

GENERAL OVERVIEW
Socio-Economic Development Performance: 2021 – 2025
Socio-Economic Development Strategy and Orientation: 2026 – 2030
*(Documentation for the 2026 Thanh Hoa Province Investment Promotion
Conference)*

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE: 2021 - 2025

Along with the rest of the country, Thanh Hoa Province embarked on the 2021–2025 Socio-Economic Development Plan amidst a landscape of both significant opportunities and multifaceted challenges. This period was characterized by increasingly complex and unprecedented global and regional developments. The widespread and prolonged impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with long-standing systemic limitations and weaknesses, created adverse conditions for the implementation of the province's objectives.

However, driven by high determination, great efforts, and the decisive, effective actions of the Provincial Party Committee, the Provincial People's Council, and the Provincial People's Committee, alongside the invaluable support from the Central Government, the active involvement of the entire political system, the business community, and the citizenry, Thanh Hoa's socio-economic, national defense, and security performance for the 2021-2025 period has yielded significant and comprehensive results, as detailed below:

1. High economic growth and expanding scale: asserting the position as a new growth pole in Northern Vietnam

1.1. The average Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) growth rate for the 2021-2025 period is estimated at 10.24%, ranking 4th nationwide. The GRDP scale by 2025 is projected to reach 333,617 billion VND, a 1.9-fold increase compared to 2020, ranking 8th in the country and the highest among the North Central provinces. The average GRDP per capita in 2025 is estimated at 3,505 USD, a 1.6-fold increase from 2020.

The structure of economic sectors within the GRDP has shifted toward reducing the share of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries while increasing the share of the Industry sector¹. Internal restructuring within branches and fields has seen positive changes, focusing on enhancing quality, value-added components, and product competitiveness, while reducing reliance on natural resources and minimizing negative environmental impacts.

The economic growth model has gradually shifted from extensive to intensive development; the average annual growth rate of social labor productivity is estimated at 12%, exceeding the planned target (9.6%); the contribution of Total Factor Productivity (TFP) to GRDP growth and the efficiency of investment capital utilization in 2025 have both increased compared

¹ The share of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector in 2025 accounts for 13.25% (down 4% compared to 2020); the Industry and Construction sector accounts for 47.9% (up 6.1%); the Service sector accounts for 32.9% (down 1%); and Product Taxes account for 5.9% (down 1.1%).

to 2020². Dynamic economic centers continue to receive targeted investment and play a pivotal role in driving the province's economic development. Growth pillars have been fostered and encouraged to thrive. Economic corridors have seen focused investment in the renovation and upgrading of transport infrastructure, creating favorable conditions for expanding development space, attracting investment, and promoting regional connectivity and linkages.

With the achievements in economic development, the Province's status and role have been elevated, exerting an increasing spillover effect on the development of other provinces in the region and the country. This progressively asserts its position as a new growth pole in Northern Vietnam, as set forth in Resolution No. 58-NQ/TW of the Politburo.

1.2. Economic sectors continued to develop, with production capacity increasing sharply and many fields ranking among the top nationwide

1.2.1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries have experienced comprehensive development towards large-scale production and high-tech application, integrated with product consumption, playing a vital role in the province's socio-economic stability and development; the average annual growth rate reached 3.45%, exceeding the target (Plan: 3%).

Agricultural production activities have gradually shifted the mindset from "agricultural production" to "agricultural economic development" aligned with market demand³; the product value per hectare of cultivated land has increased annually⁴, reaching 127 million VND/ha in 2025, which is 34.6 million VND higher than in 2020. The accumulated and concentrated agricultural land area for large-scale, high-tech production for the 2021-2025 period increased by approximately 34,303.3 hectares, exceeding the plan by 7.2%; a flexible conversion of 10,656 hectares of low-efficiency rice land to other high-value crops was successfully implemented.

Livestock farming has shifted strongly from household-based farming to concentrated farm and ranch models. Thanh Hoa Province is among the leading localities nationwide in total livestock population; in 2025, live weight output for slaughter was 1.3 times higher, and poultry egg output was 1.14 times higher than in 2020. Several value chains and linkages in production⁵, processing, and food trading⁶ have been established.

Forestry has developed by shifting from a primary focus on the exploitation of natural forests to reforestation, forest protection, and the

² The TFP index in 2025 reached 40%, higher than in 2020 (37.7%). The Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR) decreased from an average of 9.74 in the 2016-2020 period to 5.85 in the 2021–2025 period.

³ By 2025, the province has 1,572 enterprises, 801 cooperatives, 1,098 farms, and 1,279 collaborative groups in agriculture; linkages between enterprises and production households along agricultural value chains have been established and are developing.

⁴ 2020: 92.4 million VND/ha; 2021: 103.4 million VND/ha; 2022: 110.5 million VND/ha; 2023: 119.5 million VND/ha; 2024: 125 million VND/ha; 2025: 127 million VND/ha.

⁵ Linkage chains of Vietnam Dairy Products JSC (Vinamilk), TH True Milk, Phu Gia - VietAvis Agriculture JSC, and Viet Hung Food JSC.

⁶ Of Hien Nhuan Co., Ltd. and Phuc Vinh Co., Ltd.

development of the forest economy; during the 2021–2025 period, concentrated afforestation reached 62,000 hectares, exceeding the plan by 24%, contributing to an increase in the forest coverage rate from 53.46% in 2020 to 54.09% in 2025 (exceeding the target). Efforts have been concentrated on developing specialized raw material areas for the processing industry; implementing sustainable forest management plans and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification; the total area granted FSC certification reached approximately 42,574.19 hectares.

The Fisheries sector has expanded across aquaculture, harvesting, and fishery logistics services; the total fisheries output for the 2021-2025 period reached 1,066,923 tons, achieving 106.7% of the plan and representing a 26% increase compared to the 2016-2020 period. Seafood harvesting has shifted from near-shore to offshore fishing, applying advanced techniques and equipment for preservation to reduce loss and enhance the value, quality, and efficiency of operations. By 2025, the province has 6,218 vessels, a decrease of 865 compared to 2020; among these, approximately 995 vessels have a length of 15 meters or more, a decrease of 288. The installation rate of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) as per regulations has reached 100%.

The New Rural Development (NRD) program and the One Commune, One Product (OCOP) initiative have achieved positive results. Across the province, 102 out of 147 communes and 831 mountainous villages have met NRD standards; 01 commune has met advanced NRD standards; and 629 villages have met exemplary NRD standards. There are 661 recognized OCOP products, including two 5-star products (Le Gia Fish Sauce and Le Gia Shrimp Paste), 59 4-star products, and 600 3-star products.

1.2.2. Industry and Construction

Industrial production has maintained stability and high growth; the average annual growth rate for the 2021-2025 period reached 13.9%, serving as a vital driver for the province's economic growth. The Industrial Production Index (IIP) saw an average annual increase of 14.6%; most of the province's key industrial products, such as cement, steel, garments, footwear, and petrochemical products, maintained high growth rates. Numerous new projects have been completed and put into operation, creating breakthroughs for economic growth⁷. Handicrafts and rural trades continue to thrive; the province has 118 craft villages across 38 handicraft trades⁸, contributing to the employment of approximately 56,299 workers, increasing production value, alleviating poverty, and raising incomes for rural residents.

The Construction sector has demonstrated steady development, with an average annual growth rate of 7.48% for the 2021-2025 period. Significant

⁷ Examples include: Nghi Son 2 Thermal Power Plant; Dai Duong Cement Plant 1; Line 3 of the Long Son Cement Plant; Miza Company's packaging factory; SAB Vietnam Industrial Plant; Le Gia's canned seafood processing plant in Hoang Hoa district; and various garment and footwear factories.

⁸ Traditional handicrafts such as mulberry/silkworm cultivation, sedge mats, bead embroidery, and rolled bamboo are maintained and developed; additionally, new trades have been introduced and expanded, such as rattan and bamboo weaving, lanterns, and incense sticks.

progress has been made in the management, formulation, approval, and implementation of construction planning. State management of construction investment and project quality has been prioritized; specific focus was placed on resolving material supply shortages and promoting the development of new, smart, energy-efficient, and environmentally friendly construction materials. The provincial construction price index has been consistently published in accordance with regulations. Furthermore, there is a dedicated focus on developing social housing for low-income earners and industrial park workers.

1.2.3. The Service sector, despite being heavily impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, has recovered and continued to grow, with an average annual growth rate of 8.16% for the 2021–2025 period.

Domestic trade has developed rapidly. The system of supermarkets, shopping centers, and markets has received focused investment and upgrades toward modernization, aligning with contemporary consumption trends. E-commerce has expanded quickly, gradually transforming the shopping habits and consumer behavior of the populace. The average annual increase in total retail sales of goods and service revenue for the 2021-2025 period reached 13%. Import-export activities maintained high growth; the total export turnover for 2021-2025 reached 29.288 billion USD, a 2.18-fold increase compared to the 2016-2020 period, while the average annual import value increased by 16%.

The total number of tourists for the 2021-2025 period reached 58.575 million arrivals, with an average annual growth rate of 17.3%. This includes over 56.1 million domestic tourists⁹ and over 2.455 million international tourists¹⁰. Total tourism revenue for the 2021-2025 period reached approximately 129 trillion VND, with an average annual increase of 34.4%.

Passenger transport grew by an average of 8.4% per year during the 2021-2025 period; in 2025, it reached 28.78 million passengers, an increase of 19.8% compared to 2020. Freight transport saw an average annual increase of 10.9%, reaching 68.4 million tons in 2025, a 1.67-fold increase. Transport revenue grew by an average of 18.9% per year, reaching 24,000 billion VND in 2025, a 2.4-fold increase. Cargo throughput via ports increased by an average of 5.6% per year, reaching 56.5 million tons of goods in 2025, an increase of 30.6%.

Postal and telecommunications infrastructure has continued to receive investment, upgrades, and service area expansions to meet development needs, facilitating the step-by-step implementation of digital transformation across the province¹¹; the total revenue from postal and telecommunications services for the 2021-2025 period reached 23,900 billion VND, with an average growth rate of 4.6% per year. Financial and banking activities have made significant progress,

⁹ The domestic market accounts for nearly 95.8%, primarily from Northern provinces: Hanoi (nearly 50%), Northern mountainous provinces (approx. 25%), Central provinces (10–12%), and Southern provinces (5–7%).

¹⁰ International arrivals originate from Asian countries such as China and Taiwan (approx. 30%), Japan (16.2%), and South Korea (10.0%); and from Europe and the Americas, including France (7.1%), the USA (4.7%), Russia (2%), Germany (4.5%), and Denmark (3%).

¹¹ Năm 2025, mật độ thuê bao điện thoại đạt 81,82 thuê bao/100 dân, tăng 6,58 thuê bao so với năm 2020; mật độ người sử dụng internet đạt 74,63 thuê bao/100 dân, tăng 24,8 thuê bao.

with the network of credit institutions expanding; services have become increasingly diverse, and quality has improved. Capital mobilization by credit institutions (excluding the Development Bank) for the 2021-2025 period saw an average annual increase of 13.76%; the average annual total outstanding debt grew by 14.02%.

1.3. The business and investment environment has been significantly improved; investment attraction remains among the leading group of provinces nationwide. Enterprise development and state budget revenue have both exceeded the targets set by the Provincial Party Congress.

- Administrative reform and the improvement of the business and investment environment have been prioritized towards transparency and openness, yielding significant results. The reduction, abolition, and simplification of administrative procedures and records, alongside the shortening of processing times, have been intensified, creating favorable conditions for citizens and enterprises¹²; the rate of administrative dossiers settled on or ahead of schedule reached 98% or higher. The development of e-government continues to be accelerated; Thanh Hoa is one of the first provinces nationwide to implement the connection, sharing, and exchange of electronic documents between the government and businesses.

- Total social investment mobilization in the province for the 2021-2025 period reached 691 trillion VND, a 1.2-fold increase over the 2016-2020 period; the investment structure has shifted toward reducing the share of state investment while rapidly increasing the share of non-state investment¹³. During 2021-2025, the province attracted 503 direct investment projects (including 77 FDI projects), with a total registered capital of 78,454 billion VND and 1,558 million USD. To date, there are 190 active FDI projects with a total registered capital of approximately 16 billion USD, ranking 9th nationwide. Public investment activities have been directed with high resolve; the disbursement rate of public capital managed by the province consistently ranks among the highest in the country.

- Enterprise development has received focused leadership and direction; in the 2021-2025 period, approximately 18,187 new enterprises were established with a total registered charter capital of 159 trillion VND, an increase of 23.5% in the number of enterprises and 21.9% in registered capital compared to 2016-

¹² Processing times for procedures under the provincial People's Committee's jurisdiction have been reduced by 33% – 51% compared to previous regulations; business registration now takes 03 days; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) appraisal takes 25 days and approval 10 days (a 36% reduction); first-time land-use right registration takes 14 days (a 30% reduction); land allocation/lease takes 12 days (a 40% reduction); land-use purpose conversion takes 12 days (a 20% reduction); planning permit issuance takes 22 days (a 51% reduction); construction permit issuance takes 15 days (a 50% reduction); customs document inspection reduced to 02 hours; physical goods inspection to 08 working hours; Social Insurance (SI) procedures reduced from 41 to 15 procedures (a 63.4% reduction); short-term SI benefits (sickness, maternity, etc.) processing reduced to 6 days (a 60% reduction) and retirement benefits to 12 days (a 60% reduction); foreign labor permits reduced to 5 working days (a 28.6% reduction); tax procedure time reduced by 114 hours (from 498 to 384 hours), and tax ID issuance to 24 hours (a 70% reduction for taxpayers using the "one-stop-shop" inter-agency mechanism).

¹³ The share of state investment accounts for 23.1% of total social investment; non-state investment accounts for 67.9%; and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) accounts for 9%.

2020. By the end of 2025, there are approximately 21.5 thousand active enterprises in the province, reaching a density of 5.8 enterprises per 1,000 residents, an increase of 1.05 enterprises compared to 2020.

- Annual state budget revenue consistently exceeded the estimates set by the Central Government, ranking Thanh Hoa among the top 10 provinces and cities with the highest revenue nationwide. Total state budget revenue for the 2021-2025 period reached 249,340 billion VND, a 2.2-fold increase compared to the 2016-2020 period; the average annual growth rate reached 12.6%, exceeding the planned target (increase of 10% or more). Local budget expenditure totaled 346,663 billion VND; expenditure tasks effectively met the demands of socio-economic development, national defense and security, pandemic prevention, and the implementation of social security regimes and policies.

1.4. The socio-economic infrastructure has continued to receive investment toward synchronization and modernization; the appearance of both urban and rural areas has experienced significant revitalization.

Nearly 710 km of national and provincial highways have been upgraded, expanded, or newly constructed, connecting dynamic economic centers, regions, and national strategic traffic axes¹⁴. Infrastructure for Economic Zones, Industrial Parks (IPs), and Industrial Clusters (ICs) has received significant investment¹⁵. Infrastructure for agriculture, trade, services, power supply, ICT, education, and healthcare continues to be invested in and renovated, better meeting the requirements for production, business, and the daily lives of the people.

Urban development has been prioritized; by 2025, the province will have 35 urban areas (including 01 Class-I city, 02 Class-III cities, 01 Class-IV city, and 31 Class-V towns). The urbanization rate in 2025 reached 40.55% (meeting the target), an increase of 15.4 percentage points compared to 2020. Urban infrastructure has been developed toward modernization, asserting its role as a hub connecting rural areas, industrial clusters, and service and tourism sites throughout the province.

New Rural Development (NRD) has achieved outstanding results, ranking among the top in the country. The rural infrastructure system has been invested in through diverse resources, achieving important milestones¹⁶, making the rural

¹⁴ Several major projects have been completed and put into use, such as: the road connecting Sam Son City to Nghi Son Economic Zone; the East-West Avenue of Thanh Hoa City (segment from Rung Thong Town to National Highway 1A); the road connecting Thanh Hoa City Center with the road from Tho Xuan Airport to Nghi Son Economic Zone; the Van Thien to Ben En road; and the road connecting National Highway 1A and National Highway 45 from Hoang Xuan (Hoang Hoa) to Thieu Long (Thieu Hoa).

¹⁵ Industrial Park No. 1 in Nghi Son Economic Zone and Bim Son IP (South Sector A) have been put into operation. Several projects are currently under construction or completion, including: Metallurgy IP, IP No. 3, Dong Vang IP, Lam Son - Sao Vang IP, and Bim Son IP (North Sector A and Sector B). Investment policies have been approved for Phu Quy IP, the Western Thanh Hoa City IP, Giang Quang Thinh IP, and the Vietnam-India High-Tech Pharmaceutical IP. During this term, 21 additional industrial clusters were newly established, bringing the total to 46 clusters covering 1,640.29 hectares.

¹⁶ Since 2021, the province has built, upgraded, or renovated over 3,598 km of rural roads, 1,042 km of canals and drainage ditches, 339 irrigation works, 3,495 classrooms, 1,682 km of power lines, 418 transformer stations, 85

landscape increasingly spacious, clean, and beautiful.

2. Progress has been achieved in cultural and social fields, social security has been ensured, and the people's standard of living has been improved; resource management and environmental protection have been strengthened; and timely, effective responses have been made to natural disasters and climate change.

2.1. Science and technology activities and digital transformation have been prioritized. Capacity for research, application, and transfer of scientific and technological advances has been enhanced; the province currently hosts 38 science and technology organizations and 32 enterprises certified as science and technology businesses, ranking 4th nationwide¹⁷. Digital transformation has achieved significant results across all three pillars: digital government, digital economy, and digital society; by 2024, Thanh Hoa ranked 5th in the country in the Digital Transformation Index (DTI); the province's Provincial Innovation Index (PII) rose by 10 places, ranking 16th out of 34 provinces and centrally-run cities.

2.2. Cultural, physical education and sports activities have undergone positive changes. The preservation, restoration, and promotion of the values of historical sites and cultural heritage have been diligently implemented¹⁸. The movement to build a cultural lifestyle at the grassroots level, associated with developing exemplary collectives and individuals, has been intensified¹⁹. Literary, artistic, journalistic, and publishing activities have seen many innovations, improving quality and efficiency. Mass physical education and sports movements continue to be maintained; the rate of people participating in regular physical exercise increased from 42.8% in 2020 to 45% in 2025. High-performance sports achieved 2,722 medals (820 Gold, 806 Silver, 1,096 Bronze), remaining among the leading group of provinces and cities nationwide.

2.3. Education and training have developed comprehensively; high-quality "spearhead" education consistently ranks among the top in the country²⁰,

communal cultural-sports centers, 1,052 village cultural houses, 92 rural markets, 105 communal health stations, 46 communal offices, 97 clean water supply systems, and 65 concentrated waste disposal sites.

¹⁷ Following Hanoi, Hai Phong, and Ho Chi Minh City.

¹⁸ From 2021 to the present, the province has invested in and supported funding for the restoration, renovation, and anti-degradation of 200 works; an additional 17 intangible cultural heritages have been recognized as National Intangible Cultural Heritages.

¹⁹ The rate of families recognized with the "Cultural Family" title for the 2021–2025 period reached 84.1%, up 9.1 percentage points compared to 2016–2020; the rate of villages and residential groups recognized as "Cultural Residential Areas" reached 84.8%, up 12.7 percentage points.

²⁰ Specifically: (1) In 2021, won 01 Silver Medal in the International Physics Olympiad (IPhO), 01 Bronze Medal in the Asian-Pacific Physics Olympiad; 56 prizes in the National High School Selection Exam for Gifted Students (73.70% award rate, including 6 First Prizes), ranking 5th nationwide in First Prizes and total award rate. (2) In 2022, won 01 Silver Medal in the International Mathematical Olympiad; 58 national prizes (76.32% rate), ranking 6th nationwide. (3) In 2023, 61 national prizes (78.20% rate), ranking 6th nationwide. (4) In 2024, 01 Silver Medal in IPhO, 01 Bronze Medal in the Mendeleev International Chemistry Olympiad; 84 national prizes (93.3% rate, including 9 First Prizes), ranking 1st nationwide in award rate.

while the quality of mass education has shown positive progress²¹. The review and restructuring of the school network across all levels continue according to the roadmap²²; the contingent of managers and teachers is arranged to ensure standardized training levels, contributing to improved teaching and learning quality. The rate of national-standard schools in 2025 reached 86.9%, exceeding the plan (81%); the rate of solidified classrooms reached 90.9%. The higher education and vocational training systems continue to be reviewed and reorganized to align training with social needs²³. By 2025, the number of workers receiving vocational training annually will reach approximately 83,150; the rate of trained laborers will reach 75.2%, up 5.2 percentage points compared to 2020, with those holding degrees or certificates reaching 30.5% (up 5.4 percentage points).

2.4. Healthcare and public health services have received significant attention. Measures to prevent, combat, and control the COVID-19 pandemic were implemented decisively, creatively, and effectively, mitigating negative impacts on socio-economic development and public health²⁴. Medical facilities continue to improve quality and enhance the application of new techniques in medical examination and treatment. By 2025, indicators such as hospital beds per ten thousand people, doctors per ten thousand people, the rate of communes/wards/towns meeting national health criteria, and the health insurance coverage rate all met the targets set by the Provincial Party Congress²⁵.

The socialization of healthcare has been actively deployed, contributing to the improvement of medical examination and treatment capacity²⁶. Population activities, family planning, and reproductive health care have been implemented synchronously; the rate of underweight malnutrition in children under 5 years old is projected to decrease to 12% by 2025. Preventive medicine has been prioritized, and food safety and hygiene have been strictly controlled, minimizing food poisoning incidents within the province.

2.5. Job creation and social security have been diligently addressed.

²¹ In 2021, the average score in the High School Graduation Exam was 6.36, ranking 32nd (up 12 places from 2020); in 2022, 6.347 points, ranking 27th (up 5 places); in 2023, 6.47 points, ranking 21st (up 6 places); in 2024, 6.82 points, ranking 18th nationwide (up 3 places from 2023).

²² Compared to 2020, the province has reduced 49 schools through restructuring (12 Preschools, 22 Primary schools, 14 Junior Highs, and 01 Continuing Education center); 05 new multi-level schools (Primary to High School) were established, including 04 private schools and 01 autonomous public school (Hong Duc School).

²³ The province currently has 05 higher education institutions and 66 vocational training facilities, a decrease of 26 facilities compared to 2020.

²⁴ Thanh Hoa is among the provinces with high COVID-19 vaccination rates and sits within the group with the lowest infection and mortality rates nationwide (infection rate in the province: 5.3%, nationwide: 11.7%; mortality rate: 0.036%, nationwide: 0.4%). As of October 20, 2023, COVID-19 was reclassified as a Group B infectious disease by the Ministry of Health under Decision No. 3896/QĐ-BYT.

²⁵ Specifically, in 2025: hospital beds per 10,000 people reached 44, an increase of 8 beds compared to 2020; doctors per 10,000 people reached 13, an increase of 2 doctors; the health insurance coverage rate reached 95%, up 5 percentage points from 2020.

²⁶ Since 2021, 4 new private hospitals have been established and put into operation, bringing the total number of private hospitals in the province to 20 (12 general hospitals and 8 specialized hospitals). Some private hospitals have invested in modern infrastructure and medical equipment, successfully applying advanced techniques to provide diverse medical services.

During the 2021-2025 period, employment was provided for 313,920 laborers, with an average of 62.7 thousand additional workers employed each year. This progress contributed to reducing the urban unemployment rate from 3.1% in 2020 to approximately 2.5% in 2025 and lowering the rural underemployment rate from 6.1% in 2020 to 5.5% in 2025.

The poverty rate decreased by an average of 1.4% per year during the 2022-2025 period (under the new poverty line). Benefits and policies for people with meritorious services to the revolution and social protection beneficiaries have been fully implemented and correctly targeted. Thanh Hoa is a leading province in mobilizing support for housing construction for poor households, policy-beneficiary families, households with housing difficulties, and residents living on rivers²⁷.

Programs and policies regarding ethnic minorities and religion have been implemented effectively and timely; ethnic groups have increasingly placed their trust in the leadership of the Party and the management and administration of the State.

2.6. Management and utilization of natural resources and environmental protection have been strengthened; timely natural disaster prevention and response to climate change have been implemented.

The formulation of land-use planning and schemes has been prioritized, creating a legal basis for effective and compliant land management and utilization. Site clearance has been directed with high resolve, basically meeting the requirements for project implementation. Environmental protection has been diligently carried out; violations of environmental protection laws are fundamentally under control²⁸. The collection and treatment rate of solid domestic waste reached 93.68% in 2025, exceeding the plan (90%); the rate of the rural population using hygienic water reached 98.5%, meeting the target.

Climate change adaptation has been emphasized; the flash flood and landslide warning system in mountainous areas (Phase 1) has been put into operation. Natural disaster prevention and recovery efforts have been deployed proactively, flexibly, and timely, minimizing damage to life and the property of the State and the people.

3. National defense and security have been strengthened, and social order and safety have been ensured, creating favorable conditions for socio-economic development.

3.1. The province has focused on the timely dissemination and implementation of the restructuring of local military organizations toward a lean, compact, and strong configuration; the building of self-defense militia and reserve forces has been aligned with the two-level local government model.

²⁷ To date, the entire province has supported the completion of 14,780 houses for these groups.

²⁸ Inspections and supervision were conducted at 342 production and business establishments across the province. Through these inspections, as well as the resolution of complaints and petitions, administrative violations in the field of environmental protection were handled or recommended for handling for 81 units, totaling 7.8 billion VND.

National defense and security potential has been enhanced; the combined strength and combat readiness of the armed forces have been strengthened. The policy of combining economic development with national defense and security has been effectively executed. Comprehensive and efficient border guard activities have been organized, ensuring the solid protection of territorial sovereignty and national border security.

3.2. Security across all sectors has been guaranteed, and social order has been maintained. The "All People Protect National Security" movement has been widely launched; on average, 80% of residential areas, communes, wards, towns, agencies, enterprises, and educational institutions met the security and order safety standards (meeting the target). Complex security incidents occurring in the area were resolved in a timely and effective manner, avoiding passive or unexpected situations and preventing the formation of "hotspots." The fight against crime has shown distinct progress. The construction of the National Population Database and the issuance of chip-based citizen identity cards have been completed. Professional police officers have been deployed to 100% of communes and towns, and Community Security and Order Protection Teams have been established in 100% of villages, hamlets, and residential groups. Fire and explosion incidents, as well as traffic accidents, decreased across all three criteria-number of cases, number of injuries, and number of deaths-compared to the 2015-2020 term.

4. Foreign affairs, cooperation, and international integration have continued to expand, progressively moving toward greater depth.

The cooperative relationships between Thanh Hoa Province and various foreign provinces, cities, partners, and international organizations have broadened. Relations with Houaphanh Province (Lao PDR) have been strengthened and deepened; cooperation with existing partners has become more effective, while new ties have been established or promoted with several foreign localities. Foreign information service and cultural diplomacy have yielded positive results.

Development cooperation with domestic provinces and cities has expanded, becoming more profound, effective, and practical. The province developed and implemented a development cooperation plan for the 2021-2025 period with Hanoi and signed Memorandums of Understanding and development cooperation agreements with Nghe An, Ha Tinh, and Ho Chi Minh City. Active participation in regional connectivity has contributed to the operational efficiency of the North Central Regional Coordination Council.

5. Enhancing the validity and efficiency of state management in streamlining organizational apparatus and inspection, examination, and prevention of corruption and negative phenomena.

5.1. The review, rearrangement, and consolidation of the organizational apparatus of Party Civil Affairs Committees, Party Caucuses, Party Committees under the Provincial Party Committee, advisory and assisting agencies of the

Provincial Party Committee, specialized agencies of People's Committees at all levels, and public service units have been completed. Notably, the review and restructuring of communes and wards according to the two-level local government model have been ensured in compliance with regulations.

5.2. Administrative and specialized inspection activities have been strengthened. Citizen reception has been carried out by all levels and sectors in accordance with regulations; focus has been placed on inspecting, reviewing, and conducting dialogues to resolve long-standing, complex, and prolonged lawsuits and complaints. Anti-corruption efforts have received directed attention.

6. Formulation and implementation of schemes, mechanisms, and policies to institutionalize Resolutions from the Politburo, the National Assembly, and the Government

6.1. Implementation of Resolution No. 58-NQ/TW of the Politburo and Resolution No. 37/2021/QH15 dated November 13, 2021, of the National Assembly

The formulation and implementation of schemes, mechanisms, and policies to institutionalize Party Resolutions have been directed with high resolve and achieved significant results. The province focused on providing timely advice to the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Council to concretize Resolution No. 58-NQ/TW of the Politburo (on the construction and development of Thanh Hoa Province to 2030, with a vision to 2045) and Resolution No. 37/2021/QH15 of the National Assembly (on pilot specific mechanisms and policies for the development of Thanh Hoa Province). By the end of 2025, 11 out of 14 major indicators in Resolution No. 58-NQ/TW have met or exceeded the targets. Furthermore, 05 out of 08 specific mechanisms and policies have been implemented²⁹, while 03 policies are currently under research for future execution³⁰. These specific mechanisms have provided the province with additional resources for investment and development, shortened processing times, and created more favorable conditions for investors and businesses regarding land and planning procedures.

6.2. Implementation of the Politburo's Strategic Breakthrough Resolutions on institutions, laws, science and technology development, education and training, healthcare, the private economy, and international integration

Based on the resolutions issued by the Politburo regarding institutions, laws, the development of science and technology, education and training, healthcare, the private economy, and international integration, the Provincial

²⁹ Implemented policies include: Regulations on the allocation of recurrent expenditures, Policy on retaining increased revenue from import and export taxes through Nghi Son Seaport, Delegation of authority to the Provincial People's Council to decide on changing land-use purposes, Delegation of authority to the Provincial People's Council to decide on converting forest use to other purposes, Decentralization to the Provincial People's Committee to approve local adjustments to general construction planning for functional zones and urban general planning.

³⁰ Policies under research: Regulations on debt ceilings for local borrowing, Policies on revenue from the disposal of public houses and land, Policies regarding fees and charges.

People's Committee has advised the Provincial Party Committee to issue Action Programs and Implementation Plans. These are designed to fully and effectively institutionalize and deploy the perspectives, goals, tasks, and solutions set forth in the resolutions.

II. GENERAL ASSESSMENT

During the 2021-2025 period, amid numerous difficulties and challenges, and with the support of the Central Government - alongside the drastic, flexible, and creative leadership of the Provincial Party Committee, the Provincial People's Council, the Provincial People's Committee, and the Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, as well as the efforts of all levels and sectors and the companionship of the business community and the People - the province's socio-economic situation has continued to develop comprehensively with many highlights across various fields. This is clearly reflected in the following 06 groups of outstanding results:

(1) High economic growth: the economy maintained a high growth rate, ranking among the provinces and cities with the highest GRDP growth nationwide. Many economic indicators exceeded the Congress targets and increased significantly compared to the previous term, particularly State budget revenue, industrial production index (IIP), export value, and total tourism revenue.

(2) Improved investment environment: the business and investment climate continued to improve, keeping the province in the top-tier group of provinces and cities nationwide for investment attraction.

(3) Infrastructure development: socio-economic infrastructure was strengthened; the appearance of both urban and rural areas underwent significant renewal, becoming increasingly spacious and modern.

(4) Administrative reform: The province successfully completed the rearrangement of administrative units and operationalized the two-level local government model in accordance with Central Government directives.

(5) Social welfare and pandemic control: COVID-19 was effectively controlled, minimizing damage. Spearhead education and high-performance sports maintained their positions among the top provinces. Numerous major events were successfully organized and highly regarded by the public; social security was ensured, and the material and spiritual lives of the People were improved.

(6) Security and Governance: National defense and security were maintained, and social order was guaranteed. Foreign relations were expanded. Efforts in inspection, examination, resolution of complaints and denouncements, and the fight against corruption and waste achieved positive results, strengthening the People's trust in the Party and the State.

Beside the outstanding results mentioned above, the province's socio-economic situation still faces several difficulties and limitations: The quality of

economic growth is not yet high, with growth primarily relying on traditional drivers and factors such as expanding scale, investment capital, and natural resource extraction; economic restructuring associated with the renewal of the growth model has not yet seen a major breakthrough; the operations of some enterprises still face difficulties; the mobilization and utilization of economic resources have not yet achieved high efficiency; there are still limitations in the fields of culture, society, and environmental protection; the lives of a segment of the population remain difficult, especially in ethnic minority areas and regions affected by natural disasters; the development gap between regions remains quite large; and the situation of security, order, and social safety in some localities remains complex. The aforementioned limitations require all levels and sectors within the province to focus drastically on resolving and removing bottlenecks to create momentum for a breakthrough in the coming period.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE 2026–2030 PERIOD

1. General Objectives

Maintain the province's annual growth rate at double digits; strongly shift the growth model from breadth to depth, transforming Thanh Hoa into one of the major centers of the region and the country in energy industries, processing and manufacturing industries, large-scale high-value-added agriculture, tourism, and logistics services. Achieve breakthrough development in science and technology, innovation, and digital transformation; maintain the annual Provincial Innovation Index (PII) and Digital Transformation Index (DTI) within the group of the top 10 leading provinces and cities nationwide. Develop education and training, healthcare, culture, and sports towards standardization, modernization, and socialization; uphold achievements in spearhead education and high-performance sports within the group of leading provinces and cities; develop Thanh Hoa into one of the centers for high-tech medical services in the North Central region. Minimize environmental pollution, ensure the rational, economical, and effective use of resources, and adapt well to climate change. Maintain political stability; firmly ensure national defense, security, and social order and safety. Significantly improve the material, cultural, and spiritual lives of the People. Strive by 2030 for Thanh Hoa to be among the leading provinces in the country, and by 2045 to become a wealthy, beautiful, civilized, and happy province.

2. Key Targets for the 2026 - 2030 Period

2.1. Economic targets

- (1) The average annual growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) for the 2026–2030 period shall reach 11% or higher.
- (2) GRDP per capita by 2030 shall reach 7,900 USD or higher.
- (3) Average income per capita by 2030 shall reach 90 million VND or higher.
- (4) Economic structure within the GRDP by 2030: Agriculture, forestry,

and fisheries shall account for 5%; Industry and Construction shall account for 57%; Services shall account for 33%; and product taxes shall account for 5%.

(5) The proportion of value-added from the digital economy in the GRDP by 2030 shall reach 30%.

(6) The proportion of value-added from processing and manufacturing industries in the GRDP by 2030 shall reach 36% or higher.

(7) Total realized investment capital in the area for the five-year period of 2026-2030 shall reach 840 trillion VND or higher.

(8) The average Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR) for the 2026–2030 period shall be 5.2.

(9) The average annual growth rate of budget revenue shall reach 7% or higher.

(10) The value of exported goods by 2030 shall reach 15 billion USD or higher.

(11) The number of newly established enterprises during the five-year period of 2026–2030 shall reach 15,000 or more.

(12) The urbanization rate by 2030 shall reach 50% or higher.

(13) The average annual total food production shall be 1.5 million tons.

(14) The accumulated and concentrated agricultural land area for large-scale, high-tech agricultural production shall increase by 50,000 hectares or more by 2030; of which, the high-tech agricultural production area shall reach 10,000 hectares or more.

(15) The average annual growth rate of social labor productivity shall reach 8.1% or higher.

(16) The contribution of Total Factor Productivity (TFP) to economic growth by 2030 shall reach 55% or higher.

(17) The number of newly built social housing units during the five-year period of 2026-2030 shall reach 7,500 units or more.

(18) By 2030, at least 80% of communes province-wide shall meet New Rural standards, of which: 35% shall meet Advanced New Rural standards, and 10% shall meet Modern New Rural standards; there shall be no communes meeting fewer than 15 New Rural criteria.

2.2. Socio-Cultural targets

(19) The poverty rate according to new criteria for the 2026–2030 period shall decrease by an average of 1% or more annually.

(20) The percentage of trained labor by 2030 shall reach 80% or higher; of which, those with degrees or certificates shall reach 35% or higher.

(21) The proportion of agricultural labor in the total social labor force by 2030 shall be under 20%.

(22) The health insurance coverage rate by 2030 shall reach 95% or higher.

(23) The number of doctors per 10,000 people by 2030 shall reach 15 doctors/10,000 people.

(24) The percentage of schools meeting national standards by 2030 shall reach 88,5% or higher.

(25) The percentage of communes and wards meeting advanced food safety criteria in 2030 shall reach 59,5% or higher.

2.3. Environmental targets

(26) The forest coverage rate in 2030 shall reach 54,5% or higher.

(27) The percentage of the rural population with access to hygienic water in 2030 shall reach 99,5%; of which, the percentage of the rural population using clean water according to Ministry of Health standards shall reach 75%.

(28) The collection and treatment rate of domestic solid waste by 2030 shall reach 95%.

2.4. National Defense and Security targets

(29) The percentage of communes and wards meeting security and order safety standards annually shall reach 80% or higher; strive by 2030 to have at least 50% of communes and wards being drug-free.

(30) 100% of communes and wards shall have permanent militia forces; construct 3 to 4 new tunnels within the provincial defense area.

3. Key tasks

(1) Focus on the thorough dissemination and the drastic, creative, and effective implementation of the Resolution of the 14th National Party Congress, the Resolution of the 20th Provincial Party Congress, and the resolutions of Party Congresses at all levels for the 2025-2030 term; continue the effective implementation of Resolution No. 58-NQ/TW of the Politburo on the construction and development of Thanh Hoa Province to 2030, with a vision to 2045, as well as newly issued Resolutions and Conclusions from the Central Government-particularly the major policies and 09 Strategic Resolutions of the Politburo. Strengthen inspection, promotion, and supervision of the implementation process to ensure that Party policies and resolutions are promptly put into practice and achieve the set objectives.

(2) Strongly promote the role of growth drivers, especially new growth drivers. Continue the creative and effective implementation of solutions to accelerate the growth rate. Step up economic restructuring associated with deeply renewing the growth model; focus on building three developmental pillars (processing and manufacturing industry; large-scale, high-tech agriculture; and tourism), creating a spillover effect to stimulate the development of sectors, fields, regions, and the entire

province.

(3) Maximize the mobilization and effective utilization of resources for development investment. Push forward administrative reform to create a favorable, healthy, transparent, and equal business investment environment to encourage the development of all economic sectors-particularly developing the private economy into the most important driver of the provincial economy. Rationally allocate and enhance the efficiency of public investment to fulfill its leading role in attracting social investment capital, creating momentum for fast and sustainable economic development, and asserting the province's position as a growth pole in the North Central region and the Southern Red River Delta.

(4) Continue to invest in completing the infrastructure of the Nghi Son Economic Zone, focusing on industrial park infrastructure and finalizing the Nghi Son Seaport system; research and propose the planning of a general port in the Dao Me (Me Island) area; implement Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) power projects; fast-track the deployment of Phase 2 of the Nghi Son Refinery and Petrochemical Project; facilitate and prioritize the attraction of petrochemical projects, petroleum storage hubs, high-tech industrial projects, emerging industries, and logistics services, transforming Thanh Hoa into a Center for Energy, Processing and Manufacturing Industries, and Logistics Services.

(5) Integrate and implement synchronously and effectively the National Target Programs for the 2026-2030 period to ensure harmonious development between urban and rural areas, between the lowlands and the mountainous regions, and between the economy and culture; enhancing the material and spiritual lives of the People, and ensuring that no one is left behind.

(6) Focus on effectively resolving pressing social issues of public concern (teacher shortages and surpluses; drug addiction; medical examination and treatment; the environment; arrears in Social Insurance, Health Insurance, and Unemployment Insurance; housing for workers and the poor, etc.); manage and build an orderly, disciplined, safe, and civilized society; strictly manage and rationally and effectively utilize resources and minerals, and protect the environment; proactively prevent and avoid flash floods and landslides in mountainous areas, and actively respond to climate change.

(7) Consolidate, perfect, and build the armed forces, reserve forces, and self-defense militia, ensuring both quantity and quality in accordance with new organizational models; strengthen the guarantee of national defense, security, and social order and safety; promote the fight against and suppression of crime and social vices; promptly and effectively resolve complex cases right at the grassroots level, creating a safe, healthy, and stable environment for socio-economic development and protecting the peaceful lives of the People.

4. Strategic breakthroughs

(1) Build and complete a synchronous and modern socio-economic infrastructure system, with a focus on: transport infrastructure; infrastructure for economic zones, industrial parks, and industrial clusters; mountainous area

infrastructure; climate change adaptation infrastructure; information technology and digital transformation infrastructure; and tourism infrastructure.

(2) Promote the research, application, and transfer of science and technology, innovation, and digital transformation based on five pillars: mechanisms/policies, human resources, data, and high technology. Build and scale up new economic models (sharing economy, green economy, circular economy, etc.); develop digital government, digital economy, and digital society to create breakthroughs in productivity, quality, and efficiency across all sectors, thereby improving the people's quality of life.

(3) Build a corps of cadres, civil servants, and public employees - especially leaders and managers - who possess sufficient integrity, qualifications, capacity, and prestige, and who are daring in thought, action, and accountability for the province's development. Cultivate a community of entrepreneurs with heart, vision, legal compliance, a legitimate desire for wealth, and social responsibility. Develop a team of leading experts and highly skilled technical workers to meet the developmental requirements of the province's key and focal economic sectors.

5. Key Solution Groups

To successfully achieve the set socio-economic development goals for the 2026-2030 period, Thanh Hoa Province will organize the drastic, synchronous, and effective implementation of the solution groups outlined in the Resolution of the 20th Provincial Party Congress, focusing on the following 06 solution groups:

(1) Continue the effective implementation of Conclusion No. 123-KL/TW of the Party Central Committee; strongly promote the role of both traditional growth drivers and new growth drivers to ensure the achievement of double-digit growth targets and create a distinct shift in the quality of growth.

(2) Accelerate economic restructuring associated with deeply renewing the growth model based on the application of science-technology, innovation, and digital transformation; specifically: (i) Strongly transition from an "agricultural production" mindset to an "agricultural economy" mindset; promote the development of digital agriculture, clean agriculture, green agriculture, and circular agriculture within value chains. (ii) Vigorously develop industry and construction toward modernization; prioritize the development of strategic industries, spearhead industries, and emerging industries in which the province holds a competitive advantage. (iii) Rapidly develop service products with competitive advantages toward modernization, high-tech application, and large added value.

(3) Develop a synchronous and modern socio-economic infrastructure system, creating a foundation to promote connectivity between regions, areas, and dynamic economic centers.

(4) Step up urban development and New Rural construction; ensure sustainable and harmonious development across regions and areas.

(5) Vigorously and steadfastly develop science, technology, innovation, and digital transformation, making them a vital and breakthrough driving force

for rapid and sustainable socio-economic development.

(6) Vigorously and comprehensively develop the fields of culture and sports.

(7) Develop education and training toward modernization, enhancing practical application to meet the requirements of rapid, sustainable development and comprehensive human development.

(8) Maximize the mobilization of investment resources to strengthen facilities and enhance the quality of medical examination, treatment, and healthcare for the People.

(9) Step up efforts in job creation and poverty reduction, ensuring social security and improving the People's standard of living.

(10) Effectively and sustainably manage, exploit, and utilize resources; protect the environment; proactively prevent and combat natural disasters and effectively respond to climate change.

(11) Firmly ensure national defense, security, and social order and safety, creating a favorable environment for socio-economic development. Step up foreign affairs, economic diplomacy, and international integration; enhance the effectiveness of cooperation with other provinces and cities within the region and across the country./.