors of state management activities in this field. At the same time, the dissertation has developed and clarified the conceptual substance of important terms such as “FTA,” “new-generation FTA,” and “state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs,” thereby providing a foundation for approaching and analyzing practical issues. The dissertation also examines the experiences of Japan, South Korea, and Singapore in state management of new-generation FTA implementation in order to draw useful lessons applicable to Vietnam’s conditions.

**Second, in practical terms,** the dissertation has outlined Vietnam’s process of participating in new-generation FTAs; summarized the main commitments in these FTAs; and provided an in-depth analysis and assessment of the current state of management of their implementation, focusing on the following aspects: formulation, revision, and supplementation of state management policies; organization of the state management apparatus; reporting, inspection, supervision, and evaluation; and communication and dissemination regarding new-generation FTAs. The dissertation specifically identifies **6 achievements, 7 shortcomings and limitations, and their underlying causes.**

**Third,** based on an analysis of the international and domestic contexts affecting state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs, the dissertation proposes 05 orientations and 05 comprehensive and feasible groups of solutions aimed at improving state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs through 2030, with a vision to 2035. These solutions focus on policy formulation and improvement; consolidation of the organizational apparatus and strengthening of inter-sectoral coordination; enhancement of inspection and supervision mechanisms; improvement of communication

effectiveness; and strengthening policy consultation during the implementation of new-generation FTAs. These solutions are designed according to a synchronized approach that closely links theory and practice, ensuring compatibility with Vietnam's current conditions and implementation capacity.

To reiterate, the research findings of the dissertation will only truly realize their significance when they are studied and applied in practice by state management agencies and relevant organizations, particularly in the formulation and implementation of international integration policies at the ministerial, sectoral, and local levels. The synchronized, consistent, and effective implementation of the proposed solutions will not only contribute to improving state management of the implementation of new-generation FTAs but also support the effective fulfillment of international economic integration commitments, thereby promoting sustainable socio-economic development and meeting the requirements of the coming period of deep integration.

As the dissertation addresses a relatively new issue, despite careful evaluation, limitations in access to information sources mean that certain shortcomings are unavoidable. The doctoral candidate sincerely welcomes comments and feedback from respected professors, scholars, experts, and colleagues in order to further improve the research to the greatest extent possible.

**LIST OF THE AUTHOR'S WORKS**

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