STT	Họ và Tên	Tóm tắt bài	Thời gian
1	TS. Lê Đăng Doanh	"Activate a breakthrough strategy for the development of science, technology, innovation, and national digital transformation as the main driving force; establish new value chains associated with innovation, digital transformation, green transition, energy transition, and the transformation of human resource structure and quality, with a focus on developing artificial intelligence." Vietnam aims to conduct and implement the Digital Transformation in institutions and the administration (e-Government), establishing an e-society, through all sectors of the economy including trade, payments and transaction, transportation and logistics, industry and agriculture, tourism, education and training, healthcare and sports.	14:30- 14:45
2	GS,TS. Gan Eng Chye	This presentation examines how digitalization is transforming economies and business models, with a focus on insights from China and Vietnam. Digital platforms such as Alibaba, Pinduoduo, and MoMo illustrate how technology drives growth, entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion. While China demonstrates the power of large-scale ecosystems, Vietnam showcases how emerging markets can leverage digital tools for SME development and rapid e-commerce expansion. Yet, digitalization also raises challenges, including cybersecurity, data privacy, regulatory dilemmas, and sustainability concerns. By comparing these two dynamic economies, the presentation highlights key lessons for policymakers, business leaders, and researchers on how to harness digitalization for resilient and sustainable development in the global economy.	14:45- 15:00
3	PGS,TS. Ngô Trí Long	The digital economy has emerged as a key driver of global growth, yet it simultaneously poses profound challenges for institutional reform and macroeconomic governance. In Vietnam, the digital economy accounted for 16.5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2024, expanding at an annual rate exceeding 20 percent. Despite this momentum, the country's legal and regulatory frameworks remain fragmented, data systems insufficiently interoperable, and forecasting and risk-monitoring capacities limited. Lessons from	15:00 - 15:15

Singapore, South Korea, and Estonia demonstrate that: data must be treated as public infrastructure; universal digital identification systems are the "backbone" of the state; artificial intelligence (AI) must be embedded across the policy cycle; and high-level coordination mechanisms are essential to bridge institutional and technological gaps. The central policy message is that institutions must move one step ahead of technology: swiftly establishing the "rules of the game" for data governance, digital transactions, and taxation; expanding regulatory sandboxes for emerging technologies; and developing a genuinely data-driven digital government. Such reforms will allow Vietnam to capture the full potential of the digital economy, stimulate innovation, safeguard data security, and sustain macroeconomic stability in the digital age. Digital transformation has become a critical driver of economic growth and 15:15-15:30 competitiveness, especially in developing regions where infrastructure gaps constrain sustainable development. Despite ASEAN's rapid adoption of digital initiatives, little is known about whether regional policy frameworks have effectively accelerated digitalization outcomes compared to non-member countries. This study addresses this gap TS. Amogh Ghimire by evaluating the impact of ASEAN's digital policy framework on member states digitalization outcomes. Using a quasi-experimental design that combines propensity score matching (PSM) with difference-in-differences (DID) estimation, the analysis 4 compares ten ASEAN countries with fifteen non-ASEAN Asian counterparts over the period 1990–2022. The results show that ASEAN's policy adoption significantly enhanced digitalization, with robustness confirmed through placebo tests, parallel-trend diagnostics, and balance checks. The results provide new causal evidence that coordinated regional policy can narrow digital divides and promote innovation diffusion in diverse economies. This study contributes to literature by linking regional cooperation to digital transformation, a perspective often overlooked in ICT and development studies. Together, this study demonstrate how regional policy frameworks can shape the trajectory of digital

		growth and enhance resilience in developing regions.	
5	TS. Linh Ho	This paper investigates how global technology and energy markets are exposed to tariff risks during the Trump first and second term presidency in the context of international trade uncertainty. Using the multivariable simultaneous quantile regression and data from January 1, 2017 to May 30, 2025, the paper examines daily and monthly responses of technology and energy stock markets to tariff risks using the US Trade Policy Uncertainty Index (TPU_US) and World Trade Uncertainty Index (WTUI). The sample covers the global market, Australia, Canada, China, France, India, Japan, Sweden, Taiwan, the United Kingdom (UK), and the United States (US). The results indicate that trade risk exerts significant daily impacts on both technology and energy markets, with its varying effects across different market conditions. Specifically, in most markets, the impact transitions are from negative in lower quantiles reflecting bearish or unstable market conditions to positive in higher quantiles, associated with bullish market phases. This pattern suggests that US trade policy uncertainty tends to have a detrimental effect during periods of market stress, particularly harming technology and energy sectors. However, under favourable market conditions, such uncertainty may create opportunities for certain assets within these sectors to serve as effective hedges, potentially enhancing their attractiveness to investors during bull markets. This study timely contributes to the literature on the asymmetric effects of tariff risks on technology and energy stock markets at the global and national levels. Our findings offer practical implications for policy makers and investment practitioners in evaluating financial effects of trade policies on the stock markets.	15:45- 16:00
6	TS. Nguyễn Đức Trọng	It can be said that culture in general and cultural heritage in particular are the basis, the premise and the extremely abundant and rich resources for tourism development. Innovative activities in heritage management and tourism development have been creating positive changes, however, the remaining limitations still need to be overcome to improve	16:00 - 16:15

the effectiveness of management activities as well as tourism development activities of world heritage. An illustration of the process and results of applying this method to World Heritage sites located in Hanoi (Vietnam), specifically the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long Hanoi. The paper provides some analysis and recommendations for further research. The methods, applications and validation presented in this paper are useful for facility managers of professional cultural products, policy makers who ensure strategic responsibility and protection of cultural products. Finally, this study aims to clarify the relationship between world heritage management and tourism development, to point out the factors affecting the heritage management of Thang Long Imperial Citadel in tourism activities and from there propose some solutions that can improve the effectiveness of world heritage management and optimize the effectiveness of tourism activities at this world heritage destination as well as preserve and not negatively affect the heritage.

16:15- 16:30

TS. Nguyễn Phương Bắc



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The Fourth Industrial Revolution, driven by digital technologies, artificial intelligence, big data, and platform-based business models, is reshaping global economic structures and challenging traditional economic governance. In Vietnam, the digital economy has become a major growth engine, contributing 16.5% of GDP in 2024 with an average annual growth rate exceeding 20%. However, institutional frameworks and macroeconomic governance capacities remain fragmented and lag behind technological advances, creating pressing needs for reform.

This paper highlights three pillars for effective economic management in the digital era: (i) data as public infrastructure governed with trust and interoperability; (ii) universal digital identification and interoperable national data platforms; and (iii) integration of artificial intelligence and high-frequency, real-time data into policy design and macroeconomic monitoring. International experiences—Singapore's open data and nationwide e-identification, South Korea's large-scale AI integration, and Estonia's interoperable digital infrastructure—provide practical lessons. A common theme is the necessity of "institutions ahead of technology" to reduce regulatory lag, ensure trust, and

		promote responsible innovation.	
		For Vietnam, despite progress in e-government, national ID (VNeID), and data portals,	
		challenges persist in legal harmonization, human capital, cybersecurity, and digital	
		inequality. The core policy message is that Vietnam should accelerate legislative reforms	
		on data, digital transactions, and taxation; expand regulatory sandboxes for emerging	
		technologies; and institutionalize real-time, data-driven governance. These efforts will	
		enable Vietnam to harness digital opportunities while safeguarding macroeconomic	
		stability and ensuring inclusive, sustainable development.	
8	TS. Phan Đình Khôi	Bayesian nonparametric methods often employ Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) techniques, typically relying on kernel functions that assume a normally distributed prior for deriving the posterior distribution under conditional probability. However, this assumption may not adequately reflect the nature of prior beliefs, which are rarely normal and are continuously updated during the decision-making process. This paper proposes a Bayesian model for daily stock prices that integrates the Dirichlet mixed process (DMP) into MCMC to effectively capture complex, transitional patterns in stock price movements. The DMP component identifies the optimal number of clusters in the data, revealing underlying sub-distributions. Meanwhile, the MCMC framework robustly estimates the likelihood of transitional states in the posterior distribution. Our findings demonstrate that prior distributions are dynamically updated throughout the estimation process, and the sensitivity of this updating is quantifiable. The proposed integrated MCMC–DMP approach offers an enhanced estimation strategy for modelling stock prices characterized by complex, multi-modal distributions.	16:30 - 16:45
9	ThS. Trần Thị Ánh Nguyệt	This study analyzes the current state of agricultural production in Thai Nguyen Province during the 2020–2024 period and proposes solutions for sustainable development. Data were collected from the Statistical Yearbook, reports of the Provincial People's Committee, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, and other relevant documents. The research methods include descriptive statistical analysis and SWOT analysis, reflecting the area, productivity, output, production structure, as well as favorable and challenging factors. The results indicate that Thai Nguyen has made significant progress in productivity and production value. However, to achieve sustainability goals, the province needs to strengthen the application of high technology, develop value chains, enhance production—consumption linkages, improve the quality of human resources, and increase adaptive capacity to climate change	16:45 - 17:05