

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I	1
A. OVERALL ASSESSMENT.....	3
I. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS	6
1. The economy has overcome difficulties and challenges; Maintaining fairly well economic growth rate; our country has been out of the low development state.	6
2. The institutions of a socialist-oriented market economy have been continue to build and complete.....	7
3. Basically maintaining the stability of macro-economy, restraining inflation	7
4. More investment capital was mobilized to boost the economic growth.....	8
5. There have been positive progresses in education and training, science and technology and social welfare; the protection of resources and environment has been stressed; the quality of life has been improved.....	8
6. Administrative reform and anti-corruption achieved many positive results.....	9
7. National defence and security have been maintained.....	10
II. LIMITATIONS AND WEAKNESSES	11
1. The economy has not developed sustainably; the quality, efficiency, competitiveness of the economy have been still low which is not corresponding with its potentials, opportunities and the requirements for development; some targets have not reached.....	11
2. There have been developing steps in infrastructures but still slowly, they have not been comprehensive and have not satisfied requirements for development, even being obstacles for development	13
3. There still have been limitations in the institutions for socialist-oriented market economy.....	14
4. The quality of human resources has not significantly improved; science and technology has still felt behind; there have been still limitations in job generation, hunger eradication and poverty reduction and health care.	14
5. There have been limitations in protecting resources and environments	15

6. Organisation structure and state governance have been weak in some areas.....	15
7. There have been weaknesses in national defence, security and foreign relations	16
B. RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION IN KEY SECTORS.	17
I. Economic growth	17
1. Production and business development.....	17
2. Economic structure transformation	20
3. Import - Export.....	23
4. Finance, monetary, prices	25
5. Mobilizing capital sources for developing investment and added capacity of the economy	28
6. Development of enterprise forms and renovating State enterprise	32
II. EDUCATION AND TRAINING, TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE.....	35
1. Education and training	35
2. The development of science and technology	38
III. SOCIAL SECTORS	40
1. Job generation:	40
2. Hunger eradication, poverty reduction and social security.....	41
3. Population, family planning work and protection, caring health of citizens.....	46
4. Cultural and information activities and sport issues	48
5. Gender equity and Child protection	51
IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.....	53
1. Management of appropriate as well as effective exploitation and use of natural resources and environment improvement	54
2. Solutions to environmental pollution	57
3. Sustainable development.....	58
V. SECURITY OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE.....	59
VI. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM, ECONOMY PRACTICE, PREVENTION OF WASTE AND CORRUPTION	59
1. Administrative Reform	59
2. Practicing economy, preventing waste, bureaucracy and corruption have been strengthened	61

C. THE LESSONS LEARNT	63
1. In any condition and circumstance, have persistently to implement road map and innovative objectives.	63
2. Appreciate seriously quality and effectiveness of growth and sustainable development.	63
3. Association of economic development with the pursuit of social progress and justice goals:	63
4. Enhancing the information dissemination and propagation timely, accurately, and following the orientation of the Party and State.	64
PART II.....	65
A. OBJECTIVES OF FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 - 2015.....	65
I. THE CONTEXT	65
1. The global context	65
2. The domestic context	68
II. GENERAL OBJECTIVES.....	69
III. SPECIFIC TASKS.....	69
IV. MAJOR TARGETS	71
1. Economy	71
2. Education, training, science, technology and social aspects	73
3. Environment.....	74
V. Major balance forecast	74
1. Relationship between saving and consumption.....	74
2. The balance of development investment capital	74
3. State budget balance.....	76
4. Balance of payments, foreign loan and payment	77
B. DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION FOR SECTORS AND FIELDS	78
I. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	78
1. Industrial and constructional development.....	78
2. Agricultural development	81
3. Service development	85
4. Goods import and export	87

5. Enterprises development	90
II. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY	94
1. Education and training	94
2. Science and technology	99
III. SOCIAL FIELDS	104
1. Labour, jobs	104
2. Population, family planning and people's health care	105
3. Developing cultures, information and sports	109
4. Conduction of poverty allevation mission and guarantee of social security	113
5. Children care and protection	116
6. Youth development	117
7. Promotion of gender equity and women's progress	117
8. Creation of opportunities for religions to develop simultaneously with the development of the society	118
9. Prevention of social evils	119
IV. RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	120
1. Objectives	120
2. Orientation and solutions	120
V. GUARANTEE OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE	128
1. Objectives	128
2. Tasks and primarily solutions	128
C. REGION DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION, URBAN "NEW STYLE OF RURAL AREA" DEVELOPMENT	129
D. INVESTMENT ORIENTATION	132
I. OBJECTIVES	132
II. INVESTMENT ORIENTATION	132
E. POLICIES AND SOLUTIONS	140
I. MAKING MACRO ECONOMIC STABLE AND HEALTHY	140
1. Implementing transparent and stable fiscal policies	140
2. Finance and monetary	141
3. Implementing well price policies suitable for market mechanism and international commitment	142

II. CONTINUING CHANGE IN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE, STRENGTHENING, MOBILIZING AND USING EFFECTIVELY SOCIAL RESOOURCES	143
1. Continuing change in economic structure	143
2. Strengthening the effective mobilization and use of social resources for the country's development process	144
III. CREATING EQUAL AND COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT, IMPROVING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	148
1. Creating an equal competitive environment.....	148
2. Improving the business environment, develop competitive capacity of enterprises.....	149
IV. ASSOCIATING ECONOMIC GROWTH WITH SOCIAL PROGRESS AND EQUALITY	152
1. Continuing executing poverty alleviation program in a sustainable way.....	152
2. Building and completing social security system gradually	153
V. CONTINUING COMPLETION OF INSTITUTIONS ON SOCILAIST-ORIENTATED MARKET ECONOMIC, ENHANCING VALIDITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE MANAGEMENT APPARATUS	153
1. Innovating, improving the quality of the production of legal documents and the institution of ownership regime.....	153
2. State management reform	154
3. Innovation, increase in validity and effectiveness of State management in socio-economy	156
4. Implementing corruption prevention	157

PART I

RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006-2010

The Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam promulgated the Resolution that presents the socio-economic development goals for the five-year period 2006-2010: *“Boost the economic growth rate, achieving rapid and sustainable development, quickly bringing our country out of the low development state. Significantly improve people’s material, cultural, and spiritual life. Boost the industrialization and modernization process and gradually develop the knowledge-based economy, creating foundations to make our country basically become a modern industrial country by 2020. Stabilize politics, orders, and social security. Firmly protect our independence, sovereignty, territory, and national security. Continue strengthening and expanding foreign relations and improve Vietnam’s status in the region and the world.”*

Based on the Resolution of the Tenth Party Congress, the Government submitted the Five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 to the National Assembly Term XI and the Plan was approved at the Resolution No. 56/2006/QH11. Pursuant to the Resolution of The Tenth Party Congress and the Resolution No. 56/2006/QH11 of the National Assembly Term XI, the Government enforced the Resolution No. 25/2006/NQ-CP on issuing the Action Plan of the Government to implement the Resolution of the Tenth Party Congress and the Resolution of the National Assembly Term XI on the Five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010. The Ministry of Planning and Investment issued the Decision No. 555/2007/QĐ-BKH

on issuing the Results-based Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for SEDP 2006-2010. Based on the Resolutions of the Communist Party, the National Assembly and the Government's Action Plan, the Five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 has been implemented by the ministries, sectors and local governments.

There are a lot of opportunities and advantages for implementing the Five-year SEDP 2006-2010: the inheritance of great achievements in socio-economic development after 20 years of innovation; the economic, political and social stability; the continuous innovation and completion of the legal system; the increasing expansion of foreign relations; and the higher and higher status of Viet Nam in the region and the world.

Besides the above mentioned advantages, there are also difficulties and challenges for the implementation of the Five-year SEDP 2006-2010. Since the end of 2007, the world economy has become complex and unstable. The 2008 financial crisis and global recession staggered the whole world economy with most of the largest economies in the world falling into crisis. Viet Nam has been integrating more and more deeply into the world economy, hence the financial crisis and global economic recession has strong impacts on all aspects of the economy and society, especially from the middle of 2008. Natural disasters, epidemics and the impacts of global climate had caused more difficulties for production and people.

Considering these circumstances, the Ninth Conference of the Party Central Committee X has evaluated the situation and determined the socio-economic development goals for the remain half of the five year period as follows: *“Actively preventing economic recession; preventing inflation; achieving macroeconomic stability; maintaining reasonable and sustainable economic growth; ensuring social welfare;*

promoting poverty reduction; ameliorating and improving material life and spirit of the people; making progress and social justice. Improving the institutions of the socialist-oriented market economy. Strengthening cooperation and actively international integration with higher efficiency. Maintaining political stability and ensuring national defense, security and social order and safety". Pursuant to the Resolution of the Ninth Conference of the Party Central Committee, the Government has directed all levels and sectors seriously implemented.

The main results of the implementation of the Five-years Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 are as follow:

A. OVERALL ASSESSMENT

With the efforts of the whole Party and the whole people, we have overcome many difficulties and challenges, and achieved significant results in implementing the Resolution of the Tenth Party Congress and the Resolution of the National Assembly Term XI on the Five-year SEDP 2006-2010. Many major goals of the Five-year SEDP 2006-2010 have been completed despite of difficult conditions. However, there have been also limitations and weaknesses which need to be addressed.

Based on the implementation of SEDP in 2006-2009 and the estimated implementing results of SEDP 2010, the main expected implementing results of the Five-year SEDP 2006-2010 are as follow:

No.	Indicators	Unit	Results of five- year SEDP 2001-2005	Targets of five-year SEDP 2006-2010	Estimated results of five-year SEDP 2006-2010
1	GDP in 2010 compared to 2000 at	times	1.4	2.1	2

No.	Indicators	Unit	Results of five- year SEDP 2001-2005	Targets of five-year SEDP 2006-2010	Estimated results of five-year SEDP 2006-2010
	constant price				
2	GDP growth rate	%	7.5	7.5-8	6.9
3	GDP per capita to 2010	USD	639	1,050-1,100	1,200
	Economic structure (up to 2010)				
4	Agriculture, forestry and aquaculture	%	21	15-16	19.9
5	Industry and construction	%	41	43-44	40.3
6	Services	%	38	40-41	39.8
7	Rate of export increase	%	17.9	16.0	13.8
8	Total budget income to GDP	%	24.4	21-22	27.7
9	Total investment as percent of GDP	%	37.5	40	42.9
10	Population growth rate	%	1.3	1.14	1.14
11	The rate of agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture labour	%	57.1	<50	50
12	Number of new employed labour	Mil. people	7.5	8	8.1
13	The rate of urban unemployment	%	5.3	<5	4.6
14	Percentage of poor households	%	20.2	10-11	<10
15	Number of provinces achieving lower	Provinces	31	63	63

No.	Indicators	Unit	Results of five- year SEDP 2001-2005	Targets of five-year SEDP 2006-2010	Estimated results of five-year SEDP 2006-2010
	secondary school universalization				
16	The rate of trained labour	%	25	40	40
17	Percentage of under – five malnourished children	%	25	<20	18
18	The rate of forest coverage	%	37.4	42-43	40
19	Percentage of rural population having access to hygienic water	%	62	75	83
20	Percentage of urban population having access to clean water	%	95	84
21	Rate of export processing and industrial zones with centralized waste water treatment system satisfying environmental standards	%	100	45
22	Percentage of solid waste collection in urban areas	%	65	80-90	85
23	The percentage of medical waste disposal	%	65	100	80

By evaluating 23 main economic, social and environmental targets and comparing them to objectives and targets of the Five-year SEDP

2006-2010¹, it is estimated that there are 13 targets which can be achieved and surpassed, making up 56.5% of the total targets.

I. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The economy has overcome difficulties and challenges; Maintaining fairly well economic growth rate; our country has been out of the low development state.

It is estimated that GDP growth rate in average 5-year 2006-2010 is 6.9% (the target is 7.5-8%). In 2006 and 2007, the GDP growth rate were 8.23 and 8.46 respectively, which were higher than the target. Despite of the effect of the global economic recession and internal difficulties, the GDP growth rate were 6.31% in 2008, 5.32% in 2009 and 6.5% in 2010.

The scale and capacity of the economy have increased continuously. GDP in 2010 at constant price is two time higher than that in 2000. GDP at current price is about USD106.1 billion, which is 3.4 time higher than that in 2000 (USD31.2 billion). GDP per capita in 2010 is expected to reach about USD1200, surpassing the target of USD1050-1100.

Most economic sectors have developed fairly well. The stable development in agriculture production has assured food security and increased agricultural product for export. The agriculture, forestry and aquaculture sectors have increased 3.35%, surpassing the target. The growth of service sector have approximately reached 7.73% per year compared with the target of 7.7-8.2%. Industries were most significantly affected by the global economic recession, increased 7.8% but have been

¹ The Resolution of The Party Congress and the Resolution of National Assembly proved 27 indicators

gradually recovering to the high economic growth rate of the first two years of the 5-year 2006-2010.

2. The institutions of a socialist-oriented market economy have been continue to build and complete

The orientations of the Party have been institutionalized into laws and policy mechanisms fully and comprehensively.

The relations of production have been adjusted more suitably to the development of the productive forces. The economy has been mixed of economic entities with different ownerships which have developed strongly. The environments for investment and business have been improved. Positive results of strengthening state economic corporations and the pilot of establishing state economic groups have contributed to enhance the key role of state economic entities. The rapid development of foreign investment economic entity has contributed to enhance the management skills and competitiveness of the economy. Private economic entity has developed and operated effectively in many fields. Join-stock companies have become popular. Fundamental markets have been established and developed in the whole country and linked to the world market.

3. Basically maintaining the stability of macro-economy, restraining inflation

Significant balances of the economy have been ensured. Total revenue has been higher than the target therefore it ensured state budgets for developing socio-economic infrastructures, expenditures for socio-economic development, national defence and security, and social welfare. The balance of foreign currency, balance of payments have been surplus for three years 2006-2009. Since 2008, by implementing a number of comprehensive and flexible solutions and policies for tackling

the high inflation rate in 2008, preventing economic recession in 2009, the macroeconomic balances, especially the balances of export-import, monetary-credit, payments, have been varied. However, they have become more stable along with the recovery of the economy. Government debts and external indebtedness have still been in safe interval.

4. More investment capital was mobilized to boost the economic growth

As a result of policy innovation, legal system improvement, administrative reform and improvement of business environment, a large amount of investment capital has been mobilized to boost the economic growth and development. It is notable that in the context of financial crisis and global economic recession, the mobilization of investment capital still have reached considerably high level. In 5 years, the total investment capital has increased 18.6 % per year in average, equal to 42.9% of GDP, exceeding the target. The committed ODA has increased continuously and reached the peak in 2010. The disbursement of ODA has reached the target one year earlier compared to the disbursed schedule.

Economic capacity has increased considerably in many main sectors such as transportation, electricity, steel production, cement, chemical fertilizer and so on.

5. There have been positive progresses in education and training, science and technology and social welfare; the protection of resources and environment has been stressed; the quality of life has been improved.

The quality of education and training as well as science and technology have been considered to improve. Educational reform has

achieved preliminary results. The rate of trained labour reached 40% in 2010. Social welfare has been particularly considered. In this period, a number of supporting policies for the poor, the ethnic minorities, the remote areas, people with low incomes and other policy-people have been implemented. During the past 5 years, 8.1 million labour have been employed. Consequently, social situation and people's lives have been gradually stable. The percentage of poor household in 2010 (according to 2006's standard) is estimated to decrease to under 10%, surpassing the target. The people's income and living standard have been improved considerably.

Vietnam human development index (HDI) has increased. In 2005, Viet Nam was ranked 108/177 countries (HDI was 0.704 points). Viet Nam's rank in 2008 increased to 105/177 with HDI reached 0.733 points, while the advanced average in the world is around 0.700 to 0.750 points. It is notable that the human development index has increased in all 3 indicators (per capita income, life expectancy and education indicators). The millennium development goals have been reached and exceeded the commitment with the international community.

Awareness about the protection of the environment has been raised. The prevention and addressing of environmental degradation and pollution as well as tackling climate change have been attended.

6. Administrative reform and anti-corruption achieved many positive results

Administrative reform in procedures has been changed fundamentally. The elimination and simplification of the unnecessary administrative procedures as well as the transparent and open announcement about the administrative procedures have contributed to remove many difficulties, obstacles and inconvenience for people and

enterprises. The performance of state administrative agencies at all levels has changed significantly. The functions, tasks and organizational structure of state administrative agencies have been adjusted and streamlined to meet new requirements. The decentralization has strongly implemented. The inspection and supervision which have been strengthened at all levels have contributed to the successful implementation of the policy to thrift, anti-waste, anti-loss and anti-corruption.

7. National defence and security have been maintained

Capacity of all-people national defence and all-people security have been improved. All-people national defence system incorporated with all-people security have been adjusted step by step in conformity with the open process and international integration which created general strength to maintain the peaceful and stable environment for protecting and developing the country.

8. Foreign relations and international economic cooperation have been expanded

The position and prestige of Vietnam in the world have been increasingly improved. It contributes significantly to address international and regional problems. The bilateral and multilateral relations have been expanded to meet the requirements of economic development. The partnerships have been expanded; the friendship activities and the cooperation with people in neighbors, traditional friends and the large countries have played an important role in creating and maintaining the international environment peacefully and stably which benefited the development and protection of Viet Nam. Foreign relations have also contributed positively to promote the great national unity, cohesion

community of Vietnamese people in foreign countries with their native country.

The above achievements have been achieved due to the perseverance to implement the orientation of party about socialist-oriented market economy mechanism; taking full advantage of the achievements in 20 years of innovation; the determination and high unity in the leadership of the Party and State; the direction of the Government, especially during the global financial crisis and recession; the effective coordination of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and other members of the Front; as well as the efforts of ministries, sectors, local governments, enterprises and all people have created general strength to successful implement the targets of the Five-year SEDP.

II. LIMITATIONS AND WEAKNESSES

Beside the above achievements, in the 2006-2010 period, there have been difficulties and challenges which need to be addressed:

1. The economy has not developed sustainably; the quality, efficiency, competitiveness of the economy have been still low which is not corresponding with its potentials, opportunities and the requirements for development; some targets have not reached.

The economic growth mainly based on investment capital. According to statistical data, from 2003 so far, investment capital contributed to 52.7% of GDP growth, which was 3 time higher than the contribution of labour (19.1%). Total factor productivity (TFP) accounted for only 28.2% of GDP growth compared to 35-40% in ASEAN countries and 60-75% in developed countries. In 2008, knowledge-economic index was 3.02, ranked 102 out of 133 surveyed countries (the index in average income countries is 4.1).

The transition of economic structure has shifted toward the positive direction but still slowly due to the effect of global economic recession. Proportion of economic structure has not reached the targets. There has not been a link between the transition of economic structure and the transition of labour structure from agriculture sector to industry and service sectors. In terms of local structure, the local structure has been considered to develop in difficult areas. But due to the differences of development ability among regions, there have been large differences in the level of development, infrastructure and living standards among regions. There has been also an increasing gap between rich and poor among regions.

Labour productivity has been lower than other countries in the region. National competitive ability has been slowly improved. According to the World Economic Forum, Vietnam's national competitive ability ranked 81/117 in 2005, increasing to 75/133 in 2009. In comparison with other nations, Vietnam ranked lower than Thailand, China and Indonesia which were 40, 34 and 14 levels higher than Vietnam, respectively.

Though national finance and financial scale have been improved but financial security has not really solid. The balances of monetary, credit, import - export and payments have been unstable. There have been still many factors that may be able to cause high inflation.

Efficiency on using investment and development capital has not been high. The incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR) in the period 2001-2008 was 5.62. The inefficient investment, long-time construction have been slowly resolved.

2. There have been developing steps in infrastructures but still slowly, they have not been comprehensive and have not satisfied requirements for development, even being obstacles for development

Transportation networks have not been completed and the quality has been low. Lack of highways, high speed railways, seaports and modern airports. By the end of 2008, there were only 41% of roads in the country which were asphalted or cemented. Quality of roads has been very low and fallen behind. Seaports' capacity have not been able to service ships with high loading capacity. Many airports have not been able to service airplanes at night or under bad weather conditions.

Electric sources and transmission system have not met the needs for production activities and people's daily consumption. Power generation per capital in Vietnam is at 692.5Kwh, lower than that of many nations in the world.

Irrigation system has not been interlinked. The management of the system has been weak. The efficiency has not been high. Many irrigation works are very old. Irrigation infrastructure has not met the requirements for multiple-target using and exploiting.

Post and telecommunication infrastructure at remote areas has been limited. The expansion of information and telecommunication infrastructures to rural areas, especially mountain and remote areas has been still slow. The areas covered by mobile telephone and internet have been still low.

Urban infrastructure, especially roads, water supply, and sewerage, has not been sufficient, interlinked and has been low quality and overloading. This is one of factors that hinder the development.

3. There still have been limitations in the institutions for socialist-oriented market economy

Making and completing the institutions for the socialist-oriented market economy have been slow and have not met the requirement for economic development and international integration. Legal system, policy mechanism have not been interlinked and consistent. Environment for business has not really been equal and clear. Production capacity has not been promoted strongly. Operating efficiency of state-run companies have been still low and the equitisation process has been slow. Co-operative and other kinds of cooperation have developed slowly and have not changed in quality.

The establishment of markets has been slow and not interlinked. There have been limitations in labour market. Science market has been still small.

4. The quality of human resources has not significantly improved; science and technology has still felt behind; there have been still limitations in job generation, hunger eradication and poverty reduction and health care

Quality of education has been still low compared to the requirements for the development of the country. Education and training has not really linked to employment. The shortage in the number of jobs has not been solved while there has been unbalance in labour supply and demand due to lack of skilled labour.

Science and technology have not developed corresponding with their potentials and still been backward compared with some countries in the region. Applications of science and technology in socio-economic development have been still limited and have not maximized the strengths of science and technology to improve the competitiveness of the economy.

Hunger eradication and poverty reduction have achieved remarkable results, but the re-poor issue in some disadvantaged areas has tended to increase. The quality of health care, especially at the grassroots level, has been still low. There still have been overload situations at central hospitals. Food hygiene and safety have not been guaranteed...

5. There have been limitations in protecting resources and environments

Awareness of environmental protection and sustainable development at all levels, sectors and people's is incomplete. Environmental pollution occurs commonly in industrial parks, villages; urban areas with high population density... are unresolved. These caused bad effects on people's health. Environment is continued to be downgraded rapidly, while the natural disasters and the global climate change are increasing rapidly. All make the pressure to protect the environment and sustainable development. Checking and monitoring activities on natural resources and environment system has not been implemented as a whole. There hasn't strictly financial punishment to handle violations in natural resources and environment.

6. Organisation structure and state governance have been weak in some areas

Organisation structures, functions, tasks of the administrative system have been overlapped and cooperation among organisations have not been effective. Public servants' quality has not met the requirement for making institutions, master-plans, plans, forecasts, economic analysis. Many urgent matters have not been addressed timely. Public administrative reform has been slow. Administrative procedures have still bothered people. Bureaucracy, corruption, waste have been still serious and have not been prevented.

7. There have been weaknesses in national defence, security and foreign relations

The implementation of nation's sovereignty and sovereignty over East Sea has been difficult. There have been still potential factors that may affect the political and social stability in some places. There have been difficulties in the development of national defence economic zones.

Foreign relations have not been really active. Policies for foreign relations have not been adjusted quickly enough accordingly to new situations.

Reasons of these above limits are:

(1) Objective reasons: the large unanticipated impact from the outside, especially the fluctuations and the impact of financial crisis and global economic recession; natural disasters and occurred diseases have affected to the development of the economy.

(2) Directed subjective reasons:

Perception and knowledge about socialist-oriented market economic institutions have been still limited, inconsistent and slowly innovated. Theory has not been corresponding with practice. System of legal documents has not completed. Policy guiding has not been inter-linked and flexible to the market change.

The implement measures have not been specific and resolute. Especially, fiscal policy and monetary policy have not been inter-linked and have not been catching up with specific situation. Market and pricing management, supply and demand regulation of some essential goods for production and people's lives have not been timely, uniformity and efficient.

Many policies and measures were proposed accurately but the inspection, monitoring, evaluation and adjustment of these policies have been often overlooked, halfway, lacking mechanism and sanction process that lead to the efficiency and effectiveness of policies have not been high.

Economic forecasting have been still weak, especially forecasting of the market and prices. There have been limitations and weaknesses in the management of state agencies at all levels, especially in the collecting and updating information and analysis.

Socialization has been carried out slowly. Policies for encouraging socialization have been slowly innovated. There have been lack of clear, transparent mechanisms to encourage investors to invest in the social sectors.

B. RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION IN KEY SECTORS.

I. Economic growth

1. Production and business development

Overcoming many difficulties, challenges, natural calamity, epidemic diseases, etc., *agriculture* increased at a quite rapid speed in period 2006-2010. The production value of agriculture, forestry and fishery was at high level. On the average, it has increased 4.85% for five years, higher than the planned target of 4.5%. The average growth rate of added value in agriculture, forestry and fishery was 3.35% for five years, higher than the planned target of 3-3.2%.

Stable growth of agriculture, especially in food production, has guaranteed national food security and provided important conditions for economic development, stabilizing the society and enhancing living standards. It has also created market for consuming products of industry and service sectors that contributed to the development of these sectors,

especially when the export markets were reduced and export prices were fallen.

Rural economy and rural living standards have been improved. Focused investment on rural infrastructure; investment for developing new varieties which have high productivity and quality; increased industrial parks, craft villages, etc. have positively affected on the development of production, job generation, hunger elimination and poverty reduction.

Production value and growth rate in *industrial production and construction sectors* achieved highest results in 2006-2007. In this period, industrial products developed more and more diversified and plentiful in variety, quality of products have been improved, competitive capacity has been enhanced step by step, supply and demand of economy are ensured, domestic market has been held fast and export market has been expanded². However, in this period industry has still developed extensively, mainly in doing outwork and assembling; manufacture some products that have not satisfied needs of domestic consumption³.

This sector has the most drastic effect of global finance crisis and economy depression, so that the growth rate of the sector has slowed down since end of 2007, it was even sometimes reduced dramatically⁴. However, industrial and construction production has recovered quickly since midyear 2009. The rate of industrial products value is estimated to

² Industrial products export value increased highly in period 2006-2010, there are more industrial products had export value over 1 billion USD per year (plastic products, wood products, electronic and computer components, electric wire and cable, mechanical products, etc.). Density of exported industrial products is near to 80% total export value of whole country.

³ Leaf steel, produced steel, synthetic fibre, plastic, Ure nitrogenous fertilizer, DAP nitrogenous fertilizer, paper ect.

⁴ The contruction sector growth rate 2008: -0.4%, the industrial and contruction sector growth rate 2008 reached 6.1%; 2009 estimated rate is 5.5%, in comparison with 2007 was 10.2%.

increase by 12% in 2010, the added value of industrial and construction sector reach 7% as estimated. But, because of great reduction in 2008 and 2009, the average growth rate of this sector is about 7.8%; growth rate of industrial production value is 13.3%, not reach planned target.

There has been stable growth in *service sector*. In spite of common effect of global finance crisis and economy depression, trade activity and inland service had a lot of good results, because the policy aiming to stimulate investment and consumption has been implemented. On average, the growth rate of total retailed goods and social consumption service reached 24.9% for five years, higher the planned target. The added value of this sector on average is 7.73%, as in the five-year SEDP.

In transport sector, road transport still predominates and maintains the growth rate of 8-10% per annual. Railway transport has limited, in spite of raise of needs but traffic capacity of main railway as South-North, Hanoi - Lao Cai has not made good use of competitive advantage of huge quantity and long distance. Aviation sector's means have been invested to be improved, supplemented with medium- and long-range new modern aero plane. Airline has expanded not only long range but also flying frequency. International airport system has been established and expected to build transport and transited centers for passengers and goods in the region⁵. Waterway transport has not changed significantly because investment projects on large scale are still in warm-up step. Maritime transport, it is estimated that seaport system will be built in areas of country by 2010; important seaports will be built in three key

⁵ Circulated passengers of aviation is estimated to reach 79,336 million HK.Km for five years 2006-2010, increase on average 10.55%/year, in which transported passengers reached 48.92 million people, increase on average 12.25% per year.

economic regions; and then starting to build deep-water seaport system and international transshipment seaport, to develop seaport system that has an important location of area. The volume of transported goods increased 9.3% per annual on average for five years (against 9.4% in planned target). The circulated goods increased 11% on average for five years, higher than the plan. The volume of transported passengers increased 9.6% on average, reached 98% of the plan. The circulated passengers increased 11.8% on average, reached the plan.

Material and technical facilities have been able to receive millions of international and domestic passengers. Tourism means have been going to be modernized, so that tourism revenue raised quickly, reached 23.8% per annual on average that is a high increasing level in comparison with other regional and international tourism country.

Postal services and telecommunications have rapidly developed for five years. Demand for postal and telecommunications services has been more and more developing. The network of telecommunications has been upgraded, modernized; its cost has been adjusted suitably, satisfied of user's demand. There have been telephones in all communes by 2006. Internet users are estimated to increase by 15.2 million ones for five year 2006-2010, increase 44.2% per annual on average, density of internet users is estimated 20 out of 100 people by 2010, over the five year planned target - that is 12.6 users per 100 people. The proportion of Internet users will be 30% of the population by 2010.

2. Economic structure transformation

Economic structure transformation in the orientation of industrialization and modernization in period 2006-2010 is taken into continuously consideration. However, the economic structure

transformation of sectors, fields, areas, sectors are still slow, far from planned targets.

Sectoral economic structure shifted in the orientation of reducing gradually the contribution proportion on GDP of State sector, while has trend to increase contribution proportion of Non-state sector, especially private sector and FDI sector⁶.

GDP structure in economic sectors in two years 2006-2007 shifted in the positive direction, but it is slow against the planned target. Since 2008, because of decline of industry and services growth rate, the shift of sectors structure has been tended to slow down in comparison with 2005⁷. Industry and construction structure in estimate will reach 40.3% in 2010 against the planned target that is 43-44%; agriculture, forestry and fishery structure is 19.9% in estimate against the planned target that is 15-16%; services structure will reach 39.79% against 40-41% as in the planned target.

The shift in internal structure of sectors has been concerned. In industry branch, production structure of exploiting, processing and electric-water industries were adjusted in the positive direction: production value of exploiting industry has been reduced for years⁸; processing industry increased 19% per annual on average in period 2006-2008. Mining industry occupied 5.5%; electric, gas, water industry occupied 5.4%; processing industry was 89.1% by 2008. The economic

⁶ Proportion of State sector in GDP 2006: 37.39%; 2007: 35.93%, 2008: 34.35%; while private sector 2006: 9.41%, 2007: 10.18%, 2008: 10.81%; FDI sector 2006: 16.98%, 2007: 17.96%, 2008: 18.68%.

⁷ Agriculture, forestry and fishery structure in GDP 2005: 20.9%, 2006 reduced 20.4%, 2007 reduced 20.3%, 2008 increased 22.1%; Industry and construction sector 2005: 41%, 2006 increased 41.54%, 2007: 41.48%, 2008 reduced 39.7%; service sector 2005: 38.1%, 2006: 38.06%, 2007: 38.18%, 2008: 38.2%.

⁸ 2006 reduced 1.4%; 2007 reduced 1.9%; 2008 reduce 2.4%.

structure of industry branch shifted in the direction of reducing gradually proportion of State industry, increase quickly proportion of Non-state industry and proportion of FDI industry. However, beside positive signs, supplementary industry has not developed, processing industry in agriculture, forestry, fishery has not been associated with the development of material areas. Export industry branch, mainly outwork for foreign, as garment, leather shoes; etc. domestic added value is very low.

Labour structure in sectors has positive shift, gained the planned target. The labour proportion of agriculture, forestry and fishery is estimated to decrease from 57.1% in 2005 to 50% in 2010; industry and construction is 23% on estimate in 2010 against 18.2% in 2005; services increase 27% against 24.5% in 2005.

Regional economic structure has shifted in the direction of exploiting, upholding potentials, strength of each region and enhancing investment to develop more quickly than the previous stage. All the regions have reached at and above the planned target in terms of GDP per capita and poverty reduction rate. Southeastern region and Red river Delta, including Southern key economic region and Northern key economic region, have upheld as motive force to promote other regions in development, make great income source for State budget. GDP contribution of these two regions always occupy about 58-60% GDP of whole country and about 65-70% total income state budget of whole country.

In each region, economic structure shifted in the direction of reducing agriculture proportion, increasing industry and services proportions. However, in some regions such as Northern key economic region, services proportion of economic structure shifted slightly,

because services growth rate only increased approximately economic growth rate of the region. Development of services region, especially high-quality services, was not balanced; this affected to modernization process of economic structure. In addition, because developing capacity of regions is relatively different from each other, hence there is great difference between regions in development standard, infrastructure and living standards; and rich-poor gap between regions tends to expand. Although the Southeastern region has high economic growth rate, its proportion of GDP still concentrates on some provinces and urban areas, especially on Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai, Baria- Vung Tau. The other provinces, development level are still low, it makes the high gap on GDP per capita between these provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, Baria- Vung Tau (over three times). In the Red river delta region, southern provinces of the region are still difficult and less developing than Northern provinces of the region (Northern key economic region). These issues are latent risk to cause seriously social problems, especially emigrant and housing problem at big urban.

3. Import - Export

After two years joining WTO, with strong policy of promoting export, expanding traditional market and new potential market, also thank to raising price of many key commodities, export value rate of goods was always higher than the average planned target in period 2006-2008. In 2009, because of effect of global economy depression, exported goods price decreased greatly against 2008, total export turnover for five years still is estimated to reach 56.5 million USD, equivalent to 90.1% - the record level in 2008. Total export turnover rate for five years is estimated to be 13.8% per annual on average, do not reach the planned target. However, export turnover will be 270.2 billion USD in five year

2006-2010, over the planned target that is 258.7 billion USD. Export turnover per capita is estimated to reach 712.6 USD/person in 2010, against the planned target that is 770-780 USD/person.

In term of commodity structure, there are 14 exported commodities attained export turnover over one billion USD⁹; Vietnam has maintained to be one of top-ranking countries for exporting agriculture product commodities, as rice, coffee, pepper etc. In term of export market, reduce gradually proportion exported goods on Europe market and Northern America. However, the shift of exported goods structure is slow. The proportion of material, unprocessed agriculture product export is still high; new industry commodities export mainly outwork, assembly base on imported materials, accessories, equipment.

Total import turnover of goods is estimated to achieve 334.3 billion USD for five year 2006-2010, average increase about 15.7% per annual, against the planned target is 14.7%. Goods import is basically to ensure effect for developing produce and renew technology; approaching new, modern technology especially which are imported from resource technology countries; boost up the improvement of goods quality and competitiveness, provide life necessities and meet the requirements of export. Imported goods structure has been transformed in the orientation of a higher proportion of machinery, equipment and components, a lower proportion of materials and fuels. Goods mainly imported from Asia in the previous time, now many goods are imported from Europe and America.

⁹ Crude oil, fishery, rice, coal, garment, shoe leather, electric and electric components, wood products, etc

However, because import demand is higher than export need at absolute scale and growth rate hence surplus import is high. Surplus import is estimated to be 64.1 billion USD in five year 2006-2010, is 23.7% total export turnover, more double than the planned target is 11%. Surplus import is high, hence increase deficit of current account balance, the foreign currency balance and the international balance of payments.

4. Finance, monetary, prices

a) Income and expenditure of State budget

Finance market policies and management mechanism have been completed in the principle of justice, unification and comprehensive; ensure that have advantage environment, promote to develop production and trade. Taxation policy has been adjusted in the orientation of decreasing gradually and stably tax rate, expanding taxpayer objects, regulating logically income.

Financial distribution policy has been renovated to combine State sources with other sources to promote development and transformation economic structure; increase investment budget for human resources development and cultural, social sectors; ensure human resources for State management and national defense, security. Hence, income and expenditure of State budget have quite high result in period 2006-2010. Since end of 2007, because of rising price and inflation to decline production, Government adopted many policies due to dispense, reduce, and stretch tax for enterprises invested production and business. However, the mobilization ratio of State budget to GDP has been reached a high level in period 2006-2010, is estimated to make up 27.7% on the average for five years, much higher than the planned target (21-22% GDP); in which the average mobilization ratio from tax and fees reached over 26% GDP for five years 2006-2010, higher than the

planned objective 20-21% GDP. Total budget revenue is over 69.7% for 5 years 2006-2010, increases 16.2% per annual on the average. Budget revenue size in 2010 increases more than double than that in 2005.

Budget expenditure scale in 2010 is 2.2 time higher than that in 2005. The average ratio of expenditure State budget of GDP is over 30% in the period 2006-2010. That ensured to increase expenditure for important sectors following Party, National assembly resolutions, as education and training (20% total expenditure State budget), science and technology reach 2%, and environment protection makes up over 1% total expenditure State budget.

The average of State budget deficit is about 5.7% GDP for five years. State budget deficit was under 5% GDP in there years 2006-2008. To decrease effects of global economic depression in 2009, 2010; increased investment from State budget and implementation social security policies, State budget deficit raised against previous years (about 6.9% in 2009 and 6.2% in 2010).

National finance security has being enhanced, maintained outstanding debts of government, outstanding foreign debts against GDP is a safe level: government outstanding debts is estimated to be about 42% GDP by the end of 2009, external indebtedness is about 39% GDP in estimate, it is in allowed safe security.

b) Monetary, credit and balance of payments

Monetary policy is operated flexibility in the orientation of market principles, helped positively to control inflation, promote economic development, stabilize macro economy and social security. Total payments means on the average increases about 29.8% in the period 2006-2010, total mobilization capital increase about 31.1% on the

average, in which mobilization capital rate in VND is much higher than that in foreign currency; outstanding loans of economy is 32% in period 2006-2010, in comparison with 18-20% per annual of the planned objective. The ratio of medium term and long term credit to total outstanding debts is lower than economy investment demands, 40% in estimate. Implementing credit policy more equally between economic sectors, the proportion of outstanding loans of State enterprises is slow gradually, expanding to loan to non State sectors, supporting to loan medium and small enterprises.

Trade bank system has been developed not only quantity but also quality. Almost all trade organizations increase assets in high level and ensure business activity security, ratio of the least capital security of most banks is over 8%. Monetary market is stability, interest rate and exchange rate changed but they are controlled and suitable with balance of macro economy, ratio of bad debts of the whole bank system reduce gradually, fewer than 3% total credit outstanding debts in estimate. Banks have been used new technology as a right means to enhance efficiency of operation and management. International standards and general rules about bank activity are applied to expand supply of convenient services for economy.

Balance of payments have been always in surplus at high level in the period 2006-2008, due to considerable increase in FDI and FII and export. However, by 2009, balance of trade has trended to deficit, hence balance of payments is estimated to be deficit 8.8 billion USD; and deficit 1.3 billion USD in 2010. It is also estimated that current balance is about 30 billion USD in 5 years.

Stock market activities developed quickly in first years of the plan, but have not stability; stock price index has shifted irregularly. There is

much number of registered enterprises, enterprise scale is small, but in sometimes capitalization level is too high, that did not show the real value of enterprises. Total capitalization of stock market in organization reach 28% GDP in estimated by 2010, over the planned objectives.

c) Prices and inflation

Because of effects of international price market and loosened management of monetary policy for many years, domestic price increased quite high by the end of 2007.

Consumption price index increased 12.6% in 2007 and raised 19.89% in 2008, it has been the highest level from 1992 to now. In this situation, grasping Central Resolution 9, Section X thoroughly, Government directed timely to implement many comprehensive solutions to dominate inflation and stabilize macro economy. Market price situation is stability gradually, consumption price index is under 6.52% in estimate in 2009 and about 7% in 2010.

5. Mobilizing capital sources for developing investment and added capacity of the economy

Although there is affected by global financial crisis and economy depression, but the mobilization of developing investment capital is still quite high in the period 2006-2010; mobilizing about 3,073.8 thousand billion VND for five years 2006-2010, more 2.5 times than that in period 2001-2005 and increase 14.8% against the planned objective, in which domestic capital is 67%, oversea capital is 33% (the planned target are 65% and 35% respectively). The ratio of investment capital mobilization of the whole society in comparison with GDP on average 5 years 2006-2010 is estimated to be 42.9%, over the planned target is 40%. In details:

Investment capital from Stage budget is about 647 thousand billion VND in estimate, over 20.1% against the planned objective for five year 2006-2010, makes up 20% total social investment capital. This capital prioritize concentrated on infrastructure projects transport, irrigation, education, health, important objective programs, it has helped to improve infrastructure system, created premise to promote development and economic structure transformation, ensured social security, hunger eradication and poverty reduction, enhanced and improved material and spiritual life of people.

Government bond capital is 136.6 thousand billion VND in estimate for five years, makes up 4.4% total social investment capital. This capital is invested concentrative in sites of transport, irrigation, school solidification; supplemented capital for investing to enhance suburban district hospital line from 2008, and for investing student hostels from 2009.

Investment credit capital and policy credit capital are estimated to perform about 195.7 thousand billion VND for five years, making up 6.4% total social investment capital, reached 78.6% the planned target. This capital has been supplemented to help to promote economic structure transformation in the orientation of industrialization, modernization; help positively to implement hunger eradication and poverty reduction objectives, ensure social security at once.

Investment from Stage enterprise sector is 291.2 thousand billion VND in estimate for five years, makes up 9.5% total social investment capital, reaches 72% the plan. Stage companies and corporations have a key role in investment to develop quickly the implementation progress rate main sites of development sectors, fields that need key role, guiding

motive force of State economy, enhance investment efficiency to help to implement general objectives of country.

Investment capital of private enterprises and inhabitants have increased quickly and have more and more important role in investing to develop society, are estimated to carry out about 1,092.2 thousand billion VND for five years, make up 35.5% total social investment capital and have more and more important role for developing country economy.

It is remarkable in 2008-2009 that in background of global finance crisis and economy depression but FDI attraction still has high result. Total new and added of registered capital reach 150 billion USD in estimate for general five years 2006-2010, it is nearly as 2.7 times as ones in the plan, and higher 7 times than that in the period 2001-2005; in which its rate in 2006-2007 was 1.7 time higher than previous years, the rate in 2008 was 3.4 time higher than that in 2007 (about 71.7 billion USD). It is estimated to implement about 658.5 thousand billion VND in five years, more 1.4 times than the plan. Including the portion of domestic contribution, implement about over 45 billion USD in estimate in five years, exceed 77% the planned target.

In the background of reducing ODA source for developing countries and have not reached the committed target, whereas the demand of ODA of developing countries is great high, Vietnam has still gotten advocatory and strongly commitment of international donors. Attracting and mobilizing ODA capital have gotten quite high target. Committed ODA capital of donors increase continuously over the years. Total committed ODA capital is over 31 billion USD in estimate in

period 2006-2010, exceed the planned target is 19-21 billion USD¹⁰, in which signed international treaties with total value reaching 21.6 billion USD approximately, exceed the planned target (USD12.35-15.75 billion); disbursement reaches 13 billion USD in estimate, exceeded 8.4% compared to the target. ODA capital structure is suitable with the proposed structure of using ODA capital in the period 2006-2010, in which committed ODA in energy and industry sectors, transport, postal and telecommunications, supply and drainage water and urban exceed the planned targets.

With the results on mobilization developing investment capital above, the expectation of added capacity of economy in the period 2006-2010 as following: electricity capacity increases 10,378 MW; coal: 7.9 million tons; fertilizer: 610 thousand tons; grip steel: 2.6 million tons; cement: 19.7 million tons; irrigation capacity and water resource: 600 thousand ha; added drainage water capacity: 250 thousand ha; area of new artificial forest: 330 thousand ha (2006-2008).

Infrastructures have been developed. In 2006-2008, national road (new building and enhancement): 6,327 km; province road: 147,259 km; new building railway: 12 km; passing capacity of seaports: 17 million tons; passing capacity of river ports: 24.8 million tons; passing capacity of airports: 16 million passengers; etc. A number of projects has been built and proved their efficiency. The system of national urban has developed at high growth rate.

Beside the positive results, using of investment capital sources to develop in the period 2006-2010 still has constrained. Infrastructure

¹⁰ The project of mobilizing and using Official Development Assistance (ODA) during the period of 2006-2010 is issued by the Prime Minister at Decree numbered 290/2006/QĐ-TTg, 29th January 2006.

system has been out of date in comparison with many courtiers in area and has not satisfied demands to develop economy. Transport system, infrastructure for education, health, society, physical exercise, sport, etc. are lack, incomprehensive, low quality. Using effect of investment sources is not high, especially in State sector investment. Lack of absorbing capital sources and exciting ability, progress rate of building and disbursement has not satisfied proposed demands.

6. Development of enterprise forms and renovating State enterprise

Enterprises in our country are unprecedented development in the period of 2006-2010. Total of registered enterprises in economy is estimated to reach 547,100 by 2010.

Privately owned enterprises that registered to establish have been increased highly, reached 339 thousand enterprises for five years 2006-2010, exceed 9.2% the plan and more double than that in the pervious five years plan¹¹, there are 67.8 thousand enterprises per annual on average that be established, the average rate reach 18% per annual. Total registered capital of privately owned enterprises that established in period 2006-2010 is 1.990 thousand billion VND, nearly as 6 times as that in period 2010-2005¹². In the registered enterprise forms, join stock company makes up 24%, limited company makes up 41%. Diversified possessive company form is emerging to predominate and promoting preeminence in enterprises in our country.

Positive development of enterprise has helped to make jobs, reduce unemployment rate, help to stabilize economy, politics and society. However, weakness and shortcoming of technology standard,

¹¹ The number of new registered enterprises during the period of 2001-2005 is 160.7 thousands

¹² The total capital of new registered private firms in the period of 2001-2005 is 321.2 thousands VND

small production scale, backward technology, mobilization and collection capital ability is low, weakness on management, do not attract high skill labour etc. Hence competition ability and developing capacity of this section have not satisfied proposed demands. Linkage, cooperation in business of enterprises are low, so it is hard to make collective power of this whole economic section based on developing comparable advantage of each units.

Rearrangement, equitisation of State enterprises has been implemented in the orientation of market principles, public, transparency, reduced loss of State capital and assets in the period 2006-2010. The number of State enterprises that changed ownership is estimated to reach 6,656 companies in this period; in which equitisation is 4,000 companies in estimate. However, situation of renovation, rearrangement, equalization of State enterprises is implemented slowly; number of rearranged, changed and equalized companies is mainly concentrated in 2006, from 2007 to now this situation has tended to slow.

Consolidations of organization model of head of companies, large scale State companies and piloting State economic corporation have been noticed. Change to model of parent company and subsidiary company to make new management organization model initially that is suitable with market mechanism; diversify the form of company and ownership; create conditions to maximum, concentrating to develop, assembling capital and profit of company. However, almost all corporations, head of companies have not used advantage and power of large scale company; the growth rate has not been corresponding with State investment; some economic corporations, State head of companies have not concentrated investment on main tasks, it diverts sources and reduces investing effect.

Corporation economy with the core of co-operative has positive helps to develop economy especially in agriculture and developing rural economy. Corporation economy attracted about 11 million members in period 2006-2008, made up over 24% total country labour; contributed 6.02% to 6.53% GDP (excluding contribution of members' economy). Corporation economy also has positive helps to increase revenue and create jobs for members and workers; eliminating hunger and reducing poverty etc. However, because legal regulations for this section have not completed, not closed with real, not met needs, benefit of members; production scale is small, low of effect and weakness in management in many years; management standard, operation capacity of almost key staffs is insufficient, lack of specialist skill knowledge; etc. Some co-operatives only exist in nominal, contribution of this economy region on GDP has trended to reduce gradually in last years; annual growth rate of this region is low, is not as half as economy growth rate.

FDI enterprise region, have much contribution to develop economy; this is an important source to get industrialization and modernization target of country. Committed and disbursement capital have increased highly continuously, this capital has contributed to renew high technology and increase export turnover. In addition, FDI enterprise region also attract more and more labour. However, progress rate of implementation and disbursement is still slow in competitive with committed capital. In some cases, there is a phenomenon of high committed disbursement capital to keep land.

II. EDUCATION AND TRAINING, TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE.

1. Education and training

Quality of education and training at grades and training standard has transformed. Training and improvement of teacher staff at grades have been specially invested. Professional criteria of teacher staff at grades and training standard have been built for evaluating and fostering teachers. Renewing content, program, education and training method is concentrated continuously¹³. High quality schools have been shaped in many provinces. Education method of school has been renovated initially in the orientation of developing dynamic, proactive and active of learners. Many universities have taught following international advanced programs¹⁴. Educational quality management has been considered. Professional organizations have been shaped to be responsible for evaluating and verifying quality¹⁵.

Education in remote regions, difficult socio-economic regions, ethnic areas has been considered more and more. Study opportunities for girls, ethnic children, children in poor families, disable children, and children in difficult circumstances have been expanded. Many policies have been implemented to support apprentice, college and university student who have difficult circumstances¹⁶.

¹³ Finish the innovation of teaching programs, textbooks from 1 to 12 class, the program of training book of class 12 applied widely in the nation from school 2008-2009.

¹⁴ By July, 2008 there are 24 advanced international training programs implementing at 17 universities by English.

¹⁵ Besides Examining and quality evaluating Bureau developed on August, 2004, there are 55 examining and quality evaluating rooms at 63 Education and Training Departments (87%), 55 offices responsible for education quality established at universities and colleges. By July, 2008, there are 114/163 self evaluated universities (70%), in which there are 40 universities evaluating from outside.

¹⁶ Reducing and exempting school fees, granting scholarships, supporting with paper and notebooks, providing and lending textbooks, and issuing other policies to support the majority of children in

Socializing education and training has got some results on mobilizing sources to building school infrastructure, investing expanded schools, contributed expense for education in many different forms. State budget to invest education has increased continuously from 15.5% in 2001 to 20% in 2007 and maintained this rate in remaining years of 2006-2010. Mobilizing contribution of inhabitants, enterprises, politic-socio organizations and foreign investment in education and training at the same time.

Number of non State owned institutions, also number of pupils, students are trained at these institutions are developing quickly¹⁷. Number of pupils, students are studying at non State owned institutions are increased¹⁸. Abolished “white commune” about pre-school education in basically; primary school is in all of communes or linking communes, secondary school is in all suburban district. Vocational training schools are established in almost all large inhabitant areas, regions, provinces¹⁹. University and college network²⁰ are expanded, many non State owned institutions are established to assert that socializing has important results.

In general, targets of education and training have reached initial results. It is estimated that 63/63 province, cities under the Central will

families of policy area and ethnic minorities so that they have opportunities to study firstly at popularized levels as well as to limit the number of ethnic minorities’ students who drop out of schools.

¹⁷ In school year 2007-2008, the whole country had 6.000 non-public preschools, making up 51,6% of the total number of preschools; 64 non-public colleges, universities, making up 17,3%.

¹⁸ In school year 2007-2008, the rate of pupils and students learning in non-public school was 15,6% (in 2000 this rate was 11,8%), in which the rate of school children was 9%; the rate of professional training schools’ students was 18,2%; the rate of vocational trained students was 31,2%; the rate of college-and-university students was 11,8%.

¹⁹ By March 2009 the country has had 2.270 vocational training institutes: 93 vocational colleges, 245 professional training schools, 757 vocational centers and more than one thousand manufacture, business and services units in which vocational training is carried out.

²⁰ By July 2008 the total number of colleges and universities in the whole country has been 369, in which there have been 52 non-public colleges and universities.

reach education generalization in secondary school by 2010, attained the five year planned target. New engagement on average of college and university increase 16.3% per annual in period 2006-2010, the target is 10.3% per annum. Professional and vocational training task gets quite results, number of new engagement increase continuously, the average of new engagement in professional intermediate institutions increase 13.6% per annual in this period, not met the planned target of 14.7% per annual. New engagement to vocational training was about 7.7 million people in 2006-2010, exceeded the planed target. Quality of graduated pupils from vocational training schools is satisfying requirements of labour market steps by steps. After graduation, about 80% pupils find correct works on profession training, in which schools in postal and telecommunications, oil and gas reach as equal standard as area and international schools, can replace foreign labour. The rate of working labour who trained increase quite high, reach 40% total of working labour in economy in 2010, reached the planned target.

Beside the positive results, education and training have many limitations and weaknesses. National education system have not comprehensive, lack of linking between grades and training levels. Education content (program, books) has also insufficient, heavy on time amount and many contents have practical really. Physical facilities of education and training are poor, backward in general against with courtiers in areas, especially in remote, difficult socio-economic, ethnic areas. Education quality is lower than requirement to develop country. Education and training have not closed between training and using labour. Vocational training activities have not met demand of labour market; have not mobilized enterprises, industrial zones, trade village to join vocational training. The proportion of short term and primary

training of vocation (under 3 months) makes up over 80%, hence it is impossible to supply high skill labour.

2. The development of science and technology

The legal documents institutionalized following the Party and State policy related to science and technology have been developed and promulgated. These documents have helped to build advantageous and comprehensive legal environment for science and technology activities. They have also promoted to solve present urgent issues related to determine and develop science and technology mission.

Science agencies have been invested continuously to strengthen material facilities and technology, in which priority to invest in key laboratories²¹.

Science and technology research activities have developed, contributing to promote increasing productivity, goods and services quality, increasing export turnover and growth of main sectors and industries, such as: industry, agriculture, informatics, telecommunications, transportation, construction, health, finance and banking. State main mission related to science and technology is implemented through 13 State main programs of science and technology with hundreds of specific targets in many sectors²². The program of building models for technological application and transfer to serve socio-economic development in rural and mountain areas in almost of provinces and cities is developed and implemented. The government

²¹ There are 16 national key laboratories which are finished. Ho Chi Minh city's hi-tech zone has been concentrated to enhance the progress; building of Hoa Lac's hi-tech zone started from 2009 have made positive change.

²² Social development management during the innovation process; the economic development matter in Viet Nam forward 2020; research and develop information technology, biotechnology, automation technology,...

decree numbered 119/1999/ND-CP about supporting for enterprises in technological research and innovation, the program of supporting and developing knowledge asset of enterprise are executed effectively. The application and development of information technology is being carried out broadly and related to almost of social and economic activities, both in state administrative zone, public service and social and political organizations.

Promoting investment in technological innovation, applying technical standard harmonized with international regulation, the systems of advanced quality management and developing knowledge assets helped many enterprises strengthen investment effectiveness, decrease cost, increase productivity, quality and competitiveness of products and service²³.

The technological market have been opened and developed. The activities of technology and equipment markets have been implemented in order and discipline and have broader impact in society²⁴. Not only limited at technology and equipment marts, technological transaction products; the activities of exchanging, buying and selling technology but also widen annually fairs, exhibition of different sectors and industries in the economy. However, the technological market has just been formed so the impact has been still limited.

²³ During the period of 2006-2010, the target of the Program of building models for application and transfer to serve socio-economic development in rural and mountain areas, the state decree numbered 119/1999/ND-CP, 19th August, 1999 about assisting enterprises in technological research and innovation were carried out.

²⁴ Three term of national Techmart and more than 25 technology and equipment marts at the level of region and province/city were organized successfully. The electronic transaction floor has been implemented in Ho Chi Minh city, Ha Noi, Dong Nai, Hai Phong, attracting the participation of many foreign and domestic technological investors.

Besides the achievement, the science and technology activities have much inadequate, especially in launching and implementing process. The quality of science researching results have not been high in general, many research themes have been selected, implemented and evaluated properly, so many researching results have not been applied in production and social life; many models of the Program using advanced technology in rural and mountain areas have significant results, but they still have not been widely applied. The attention level of investing in innovation of technology at enterprises has been till low compared with other countries in the region and in the world, leading to that acquiring and applying science and technology into socio-economic development process have still limited. The investing capital for science and technology activities based mainly on stable budget, there has not suitable mechanism and policy to mobilize social resources to invest in developing science and technology. Researchers and scientists working at science researching agencies are not proportionally, not enough, high ages and not made more conditions to bring new blood in staffs. The policy of using science and technology staffs has been efficient.

III. SOCIAL SECTORS

1. Job generation:

Mechanisms and policies for making environment and condition for labour have been gradually suitable with the development of the market economy and international economic integration²⁵, contributing to promote production, generate more jobs for workers. In this period, labour market has been considered to develop by promoting the network of job-seeking centers following master-plan at 100% provinces, cities

²⁵ Social Insurance Law, Vocational training Law, Law on Vietnamese workers at overseas; Law on revising and supplementing some articles of Labour Code about solving labour dispute and strike...

with 170 centers. Financial crisis and global economic recession impacted on production, job generation, unemployment rate and the transition of labour structure in the last years of the Five-year SEDP 2006-2010. However, due to striking achievements of resolving jobs in 3 years before crisis²⁶, there have 8.1 million jobs been generated in 2006-2010, the unemployment rate in urban areas decreased to 4.6%, reached the planed target.

Labour exporting has been promoted following the direction of maintaining traditional market as well as widening new markets such as Africa and high income markets such as Korea, Japan, America and Europe. During the period 2006-2010, the number of migrant workers and experts was over 406 thousands people, lower than the planed target.

In general, in 5 years, job resolving has not made striking step. More high income jobs have not been generated because of the shortage of skilled labour. Lack of mechanism for linking supply of and demand for labour. Information system and statistics about labour market have been weak, leading to the mismatches between supply of and demand for labour. In rural area, the shortage of jobs has been still serious and there has implicit unemployment, especially in areas of urbanization and changing the purpose of land use.

2. Hunger eradication, poverty reduction and social security

Hunger eradication, poverty reduction and social security in this period have been significantly considered.

²⁶ During the 3 years 2006-2008, small and medium enterprise sector attracted about 1.5-2 million labour; FDI attracted about 260-300 thousands labour; the programs of local socio-economic development, the program of vocational training for young people, change occupation for farmers at areas changing targets of using agriculture land,... attracted about 1.4-1.6 millions participation in working; the program of lending capital from National Job-Generating Fund have generated new jobs and increased additional jobs about 1.1-1.3 million labour.

a) Reducing poor household rate and narrowing the gap between poor and rich

The poverty reduction has been continue to be focused²⁷, programs of poverty reduction have been implemented effectively so far. Hence, since the end of 2005, poor household rate according to 2006 poverty standard (excluding the factor of slippage in prices) has decreased considerably. The rate of poor household was 20.2% (equal to about 3.6 millions poor households) in the end of 2005, declining to under 10% (equal to over 1.7 million poor households) at the end of 2010, reached the planed target. The average rate of poor household in the whole nation has decreased more than 2% annually.

In the 5 years of 2006-2010, nearly 400 thousands poor ethnic minority people have been supported to build houses. About 130 thousands houses have been built to support poor households, in which there were more than 77 thousands houses for households in 62 poor districts as planned. The programs of houses for students, houses for low income people and houses for workers in industrial zones have been carried out strongly in provinces.

Living standards of citizens have been improved significantly in each region and each area. According to the General Statistics Office's survey on household living standards, the average expenditure of a person per month (at current price) increased from 396,800vnd per

²⁷ During the period of 2006-2010, many National targeted programs about poverty reduction and the 135 Program have implemented; and other poverty reduction policies, such as 3.8 million times of poor households borrowing preferential capital; introduce the way to do business for 2 million times of poor people; organize over 35 thousands training classes applying technique; improve and train 94 thousands times of poverty reduction staffs at all levels; grant health security cards for about 43 millions times of poor people, in which 90% of poor people are checked and cared by the cards, meeting 90% of target; assist living houses for about 330 thousands times of poor households;... Coping with high price increasing situation, The Government revised and supplemented many policies which support for poor people and social security policy in 2008 and 2009,...

month in 2004 to 792,500vnd per month in 2008. In the structure of expenditure, the proportion of expenditure for food decreased from 48.5% in 2004 to 47.1% in 2008 while other expenditures increased from 9.4% in 2004 to 11.1% in 2008.

However, since 2008, people's life, especially people in the regions affected directly by natural disaster and the poor, has been impacted negatively by global inflation, natural disaster, flood and epidemic. There has been a decreasing trend in the reducing rate of poverty reduction while the proportion of re-poor households increased. The gaps between poor and rich groups, and among regions have increased significantly. At the end of 2008, the highest proportion of poor households was in the North West at 35.9% and the lowest rate was in the South East at 3.7%, the gap between these two regions was 9.7 times. The proportion of poor households has decreased quickly, but unstably and unevenly among mountain areas and regions often affected by disasters. The poor standard line has not reflected the reality of poor household rate because the price factor has not been taken into account, leading to evaluate poor household proportion inconsistently. The huge difference in income, poor household rate and the level of people come into state policies of regions and ethnic groups, leading to the gap in health index, studying results at all grades,...

b) Supporting people who made contributions to the Country's Protection and Development

Maintaining and widening caring policies for wounded soldiers, families having soldier death in the war and merited people. Mobilizing hundreds of billions VND every year, making additional resource to build and repair houses for merited people, families having soldiers wounded or been dead in the war. In the 3 years 2006-2008, the fund of

“thanks-giving” has mobilized over 560 billion VND; built and gave over 26,500 houses, repaired 42,000 houses of gratitude; there were 45 provinces/cities basically erased houses with leaky roots and temporary houses for merited people; 87% communes in the country implemented well policies for merited people, wounded and death soldiers; 85% of merited families have living level equal or higher than average living level of residential areas.

Implementing a number of subsidising policies for merited people, taking care alone older, orphan children, disabled people and people infected by toxic chemical agent from the war,... The financial level subsidizing for people need social help increases average of nearly 50% compared with old regulation²⁸. The people received social subsidies monthly following the new Decree are estimated about 1.26 million people, additional 720 thousand people compared to 2005. To the end of 2008, about 678 thousand people were received social subsidies regularly, an increase of 1.97 times compared with 2005. At the end of 2008, there were about 3.1 millions of old people, accounted for 40% of old people who received pension and social subsidies; 57% of households having old people have living level equal or higher than the average living level in residential areas; 94% of old people were checked health and treated diseases or received the family care; almost elders considered as poor households have received free health checking and diseases treating; lonely old people with no income or no pension have been received social subsidies.

²⁸ The policies all increase about beneficiary and subsidized level in 2008, 1.93 time higher compared to 2005, help enhancing living standard of people who made contribution to Country's protection and development. Paying timely and fully all regularly preferential subsidises for nearly 1.5 millions people who made contribution for Country's protection and development; paying 1 time subsidies for more than 630 thousands times of people taking part in the war, voluntary youth;...

c) Development of social welfare system

Social welfare system has been paid much more attention in the situation of high price and inflation, natural disasters, drought and flood happening in the whole nation and the frequency increases that made the loss of people and asset. This system assisted to diminish the negative impact of these factors on life and production; guarantee life for citizens, especially for the poor, ethnic minorities, people in mountain and remote areas,...

Health and social insurance continue to develop. The number of people taking part in health insurance has increased gradually over the years. In 2009, it is estimated that there are 39.4 million people participating health insurance, equally 46% of national population; in 2010, it is planned that there are 48.8 million people taking part in, equivalently 56% of national population. Volunteer insurance is executed from 1st August, 2008 and unemployment insurance is applied from 1st January, 2009. In 2009, it is estimated that there are about 2,945 thousand people using volunteer insurance, and in 2010, 4,078 thousand people. It is the result of the effort of social insurance industry in implementing new government policy for labour.

Besides the achievement in insurance industry, there have been several issues in the implementing process. Some results have not met the targets: to the end of 2008, there were 8.5 million people participating compulsory social insurance, accounted for only 70% object of the Law. It is estimated that in 2009, there are 8.9 million people and over 9 million people in 2010. After one year implementing volunteer social insurance, there have been more than 10 thousand people registering to join so far, in which over 80% were people having the time of participating compulsory social insurance, retired and

continue to join volunteer social insurance. Nearly 40% of merited family and belonged to poor and near poor households; over four fifth of labour force have not taken part in social insurance.

3. Population, family planning work and protection, caring health of citizens

a) Population, family planning Work

The decreasing trend of the birth reducing rate has been maintaining. The population growth rate decreased and in 2010, Vietnamese population is estimated about 87 million people, reached the target of fewer than 89 million people, and the population growth rate is 1.14%. However, population and family planning work has got much difficulty and existing problem. In general citizens are not aware of the family model with a little number of children. Birth reducing rate decreases slowly, unstable. In 5 years, most indicators about population and family planning have not reached the targets. The birth rate between economic regions has been still significantly different. The Central Highlands, The Northern West and The Northern Central are regions having high birth rate. The proportion of women having the third children over the total of women having babies every year is still near 20%. There have been significantly variation in population structure. Unbalance of gender at birth has become more seriously. In terms of the quality of population, human physical factors are very low, especially there are 6.3% of population being invalid at different levels; 1.5% of population being mentally deficient, not enough ability to act and support themselves.

b) Health care

Health protection and care reached many important achievements, impacting positively on health index of community. The quality of health

checking and treating in clinics at all levels, especially national and city level, has been improved. Mobilized a large amount of investment capital from private sector and foreign investment to develop and equip modern facilities and means in healthcare. Applied science achievements in diagnosing and treating. Supported non-state healthcare to develop contributing to complete healthcare system from central to local. By 2010, it is estimated to have 1,062 state hospitals (140,000 hospital beds) and 74 non-state hospitals (5,600 hospital beds). Healthcare system at commune level continues to be improved.

Standby health work and epidemic diseases controlling have been implemented effectively. Executing positive standby measure, not let epidemic happen. Develop and maintain early warning system and solve timely epidemic; monitor strongly to discover first infected persons, localize and tackle niduses. Monitoring food safety and hygiene has been strengthened from central to local level, control the poisoned risk following the closed process from farms to eating tables. The coordination of sectors to control international epidemic and imported food good have been enhanced and made positive achievement.

By the year 2010, most of healthcare targets have been expected to reach or exceed as planned. The life expectancy is expected to be 73 years; proportion of malnourished children under 5 years old is 18%, the target is 20%. The rate of fully vaccinated children under 1 year old is expected to exceed 95%; 98% of children were vaccinated to prevent dangerous diseases, which contributes to lowering the mortality of children under 1 and 5 years old to 15‰ and 24‰ respectively, and reach the targets. Maternal mortality is expected to be 68/100,000 live births by 2010, not reached the target. The chances for citizens to access healthcare service have significantly increased. In comparison with the

year 2001, the time that one person taking part in examination and treatment increased from 1.87 to 2.4 in 2008 on average; the number of inpatient treatment increased by 25%; the time for surgery increased over 50%. By 2010, the number of hospital beds per 10,000 people is expected to be 27.5, exceeded the target; 100% of communes have health stations, achieved the plan; 75% of communes have doctors, not reached the target. The proportion of communes reached the national standard in 2010 is 80%, reached the target.

Beside the achievements, the quality and quantity of health service still have not met the needs of health checking and treating. The ability of some health bases at local areas has been low, leading to overloaded situations at central level. The condition for health caring for the poor, people in remote and minority ethnic areas has been difficult. There have been differences in health index among regions, especially the frequency of birth death, nutrition for children and mother health...

4. Cultural and information activities and sport issues

Enhancing the campaign “The whole people unite to build grassroots social life” that is not only eventful and diversified on form but also plentiful and attracting on content, has satisfied demands of coming in for society of people. These activities as library, cinema, artistic performance, art, photography and exhibition have promoted in the orientation of socializing, serving for political requirements, in accordance with guideline, politics, development policy of Party.

Emphasis on conservation and promote traditional culture, culture of ethnic minorities, which make up the rich cultural treasure in Vietnam; attention to restore and promote the traditional festivals; exploitation and protection conservation of cultural value of objects, intangible value of folk, and traditional art in all fields of literature,

poetry, art, fine art, architecture, craft ...; actively participate in the international conventions on cultural heritage, copyright conventions. Implementation of policies in utilize the cultural talents, taking care of the life and the spirit of artists. Recently, some of typical culture relics are recognized as the world cultural heritages, contributed to enhance the position of Vietnam cultural heritage in the international area. In the five years 2006-2010, many national relics of architectural art, famous landscapes and historical relics in the country are ranked and most of them are invested to restore.

By 2010, expected a 80% cultural relics and 70% historic national revolution is upgrading and embellishing. The number of People visit to the culture and tourist sites will be increased significantly. It is estimated that the whole country has 90% households reach culture family award; 70% culture communes, wards; and 70% culture villages, mountain villages by 2010, reached the planned target.

Radio and TV broadcasts have conveyed information quickly and timely about national and international events. Continuing to complete and improve propaganda quality on TV and radio broadcasting. Expanding broadcasted programs for ethnic minorities, assisting to carry out effectively hunger elimination and poverty reduction policies. A number of targets about television and radio broadcasts have exceeded the planned objectives by 2008. Hours of the voice of Vietnam in estimate reached 535 thousand hours, exceed the plan was 400 thousand hours by 2010; hours of the Vietnam television program reached 135 thousand hours, exceed the plan; 100% households can listen the voice of Vietnam and 99.5% households can watch the Vietnam television, reach the planned objectives.

The movement of exercises and sports have been carried out and promoted at the nation wide scale; focusing to implement policies to support the areas where have the difficult and outdated economic or social conditions... Created equality of opportunities and conditions for playing sport for all people. Organize sport activities, ethnic sports, national sports award system, tournaments every year. Sport Development program in communes and wards initially achieved some results remarkably. Number of people exercise frequently in 2008 reached 23% of the population. For mountainous regions, ethnic groups, the implementation of the Project to develop sport regions inhabited by ethnic minorities and mountainous period 2008-2015.

The national network to compete sport for nation high records has been built; training of quality young sportsman and sportswoman has been strengthened at once to be enough exchange force if need; and preparing force for area and international sport competition terms (as Asean Games, Olympic Games 2008, Seagames...). Quality of trainers has been improved, in which some trainers reached international level. High records sport development has reached many sport achievements on some basic sport subjects as athletics, swimming, physical exercises.

Besides positive results above, there remain some shortcomings, difficulties in cultural and information and sport field. Standard of coming in for spirit culture has not satisfied requirements of people that is higher and higher, especially that in ethnic minorities, remote areas are very different from that in the other areas. There has been difficult and ineffective on scheme of restoring and upholding relic values fastened to develop tourism, dealing connection between restoring culture heritage and developing economy, between restoring relics and constructing new buildings. Domestic TV program production has been met 30% total

program; almost all coverage time of TV program has to use foreign programs. Subsidized management thinking on management of sport and physical exercises activities still exist in background of market economy, leading to the negative situation that populace sport movement develops unequally at areas, fields; achievements of high record sport competition are not stability, athletes have not trained comprehensively in morals, speciality, political sense and competitive stuff; violence in competitions and watching sport still happen. In sport field, achievement of Vietnam sport is still lower in comparison with areas and Continents in general; international competition achievement is not stability; etc. Standard of trainer, athletes have been limited; lack of next athletes for nation teams in many sport objects.

5. Gender equity and Child protection

a) Gender equity and enhancing the role of women

The movement of has been concerned more. The legislative system on gender equity and women's advancement have been built fairly completely. Some indicators for gender equity on job, education and training, health care have reached the targets. The proportion of women taking part in economic activities in 2010 was 83%, nearly equal the proportion for men (85%). The proportion of women participating in the National Assembly in Viet Nam ranks 31st in the world and the first in the 8 ASEAN countries having National Assembly. GEM²⁹ indicator of Viet Nam was 0.561 in 2007, ranking 52nd out of 93 ranked countries.

The anti-illiteracy campaign for under-40 women has been continue to be concerned. Women and girls from minority ethnic groups

²⁹ GEM is a composite index measuring gender inequality in three basic dimensions of empowerment: economic participation and decision-making, political participation, and decision-making and power over economic resources.

have low education and health care attainment. The problem about early marriage, sexual discrimination and maltreatment against women, sexual abuse of girls, trafficking of women has not been effectively prevented. The targets about women's advancement and gender equity have not been paid due attention, hence the gender equity activities have not been executed consistently at various levels and sectors; it is still avoided to implement in many places.

b) Assisting children to live in the friendly, strong and safe environment which contributes to develop future human resources for the nation

Children protecting, caring and educating have been paid much more attention at various levels and sectors. All kinds of exploiting, abusing, hitting, trafficking children have been strictly prohibited. Children's spiritual, material and cultural life have been improved. By 2008, the number of homeless children decreased 15% compared with that number in 2005; 90% of detected sexual abuse children were consulted, taken care and supported to re-participate in the society. More than 97% of children under 6 have been provided health cards. A number of poor children who had serious diseases were treated with high health technique services without fees. In ethnic minority regions, there have been preliminary schools in all communes; many mountain villages and hamlets have had classes; 100% districts have ethnic boarding-schools which have allowed ethnic minority children to benefit from education. However, according to UNICEF, there has been an increasing trend in the number of right violated children (hitting, trafficking, abusing, exploiting, children infected HIV/AIDS) in Viet Nam.

c) Traffic order and safety and social evil prevention

Training and propagating activities to raise the awareness of citizens about social evil prevention have been paid significant attention. Many local authorities have concentrated to build communes which are healthy, strong and without social evils. By 2008, 3,520 remarked communes achieved standard of strength and without evils of sex work and drug addiction. To the end of 2008, the total number of communes remarked as strength and without evils of sex work and drug addiction were 6,550, accounted for 59% of total communes in the country.

Physical bases for treating drug addiction continue to be invested. The proportion of falling back into drug addiction has decreased; the models of treating drug addiction and managing people after treating drug addiction have been applied widely. Many activities of inspecting and supervising service businesses and bases have been executed. Propagating activities about social evil prevention to families and citizens have been implemented. The effective measures for treating drug addiction, training job, re-participating society for drug addicts, sex workers have been enhanced. Checking and supervising replant of addicted trees have been implemented regularly. In 2006-2008, there were 182,570 times of people accepted and treated drug addiction, in which 120,000 times of people were treated drug addiction at social and labour education centers; 51,760 people were trained and created job after treating drug addiction; 14,100 sex workers were educated, treated and recovered action and human dignity; 3,714 people were educated and re-participated in the society. However, drug addiction and sex work have been still complex with dangerous potentials. The issue of falling back into drug addiction has been still high, especially the rate of young people using addicted drug has continue to increase.

IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENT

PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Management of appropriate as well as effective exploitation and use of natural resources and environment improvement

a. The area of forest coverage and forest quality have not yet met the expectation

Continue Project on planting 5 billion ha of forest; however, the forest coverage rate by 2010 is expected to reach only 40% while the target is about 42-43%³⁰. Current forest quality has not been improved. Most of the remained natural forest has been seriously degraded. Although the rate of forest coverage has been highly increased, most of the increased forest coverage (18%) is planted forest with low biological value. Primeval forest only constitutes 7% of the forest area, 70% of the area is secondary forest with low quality. The current area of salt-mash forest across the country is about 155.290 ha, reduces by 100.000 ha compared with that before 1990 and continues reducing rapidly. Lagoon ecosystem, flooded forest and grassland have degraded seriously because they are changed into agricultural and aquaculture land.

About biological diversity, there have been considerable achievements in land conservation which plays as a basis for conservation of national biological diversity. After 10 years implementing the International Treaty on conservation of biological diversity, Vietnam has conserved 126 nature conservation areas with more than 2.5 billion ha, increasing by 28% compared with the area in the period before Vietnam committed an agreement on International Treaty. The area of nature conservation areas is about 7.5% of natural

³⁰ in 1943, the forest coverage is 43%. In the war, the forests were heavily damaged and decreased to 27.2% in 1990. Afterwards, thanks to efforts to protect, recover and plant the forests, this rate has been improved, on average there is an increase of 0.6% in the forest coverage area yearly.

land in 2008. However, this rate is quite far lower than the target in 2010 – that is, 11.2%.

b. Appropriate and effective use of water resource

With mechanism and policies of investment and investment support, up to now, 63 provinces and cities across the country have invested into improvement, repairs and new construction of about 260.000 system of providing clean water, of which, 1.800 ones are focusing water provision that increases the rate of citizens using hygienic water by 2010 to 83% in rural areas, exceeds the target - 75%. In the period 2006-2008, power of water provision in urban areas increases by 2.6 billion m³/ day, meeting the target. Systems of water provision in urban areas have been invested with many resources of capital. Apart from some urban areas that have been expanded and improved, other urban areas have standard system of water provision supplying enough water to urban citizens. By 2009, around 50% of urban areas in provinces and towns have standard system of water provision. To reduce waste of water from 30% to 25%, many urban areas have invested into improvement, enhancement and expanse of water distribution system. The rate of urban citizens accessing to clean water by 2010 is expected to be 84% which does not meet the target of 95%.

c. Effective use and management of land resource, improving the quality of forecast and warning, reducing **natural calamities' impacts**

Policies and law on **natural resources**³¹ have been completed and implemented, contributing to solving the urgent issues in managing and

³¹ Land law, amended and supplementary law with some articles from mineral law, environmental protection law...

using the resources of land, water, mineral as well as in environment protection and sustainable development.

Collecting and processing the data on natural conditions, natural resources (land, water, mineral) have been regularly implemented that meets the demand of establishing and amending harnesses and plans of sectors and levels. At the same time, environment data (land, water, air, river ecosystem, sea ecosystem), level of environmental pollution, industrial waste, household waste, water, rubbish have also been collected, processed, archived, and published to meet the requirement of prevention and control of pollution as well as biological diversity protection. Hydrometeorology information has been regularly collected to meet the requirement of hydrometeorology forecast as well as calamity warning and prevention. Climate change has been an urgent issue to Vietnam, which has adversely affected health, food security, national security, poverty and epidemic. However, there have not been effective solutions to this issue while signs of climate change in Vietnam have been clear such as erratic rain and flood, harsher drought, sunk low land at coastal areas, water dispute between rivers across the border, etc. Forecasting has not yet reached high quality. As a result, a number of people and vehicles have lost for storm, flood, sweeping flood in the period 2006-2010 has been still high.

Land allocation, land leasing, land acquisition, and changing the purpose of land use that are not in accordance with the planning, plans have been still common. Spontaneous resource exploitation that is not in accordance with the planning, plans has caused the waste of resources and environmental pollution.

2. Solutions to environmental pollution

Environmental protection has been improved step by step; many policies of attracting investment into environmental protection have been implemented. Diversifying the economic components' participation in environmental protection has been piloted such as mobilizing private enterprises in waste processing in dense provinces, cities. Some of waste processing plants have been built, by April 2009, there have been 13 waste processing plants in working with the capacity of about 2.000 tons/ day; 13 out of 63 provinces and cities direct under the central government have landfill of solid waste designed according to the hygienic standards. 43 incinerators which can dispose 50% of poisonous medical waste have been built in 35 provinces. Nevertheless, due to the relatively backward economy and low starting point, environmental protection in the past was not paid attention, leading to the difficulties in ending the environmental pollution. The speed of urbanization in our country is too rapid (more than 25%/ year), planning of urban development has not been consistent, resulting in many environmental problems. Waste treatment still has many shortcomings, most of the localities have buried the waste; each locality has one waste burial on average, of which, 85% of urban type 4 or higher has unhygienic waste burial, creating high possibility of environmental pollution.

Checking, monitoring and preventing actions violating the environment have not been strictly carried out, technical conditions and monitoring staff have been in low quality, which has led to the universality of environmental pollution in industrial zones, trade villages, urban areas and populated areas. This situation of environmental pollution has adversely affected citizens' health. Many projects causing

environmental pollution have become an urgent issue in the people's discussion.

Apart from industrial zones, trade villages, industrial complexes have also caused environmental pollution. Industrial complexes have been widely established without management mechanism. Therefore, environmental management has not been taken into proper consideration.

By 2010, the expected rate of industrial zones, export processing zones with environmental standard system of sewage treatment is 45% which will not meet the target - 100%; dealing with 70% of those seriously polluting the environment, lower than the target – 75%. The targets of collecting 90% solid waste and treating 100% medical waste will not be met. These figures are estimated to be 85% and 80% respectively.

3. Sustainable development

To implement “Orientation in sustainable development strategy”, in the last period, institution and policy of implementing Agenda Program 21 has been built and supported; management capacity and sustainable development of State officials and social organizations have been strengthened; community' awareness of sustainable development has been improved, establishment and implementation of Agenda Program 21 within sectors and localities have been assisted; global integration to boost sustainable development has been carried out. Many ministries, sectors, and localities have built Orientation in sustainable development within sectors and fields, etc.

Strategies, planning and plans of socio-economic development have been reviewed under the viewpoint of sustainable development. Action plans and projects giving priority to sustainable development,

which have been drafted by localities, have been a legal basis for plan implementation. Experience and procedures in making Agenda Program 21 of piloted localities have been summarized and shared to other localities. Up to now, 13 localities have approved “Orientation in sustainable development strategy at local level”, 24 localities have established a council for sustainable development or steering committee of sustainable development and **three ministries**³² have built Orientation in sustainable development at sector level.

V. SECURITY OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE

Potentials and posture of national security and defense have been enhanced. The people’s army and the people’s police have been regular, crack and gradually modern. National security and defense has been more equipped with materials and tools. Better cooperation between socio-economic development and national security and defense. Issues at land border and sea boundary have been basically and properly solved; maintaining the country’s sovereign and territorial integrity. Political security and social order and safety have been ensured. However, collective and combat power of the armed force has remained shortcomings; practicing sovereign at sea has met many difficulties. Some areas have remained hidden factors causing instability.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM, ECONOMY PRACTICE, PREVENTION OF LOSS, WASTE AND CORRUPTION

1. Administrative Reform

Law system of economy and related fields continues to be established and promulgated consistently with high legal validity. This

³² The ministry of national resources and environment, the ministry of Industry and Trade, former ministry of aquaculture

creates a more convenient legal environment for **investment and business**³³. Legal framework as well as economic policies has been gradually improved to serve as a basis for establishment of consistent kinds of market and their smooth operation. The completion of law system has solved many difficulties in socio-economic activities, improved legal environment and enhancing development quality and global integration effectiveness.

Administrative reform in State management fields, firstly focusing on cumbersome procedures that are not convenient for the people, and enterprises, has a number of achievements: One-stop shop mechanism has been applied to ensure the convenience as well as to meet the demand of the people and enterprises; this mechanism has been under the tight control of the people, contributing to preventing bureaucracy, corruption, loss and waste; our country's market registration procedures have been considerably improved, duration of solving problems related to enterprises has been shortened, resulting in enterprises' considerable economy on money and time.

Organizational structure, functions and responsibilities of units and agencies in State apparatus have been adjusted and arranged positively and appropriately. As a result, the quality of civil officials in State management apparatus has been gradually improved, meeting the requirement of the new trend.

Although there have been many positive changes, administrative reform in general and reform of administrative procedures in particular have had a lot of shortcomings, the administrative apparatus has been

³³ In three years from 2006 to 2008, 26 new laws have been ratified, over 3000 legal normative acts and nearly 500 international treaties have been established.

cumbersome with overlapped and inconsistent functions; disciplines and rules has been not strict; validity and effectiveness of State management has not been high, especially administrative procedures have had many shortcomings and the quality of civil officials has not met the requirement. Besides, training competence, professional skills as well as morality and responsibility of the officials relating to administrative procedures have lacked proper consideration. Mechanism of law implementation and capacity of executive apparatus have been weak.

Resolving complaints and accusation has been taken into account and has had positive changes. Complaints that are above the respective level have reduced by 30%, particularly such complaints in some localities have reduced more than a half. However, resolution of complaints and accusation have had a lot of limitations, many complicated cases have not been completely solved. Resolution of complaints and accusation has been experiencing complicated situations; especially lawsuits involving a large number of people have continually increased. People involved in such lawsuits cooperate more closely in organizations. These lawsuits have mainly related to land, compensation implementation, projects of resettlement in many localities. Of which, some complaints and accusation have been concluded by Government inspector and directed by Prime Minister to be solved many times but the people still continued with those.

2. Practicing economy, preventing loss, waste, bureaucracy and corruption have been strengthened

Many programs of practicing economy, preventing waste and corruption have been implemented. Levels and sectors have actively carried out their tasks related to the movement: “Study and Act following Ho Chi Minh”. There have been achievements from these

programs, contributing to improvement of effectiveness, economy and transparency of the apparatus.

In preventing and fighting against corruption, completion of institution, propagations and dissemination of the law on preventing and fighting against corruption have been promoted; inspecting, examining, monitoring and State auditing have been strengthened to prevent waste, loss and corruption of State money and properties. By inspecting, examining and auditing, many illegal cases, especially cases of management and investment from preparation, implementation stages to the end, have been discovered. In particular, process, procedures, authorities in making, evaluating and approving feasible study report have not followed the regulations; surveyed data, basic design files are not accurate so that the projects have to be adjusted and re-approved; the total, norms, unit price are wrongly calculated when the technical design files of the whole project is established; process and procedures of choosing consultants, establishing projects, establishing when the technical design files of the whole project are wrongly implemented; chosen consultants are not able; payments do not match with norms, quantity, real expenditures; many regulations of bidding have been violated; in quality management, materials that do not meet the standards and specification have been still used; etc. By examining, inspecting and auditing, a lot of **false accounting**³⁴ has been exported and recalled.

³⁴ In three years from 2006 to 2008 (until 22/8/2008), the state auditing have detected and proposed to financially deal with the total amount of 22,342 million VND, including: the income increase of the national budget is 4,887 billion VND, the reduced expenses of the national budget is 2,967 billion VND, other submissions and expenses are 5,992 billion VND, the unpaid debt amount of the national budget is 2,267 billion VND, the submission and payment of the national budget is 6,299 billion VND

C. THE LESSONS LEARNT

From the achievements and existing challenges in past 5 years, especially in the time when the economy was influenced adversely by the global financial crisis and economic recession, several lessons learnt have been drawn out:

1. In any condition and circumstance, have persistently to implement road map and innovative objectives.

This lessons learnt has been shown through the experience over 20 years. In near future, together with deeper and wider international economic integration, continuing to complete and persistently implement economic renovation following socialist orientated - market mechanism pays a very important role on sustainable development of the country.

2. Appreciate seriously quality and effectiveness of growth and sustainable development.

Enhance productivity, quality, effectiveness and competitiveness of the economy; maintain the reasonable growth rate; stabilize macro-economy; change the growth model in time; resolve harmoniously between development according to width and that to depth; enhance domestic and foreign resource mobilization; economize and effectively use resources for socio-economic development, environmental protection and sustainable development.

3. Association of economic development with the pursuit of social progress and justice goals:

The reality of directing and managing the implementation of the plans in the past 5 years has shown that developing economy, stabilizing and improving the material and spiritual life are the inseparable missions in the development process. The implementation of social security policy,

the support for the poor, minority ethnic groups, mountainous areas, disadvantaged areas, the targeted beneficiary of the policy, etc, in the past period have created the collective power for the whole nation to unanimously rise and surmount the difficulties and challenges posed by economic recession, which is to ensure the stable life of the citizens even in the most difficult situation. *4. Strengthening forecast activities, direction and operation to implement the plans.*

For direction and operation of the plans, it is essential to monitor the internal and foreign situations, to forecast possible events in order to implement planned goals with highest effectiveness. The firm direction and the concentrated operation of the plans of the Government in the last period is the key factor which partly leads our country's economy to get out of the stagnant recession, recovers soon, and regains the momentum of economic growth.

4. Enhancing the information dissemination and propagation timely, accurately, and following the orientation of the Party and State.

The Party and the State department at all levels must hold the responsibility and actively provide the information for the news agency timely and accurately. Completing this task also helps to strengthen the transparency and clarity in the operation of the state mechanism; create the opportunities for all citizens to participate in the construction and supervision of the implementation of the plans and policies of the Party and the State, which creates the unanimity among the society.

PART II
FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2011 - 2015

A. OBJECTIVES OF FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 - 2015

I. THE CONTEXT

1. The global context

The five-year socio-economic development plan is executed in the context of a fast changing, complicated and unpredictable global economy. Global economy recovery is in the process. However, the consequence of global financial crisis and economic decline will continue to influence regions and countries at different levels.

Nations have certain changes in their standings. Many new forms of economic association have arisen. Besides mechanisms G8, G20 and so on, there will be more different mechanisms, including the gathering of emerging economies, especially BRIC ³⁵. Conglomerates and transnational companies are playing more and more important roles. The balance of economies power and the situation of global development are changing fast. The interdependence, integration, competition and cooperation among countries are becoming popular with interwoven positive and negative sides, as well as opportunities and challenges.

Global economy in general and each nation's economy in particular will undergo structural changes, which means sectors and energy saving, friendly environmental products will be more considered.

³⁵ 4 rising countries include Brazil, Russia, China and India

The financial crisis and economic decline this time also show that the excessive export-led strategy can lead to serious difficulties once the market outside the country staggers. Therefore, in the next time, there may be the trend of changing the global market structure towards the more increased balance between the internal and external markets, especially for economies with a high capacity of domestic market.

There will be a strong movement in economic structures of countries in the world. The global financial institution will be reformed and more improved to improve the capacity of supervision and support economic stabilization, with the strong participation of representatives for countries with emerging economies such as China, India, Brazil, and so on. There may still be macroscopic imbalances but they will not be as large-scale as it is now.

Intellectual economy is developing strongly, making people and the intellect become each nation's main advantage. The participation into production network and global value chain has become a necessity for economies.

During the recently financial crisis and economic decline, all countries change to focus on their domestic markets. Many public or secret measures of protectionism taken will possibly influence trade liberalization. With economic rehabilitation, prices in the global market, including petrol price, will increase high in future. This situation will go along with serious budget deficient in most countries because huge economic stimulations recently will probably lead to severe inflation all over the world.

The trend of integration and opening is forecasted to continue strongly after the crisis. Financial and banking systems will be

restructured to be under the strict management and supervision with stricter regulations, and therefore it will be less eventful but more balanced and safer. Also, the intervention of governments and financial, global monetary organizations into the operation of financial market and financial intermediary institutions will be more reinforced. The supervision of both each nation and the whole world will be stricter. Although the US dollar will still play the decisive role, new forms of reserves, credit and payment will considerably affect global transaction; the roles of the US and Western Europe will gradually decrease, while some other financial centres will arise, especially the role of China and its currency.

In the next five years, we also have more advantages thanks to the fact that peace, development and cooperation will still be the main trends. However, partial wars, ethnic conflicts, religious conflicts, territorial conflicts, fights for natural resources, terrorism and such will possibly continue, forcing nations to cooperate to overcome them and to make efforts together to solve global matters like climate change, poverty, epidemics and other natural disasters.

The Asia- Pacific region continues to develop actively and to form more diversified forms of linkages and association. However, there are still hidden factors causing instabilities such as: conflicts on influence and power, land territory, sea territory, resources and so on. ASEAN countries come into a new period of cooperation, together building ASEAN community with three main pillars: politics and security; economy; culture and society. The cooperation between ASEAN and partners will continue to develop intensively.

In general, after the global financial-economic crisis, the world will come into another developmental stage with many new

opportunities. The process of changing economic structure and adjusting institutions for balancing global economy- finance will occur intensely with new advances of science and technology, with the trends of using energies and resources economically, of promoting the advantage of dynamic competitive advantages and the emergence of protectionism will open new opportunities and challenges for development.

2. The domestic context

Great and historic achievements during 25 – year renovation, 10 years of implementing Socio-economic development strategy (2001 - 2010) created comprehensive power for the country's economic development. Political and social stability is the strong basis for the development. Being an emerging economy and with low point of departure, our country has chances to learn experience from preceding countries' successes and failures. This is valuable experience for our country to complete the developmental model and reduce risks compared with other countries.

Nevertheless, the country's economic weaknesses and the impact of the global financial crisis and economic decline, certainly, will still influence the development of the country in the first years of the next 5-year plan. Hostile forces continue to tamper intensely, creating potential factors of political and social instability. Natural disasters, epidemics are developing complicatedly; climate change, especially the rise of sea level, negatively affect production, lives and the country's development.

After a four-year integration into WTO, besides opportunities of attracting investments, expanding the market, the economy of our country will face up with difficulties and challenges, especially the pressure of competition and the weakness in human resources' qualifications and low level technology.

The situation above shows that, in the next stage, the economy of our country will have a lot of advantages and opportunities for development but also face up with many difficulties and challenges. Taking good opportunities, overcoming difficulties and challenges, mobilizing and making the best use of all resources, integrating the nation's power with the era's power, trying to achieve new stages of, fast and steady developments, bridging the gap with other countries.

II. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Developing a sustainable economy at high growth rate on the basis of continuing the change in the economic structure, improving quality, effectiveness and competitiveness, and being active in the global integration; Creating the foundation in order to transform our country into a modern industrialized; increasing the content of science and high technology in products; radically improving and enhancing the quality of education, training and human resources; improving the material and spiritual life of the people, particularly the poor, and the ethnic minority in the mountainous and remote areas; Strengthening the protection of environment and natural resources and actively coping to climate change impacts; maintaining political stability and guaranteeing national security and defense, order and safety of the society.

III. SPECIFIC TASKS

To achieve the general objectives as above, crucial tasks need to be focused on in the near future, firstly three major breakthroughs: completing the institution of socialist-oriented market economy, the focus is to create an equally competitive environment and administrative reform; boosting the development of human resources, particularly high quality one, focusing on comprehensive renovation of whole population education; developing infrastructural system together with some modern

ones, focusing on the transport system and great urban infrastructure. To be more specific:

1. Stabilizing macro-economy, renovating the growth model, enhancing quality, effectiveness of sustainable development. Continuing the completion of the institution of socialist oriented market economy. Creating an investment environment which is equal, clear, stable and open, etc. Removing all barriers and creating favourable conditions to liberalize and strongly develop productive forces.

Continuing the economic structural changes in the direction of boosting effectiveness and competitive capacity of the economy, of enterprises and of each product in domestic and foreign markets. Encouraging the development of economic sectors, ensuring state – owned economic sector plays a key role in the economy.

2. Improving the quality of education and training, of human resources; developing the high-quality human resources for fundamental sectors of the economy; rapidly increasing the rate of highly-skilled labour; etc.

3. Strongly developing and transferring technology; encouraging the development of high technology in sectors: industry, agriculture, service and administrative management. Focusing on technology transfer, applying new technologies through economic cooperation, international investment and trade. 4. Rapidly developing the infrastructure system, especially those are large scales and modern; focusing on transport system and urban infrastructure.

5. Expanding and improving the effectiveness of foreign affairs and international economic integration to promote domestic resources and to create collective strengths for economic development.

6. Improving life quality and health of the people, guaranteeing social equality, and preventing social evils. Preserving and upholding all kind cultural aspects and values of ethnic communities; developing gymnastics and sports to enhance physical and mental health of the people, simultaneously raising the position of Vietnam in international and regional arenas.

7. Appropriately and effectively using natural resources. Enhancing environmental protection and improvement. Actively preventing and limiting negative impacts of natural disasters. Responding effectively to climate change.

8. Maintaining independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Continuing to guarantee political security, order and safety of the society.

9. Improving effectiveness and validity of operation of the state apparatus; boosting administrative and judicial reform; effectively preventing corruption, bureaucracy and waste.

IV. MAJOR TARGETS

1. Economy

GDP growth rate in 5 years 2011-2015 shall reach 7.5-8% per annum on average, of which, the added values of: agriculture, forestry and fishery sector shall grow at 2.7 – 3.7%; industry and construction sector shall grow at 7.5 – 8.5%; service sector shall grow at 8 – 9%. *(If international and domestic conditions are favourable while implementing the plan, try to regain the growth rate of over 8% in the last years of five-year plan.)*

By 2015, the total productivity will contribute at least 35% to the growth.

By 2015, GDP at current price shall reach about VND 4,050-4,088 thousand billion, approximately USD 192-194 billion. GDP per capita shall reach approximately USD 2,100, 1.7 times as much as that in 2010.

Agriculture, forestry and fishery sector shall constitute 19% of GDP structure by 2015; industry and construction sector shall constitute approximately 40.7%; and service sector shall constitute 40.3%.

The value of high – tech products shall account for about 45% of GDP by 2015. The value of products of the manufacturing industry shall account for 40% of the total industrial production value.

Reducing energy loss over GDP to 2.5-3% per year.

Restrain inflation in secure limit.

Labour productivity of the society in 2015 shall be 1.5 times as much as that in 2010³⁶.

Average export turnover growth rate in 5 years shall reach 12.1% per annum, by 2015, export turnover shall reach approximately USD 1,177 per capita, 1.7 times as much as that in 2010. Limiting excess of imports over exports within tolerable range. Targeting to get export-import balance by 2020.

Average rate of capital mobilization for State budget in 5 years from 2011 to 2015 shall reach 25.1-25.4% of GDP, reducing budget

³⁶ The prioritized service patterns such as telecommunication, finance, aeronautical transport, sea transport, construction and tourism all hold potentials for development and competitiveness. Among them, telecommunication,(to be more general, information technology and information communication), education and business service are considered as the bases and the foundation for the whole service sector as well as other economic sectors. The development of these service patterns will be largely influential and function as a catalyst to the increase of the whole service sector.

deficit to 4.5% of GDP by 2015. Total social investment rate in 5 years from 2011 to 2015 shall be at approximately 41.5% of GDP.

Urbanization rate shall be 38% by 2015; the rate of newly standard communes shall be 20%.

2. Education, training, science, technology and social aspects

Trained labour rate shall reach 55% of total labour by 2015.

The number of students over 10,000 people shall be 300 by 2015.

By 2015, high-tech production rate shall reach 30%; the number of registered inventions and patents shall increase by 150%; technology innovation rate shall reach 50%.

Population scale in 2015 will stay under 92 million people.

Natural population growth rate in 2015 will stay under 1%.

Birth rate reduces by 0.25‰ per annum.

Life expectancy in 2015 shall be 74 years old on average.

The number of doctors over 10,000 people shall be 8; the number of sick-beds over 10,000 people shall be 30.

8 million labourers will be employed in the period 2011-2015 , with 450 thousand labourers working overseas.

Urban unemployment rate will reduce to approximately 4% in 2015.

Average poor household rate will reduce by approximately 2-3% per annum.

Real income in 2015 will be 2-2.5 times as much as that of 2010.

Human Development Index will stay at advanced medium level of the world.

Housing area in urban areas will reach 21.5 square meters per capita in 2015. The rate of permanent houses shall be 62.5%

3. Environment

Forest coverage rate in 2015 shall reach 42.5%; the rate of rural population provided with hygienic water shall reach 96% and the rate of urban population provided with hygienic water shall reach 98%; 70% of industrialized and export processing zones will have concentrated wastewater treatment plant with environmental standard; 85% of solid waste shall be collected in urban areas; 85% of medical waste shall be processed; 80% severe environment polluters are regulated.

V. Major balance forecast

1. Relationship between saving and consumption

With the target economic growth rate in 2011-2015 period at approximately 7.5-8%, total GDP at current price in 5 years 2011-2015 shall reach approximately VND 15,600-15,750 thousand billion.

Total consumption budget at current price in 5 years shall reach VND 10,740-10,870 thousand billion, equivalent to 68.3-68.6% of GDP. Total saving budget in 5 years shall reach VND 6,280-6,300 thousand billion, equivalent to 40-40.3% of GDP. Average domestic savings/GDP ratio in 5 years 2011-2015 shall reach 31.4-31.7%.

2. The balance of development investment capital

In order to guarantee economic growth rate at 7.5-8% and to make a breakthrough in building comprehensive and modern infrastructure system, including traffic system, urban infrastructures, etc. This is required to mobilize various capital resources to ensure that investment-to-GDP ratio in 5 year period 2011-2015 shall reach at least 41.5% (2001-2005: 37.5%; 2006-2010; 42.8%), increase by 16.1% per annum on average.

In 5 year plan 2011-2015, total investment capital in social development at current price is expected to be approximately VND 6,340 thousand billion, equivalent to nearly USD 300 billion. Therein: domestic capital resource shall constitute approximately 70%, foreign capital resource shall constitute 30% (in 2006-2010 period domestic capital resource constitutes 67% compared with target 65%, foreign capital resource constitutes 33% compared with the target which is 35%).

In total development investment capital of the society at current price, investment capital from State budget is expected to be around VND 1,192 thousand billion, constituting 18.8% of total development investment capital; investment capital from government bonds is expected to be about VND 222 thousand billion, constituting 3.5%; investment capital from government credits is expected to be at approximately VND 400 thousand billion, constituting 6.3%; investment capital from state-owned enterprises is expected to be at approximately VND 535 thousand billion and shall constitute 8.4%; investment capital from residential areas and private enterprises is expected to be approximately VND 2,593 thousand billion, constituting 40.9%; investment capital from foreign direct investment is expected to be at approximately VND 1,117 thousand billion, equivalent to approximately USD 56 billion (excluding domestic capital portion) and shall constitute around 17.6%; etc.

In 5 years 2011-2015, regarding Official Development Assistance (ODA), committed capital is expected to be approximately USD 30-32 billion; disbursed capital is expected to be about USD 14-16 billion.

Indirect investment in 5 years is expected to be approximately USD 10-12 billion.

3. State budget balance

a) State budget revenue

State budget is aimed to be positively balanced by gradually reducing overspending, guaranteeing macroeconomic stability and investing in fundamental infrastructures. In 5 years, average capital mobilization to State budget is expected to constitute approximately 25.1-25.4% of GDP, therein tax and fee shall account for 23-24%. Total State budget revenue in 5 years 2011-2015 is expected to reach approximately VND 3,880 thousand billion, 1.5 times as much as that of the period 2006-2010 . The growth rate of State budget revenue shall reach approximately 15.6% per annum on average. Structure of revenue is expected to change: proportion of domestic revenue shall increase, proportion of revenue from crude oil and export-import activities shall decrease along with process of improving quality and effectiveness of economic growth.

b) State budget expenditures

Budget expenditures shall be balanced with revenues, simultaneously meets prior requirements for development investment in order to guarantee the payment for government debt and control domestic and foreign debts in secure limit. State budget expenditures scale in the period 2011-2015 shall be over VND 4,610 thousand billion, equivalent to 29-30% of GDP. The growth rate of budget expenditures shall reach approximately 14.7% per annum on average.

The structure of State budget expenditure is expected to change that guarantees increasing expenditure for infrastructure development to achieve strategic breakthrough in the period 2011-2020 that is to build comprehensive and modern infrastructure system. Expenditure for

development investment in 5 years shall reach at least 26% of total State budget expenditure on average.

c) State budget deficit

The rate of State budget deficit over GDP shall gradually reduce, average rate in 5 years will stay at 5% of GDP. This rate is expected to reduce to 4.5% by 2015. Budget deficit will be financed by two sources: domestic and foreign loans.

4. Balance of payments, external debt and payment

According to forecast of export-import activities, in next five years, trade balance deficit is estimated to be approximately USD 14.7 billion.

Services deficit is estimated to be approximately USD 13 billion; investment revenue deficit will be over USD 34 billion deficit. In total, deficit of services and investment revenues will be around USD 47 billion in 5 years 2011-2015.

Surplus balance of official and private net unilateral transfers in 5 years 2011-2015 is expected to have a USD 31 billion .

Current balance of payments (including balance of trade, services and investment revenues, official and private net unilateral transfers) in the period 2011-2015 is estimated to have a USD 30.7 billion deficit.

Regarding capital balance, FDI capital in 5 years 2011-2015 is expected to be disbursed over USD 37 billion, USD 7.4 billion per annum on average (accounted to balance of payments). Foreign loan disbursement shall reach approximately USD 22 billion in the next 5 years.

In total, capital balance in the period 2011-2015 will have a USD 69 billion surplus; USD 13.8 billion per year on average.

Overall balance of payments in the next 5 years is estimated to have an approximately USD 25.6 billion surplus.

Foreign loan and payment:

Total new loan in 5 years 2011-2015 is estimated to reach USD 35 billion, therein new loan of the Government shall be USD 17 billion, accounting for 48.5%; new loan of enterprises shall be approximately USD 18 billion, accounting for 51.5%.

Foreign outstanding loan in the whole economy is estimated to increase from USD 31 billion in 2010 to USD 57 billion in 2015. Total foreign outstanding loan/ GDP ratio in the next 5 years remains constantly at 35%. Total foreign outstanding loan/ export turnover ratio in 2015 will stay at 50-55%. Payment for Government debt to foreign countries in 5 years 2011-2015 is expected to be at approximately USD 6-6.6 billion.

B. DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION FOR SECTORS AND FIELDS

I. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Industrial and constructional development

a) Objectives

To strongly develop industry and construction by improving quality, competitiveness and modernization. To rapidly develop industry and improve industries growth quality through industrial structure change, in which the proportion of exploiting industries sharply decreases and the proportion of high value-added manufacturing, processing and manipulating industries increases. To develop industry to

become the driving force in economic development and industrialization, modernization process.

To develop construction industry to be advanced in the region, to rapidly improve capability and competitiveness of enterprises. To mobilize resources to develop quality of material industries, mechanical manufacture of constructing equipment, together with applying technologies that save materials, fuel and energy. To gradually strive to carry out large-scale and high-tech projects such as high-speed railway, transit railway, big bridge, etc. To expand export areas to overseas, firstly to regional countries and in advanced industries of Vietnam.

To form an urban system suitable for the whole country, to build comprehensive urban infrastructural systems, particularly traffic network, urban system of water supply and sanitation, waste and wastewater treatment (including suburban areas), industrial zones. To guarantee land resource for urban traffic in 2015: 12-16% for special urban centers, 12-15% for large urban centers. In 2015, average urban residential area is expected to reach 16 square meters per capita.

Average added value of industry-construction in 5 years 2011-2015 strives to reach 7.5-8.5%. Value growth rate of industrial production in 5 years will reach 12.5-13.5% on average. Industry-construction/ GDP ratio in 2015 will reach 40-41%. Processing industry to total industrial production value ratio reaches 93.8%. Industrial goods export/ total export turnover ratio will reach 87%. Labour structure in industry and construction sectors will reach 28-29% of total labour force in 2015. Construction growth rate reaches 14% per annum on average.

b) Orientation and solutions

To focus on developing energy industries such as electricity, oil and gas, coal, renewable energy to satisfy energy demands for socio-economic development, to guarantee national security and defence.

To develop industries that are high-tech, high value-added, and has plenty export products such as: computer, electronic component, office machine and equipment, software manufacturing and outsourcing.

To develop potential mechanical industry to manufacture mechanical equipment that can substitute imported equipment, comprehensive equipment for power stations, cement plants, fertilizer factories. To enhance foreign cooperation in machinery assembling and manufacturing for construction.

To formulate policies of encouraging industry development in order to increase the capacity of supplying raw materials for textile, garment and footwear industry, spare parts for automobile, motorbike, shipbuilding and mechanical manufacture.

To continuously develop textile, garment and footwear industry into key exporting industry as well as satisfy domestic consumption demand. To improve quality and domestic content of textile, garment and footwear exports.

To develop chemical industry, particularly petrochemical products associated with oil refineries, pharmaceutical products for manufacturing of medicine and plant protection drug.

To enhance researching capability and designing so that domestic companies can design and manufacture equipment for coal-fuelled thermoelectric plants with the power up to 600MW, main equipment for cement and chemical plants as well as for building heavy-load ships

To form regional industrial centres by regional advantages and resources; to develop processing industry of agriculture and forestry products, handicraft industry, and trade village in order to implement industrialization in agricultural and rural areas, attracting agricultural labour to industrial fields.

To develop construction material manufacturing to be come a strong sector on the basis of exploiting mineral resources appropriately and effectively. Guaranteeing to develop production in consistent with environmental and ecological protection, satisfying the need of construction materials and cement in terms of quantity, quality and types for domestic consumption and for export.

Prioritizing advanced and modern technology to produce high quality products with the saving of materials, energy, soundproof, heatproof products that use little energy and are “friendly” with the environment, recycled non-heated products. Developing technology that use recycled fuels, Nano technology. Making focused investment into improvement and modernization of manufacture factories that have low technology, waste a lot of fuel, and cause pollution.

Developing urban and rural accommodation in comprehensive civilization and modernization with social and technical infrastructure suitable for regional specific socio-economic conditions and for approved planning. This helps to meet the basic demand of accommodation, motivating urban and rural sustainable development in industrialization and modernization with the aim of fostering socio-economic development of the country

2. Agricultural development

a. Objectives:

Developing the agriculture comprehensively in terms of modernization, effectiveness and sustainability; improving the mass-production of goods to be productive, efficient, competitive and of high quality; ensuring the national food security in both short and long term; boosting the export of high-quality agricultural products, developing the new rural areas so that they are civilized, rich, economically developed and have modern socio-economic infrastructure.

The annual added values in the agriculture, forestry and aquaculture production in 5 years from 2011 to 2015 will reach 2.7-3.7 % on average; the annual increasing rate of agriculture, forestry and aquaculture production will reach 4.1-5.1 %, the food amount per head will reach 470kg by 2015; labour force rate in agriculture, forestry and aquaculture will make up 40-41 % of the workforce of the whole society in 2015; 96% of the countryside population will have access to water of good hygiene in 2015; the income of the countryside people will be increased by 1.8-2 times in comparison with that in 2010.

b. Orientation and solutions

Ensuring that the rice output stabilizes at 40 million tons and the cereal output stabilizes at 45 million tons; Carrying out the strategies for the national food security so that the domestic food demand in animal husbandry is met; exporting from 3.5-4.5 million tons of rice

Extending the land area for favorable fruit trees, to develop the concentrated vegetable zone with high quality, and improve food hygiene, developing bamboo shoots and mushrooms for domestic consumption and for export; focusing on raising productivity and quality of industrial crop processing as well as building its brand name

Industrializing and half-industrializing animal husbandry, making that sector development safe from disease spread and fit to each region's favorable conditions; focusing on expanding the breeding of herbivores in the midland, mountainous areas and Tay Nguyen; focusing on improving and heightening the quality of breed variety, applying the progressive animal husbandry process in order to increase the productivity, quality and efficiency; intensifying the veterinary work and epidemic preventive work; developing the production of foodstuffs for industrial breeding; reforming and modernising the places for processing livestock and poultry

Developing forestry comprehensively in terms of management, protection, developing and consistently using 3 kinds of forests: forests for products, forests for protection and forests for special use; making a strong connection between growing forests for raw materials and processing industry in plans and projects, using the profits from forests to protect and develop the forests themselves and then enrich from forests; increasing the products made from wood, expanding the forest area as well as the forest coverage; creating suitable mechanism and policy so that all individuals as well as organizations of all economic backgrounds are encouraged to protect and expand the forests; providing encouragement and support for individuals as well as organizations to grow intensive forests, modernising the exploiting and processing technology with the aim of raising the quality of forest products, as well as to develop other products from forests apart from wood.

Developing aquaculture diversity as planned, making the regional favorable conditions compatible with the market; constructing comprehensively infrastructure of growing and raising zone, especially irrigation; applying on a large scale the man-made reproduction model;

building the aquaculture system; strictly controlling the quality of breeds, food, breeding environment; modernising the processing places to ensure the food safety standards; stabilizing the onshore fishing, and expanding offshore fishing; increasing aquatic products, especially in brackish water, at sea, as well as fresh water aquatic products in ponds, lakes and rivers; promoting the processing of high quality aquatic products and varying the types of products.

Promoting the aquatic product processing, producing the policies in order to encourage the processing of aquatic products in the countryside; manufacturing the favorable agricultural products for export on a proper scale, and agricultural products that are adequate to eliminate the need for agricultural imports.

Constructing the efficient mode of goods production on large scale with the orientation of making farmhouse size compatible with the development of each region; speeding up the application of modern technological advances and to make it a priority to develop biological technology in selection and creation of new tree seeds, animal breeds, procedures of rearing, preserving and processing so that there is an innovation in productivity, quality and efficiency of the production.

Keeping investment into irrigation systems so that they can serve multi purposes, become more capable of actively providing water for crop plants, especially for rice, rearing aquatic products and high-valued crop plants, to provide running water for residential, service and industrial areas in the countryside; building water reservoirs in areas suffering from constant draught, developing irrigation systems on small scale together with hydroelectricity in mountainous areas; consolidating and rebuilding the dike systems at rivers, seas, as well as the dam and the

drainage; bettering the effective management of irrigation systems and enhancing these systems' efficient performance.

Developing rural transport system stably in accordance with the national traffic network. Gradually developing the quality of rural roads; forming mechanism and policies for roads' regular maintenance and repair. Improving and developing comprehensively electricity grids so that there is enough electricity for agricultural manufacture; improving electricity quality to serve the rural residents' living. Implementing the program of constructing new rural areas with specific criteria suitable for each area' features, especially very poor communes in mountainous areas, border, coastal areas and islands

3. Service development

a. Objectives

Improving the service sector to become more effective, and internationally competitive so that there will be more inputs with added value for modernization and industrialization, especially for export-led industry and agriculture, intensifying the export services and decreasing intermediate import, with the purpose of reversing the deficiency situation in service trade

Striving for average annual growth rates in service sector 5 years from 2011 to 2015 to reach 8-9 %. The ratio of the service sector in 2015 will constitute 40-41 % of the GDP. The growth rate of the circulation of retail goods and the average turnover from consumption service will be at 25%. There will be 7 million international tourist trips to Vietnam in 2015 with the average growth rate of 9.2 % per year. From now to 2015, Internet user number will have increased by 21 millions yearly. The

average growth rate of goods transport capacity will reach 12% annually; the passenger transport capacity will rise by 11.5 % a year.

b. Orientations and solutions

In the next 5 years, comprehensively developing the service sector, prioritize the development of 6 patterns: (a) telecommunication, (b) education and training, (c) business service, (d) finance service, (e) transportation service and (f) tourism, among which telecommunication, education and training as well as business service are innovative³⁷ ones.

Carrying out comprehensively the solutions in order to create a competitive service sector in the era of integration into the global economy, which include: (a) to clearly define the position and role of the service sector, to consider it as an important factor in promoting the competitiveness of the economy; (b) to establish a set of law frame which meets the international standards; (c) to build a training program which is capable of developing and preserving the high-quality management and supervision skills; (d) to create chances for jobs and business in business service; (e) to raise national needs for services as well as expanding service exports; (f) to construct the service statistic system so that it complies with the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); to promote attracting the foreign direct investment for the services

State is in charge of dismantling service activities complying with one consistent policy framework, with the effective cooperation among governmental departments; to protect consumers by the implementation of giving the license to and evaluating the activities of manufacturers as

³⁷ The increase capacity of electricity generation of the region in the period from 2011 to 2015 is approximately 4000 MW.

well as providing services to make sure that customers have access to high quality service; to ensure the widespread access to basic medical, education and telecommunication services, and to create a suitable business environment for all enterprises to produce proper and efficient services; to ensure the competitive capacity of small service providers in Vietnam (over 65% of enterprises employ less than 10 workers); to make sure that global integration of the service sector will bring benefits to the country.

To enhance the competitive capacity of services in private sector. State-owned or state-invested companies continue providing some major infrastructure services, private business mainly takes charge of the services of profession and business support.

To raise awareness among private sector towards international standards and criteria for service provision. Notice to improve necessary skills and the ability to meet customers' demands as well as developing the intensive services.

4. Goods import and export

a. Objectives

To develop exports in a sustainable way, and use it as the motivation to raise the economic growth, to control excess of exports over imports, to limit the import of consumer goods.

The growth rate of goods export turn-over from 2011 to 2015 will be about 12% a year, and reach USD 108 billion by 2015, the total export turn-over from 2011 to 2015 will be about USD 447 billions.

To control the average growth rate of import from 2011 to 2015 at around 10.5% annually; the total import turn-over from now to 2015 will

not exceed USD 122 million and in 5 years from 2011 to 2015 will not exceed USD 510 billions

To gradually decrease the excess of imports over exports, each year the average number will be less than USD 14 billion, equivalent to 14.8 % the total export turn-over.

b. Orientations and Solutions

To shift the export structures to promoting the exportation of high additionally-valued goods; increasing processed and manufactured products, and products which involve high technology and intelligence, gradually decreasing the percentage of exportation of raw materials such as crude oil and fossil coal. To gradually limit the exportation of crude oil in order to keep it for use in Dung Quat oil refinery factory, which provides fuels for domestic manufacturing and therefore, heightens the added values. To promote the exportation of agricultural, forest and aquatic products, especially high productivity products having competitive advantage. To continue increasing the exportation of two main commodities which are textiles, shoes and sandals, together with promoting the expansion of the exportation of new commodities such as ships, mechanical products, electricity, potential products such as fine arts handicrafts, processed foods, products from wood, consumer commodities, plastic products. To promote the exportation of electronic, informatics and software products.

To actively and proactively expand the market, vary the dimensions and vary the types of relationship with partners; to make use of as many opportunities as possible to increase the export rates in every available market, together with boosting exporting into the markets

which have purchasing power but still make up small percentages; to seek for and open new markets.

To renovate the way of organizing the programs which are aimed at promoting trade in the direction of focusing on organizing phase and information providing phase, to reduce the small market-surveying programs, focusing on promoting the trade in important markets which have big import turn-over such as America, Japan, China, and some European countries.

To speed up the contraction of bilateral agreements and multi-lateral agreements to establish free-trade areas which are favorable conditions for exports and therefore help decrease the trade gap. To reinforce the rights of mutual trade balance of WTO in the exchange with trade partners from which imports exceed exports from Vietnam, to combine with searching for solutions to decrease imports and increase exports from Vietnam. To promote negotiation with other countries to carry out the contraction of bilateral agreements and to mutually recognize the quarantine standards, food safety standards, especially with important exporting markets such as Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand, etc.

To study and develop the form of promoting business in order to call for major enterprises and co-operations in the world to invest into manufacturing and providing materials and additives for Vietnam.

To build the centers for supplying the materials and additives for domestic firms which produce export goods, especially in some sectors like textiles, shoes and sandals, wood products, plastic products so that the demand for materials in manufacture is met timely and with lower expense.

As for goods importation: to prioritize the importation of modern materials and equipment; to remain active in importing, and to focus on importing modern equipment from countries of original technology; to rapidly reduce and limit the materials and equipment which can be produced domestically. To control and limit the importation of products from iron composite and steel, coal, petrochemical products, products from petroleum, gem stone and precious metals. To limit the importation of materials and accessories such as cigarettes, consumer goods, cars having less than 12 seats and components of cars having less than 12 seats, components of motorbikes.

To create the measures and technological standards in order for domestic goods to conform to the standards of WTO as well as international agreements that Vietnam has committed to.

To implement the programs whose aims are to modernize and reform customs procedures: to build the procedures of shortening the time for customs procedures for export-import goods so that that time will be decreased to less than average one in Asian region by promoting the application of actions to implement electronic customs, one-top shop customs, etc.

5. Enterprises development

a. Objectives:

To harmoniously develop all economic components and forms of business. The state economy plays an important role, being the essential material force for the State to orientate and regulate the economy which is to ensure the stability of macro-economy and create the environment and an impulse all economic components to develop. To encourage the strong development of multi-owned enterprises of which are mainly

joint-stock companies, cooperatives so that this form of economy will become popular in the economy. To create the favorable conditions for private sector to develop rapidly in compliance with the law, and therefore become an impulse for the development of the whole economy. To create the favorable conditions for the foreign-invested economy to develop robustly according to planning.

By 2015, the number of registered enterprises will double that during 2006 and 2010. The number of new enterprises in five years 2011 to 2015 will be over 450 million.

b. Orientations and general solutions

To create economic and social environment as well as legal framework for the enterprises to develop; to focus on enhancing the quality, efficiency of business operation of the enterprises. To encourage the community citizens and the enterprises of all economic components to do business activities in all fields that the law does not forbid. To continue developing the enterprises on the basis of “implementing consistently the development policy of multi-component economy. All economic components that carry out legal business are important constituents of socialist-orientated market economy, to develop in the long run, cooperate and healthily compete with each other”.

To continue simplifying legal procedures, clarifying the regulations that are related to the conditions to do business and integrate into the market of the enterprises in order to decrease the barriers in the integrating process of all enterprises; to continue improving thorough one-top shop mechanism in registration to set up business. To apply information technology in the business registration nationwide, and to build the public database about the enterprises.

To promote the activities of propagandizing and disseminating the knowledge, to enhance the awareness among the authorities of all levels, of all classes of population towards the enterprise community, especially towards individual enterprises.

c. Orientations and Solutions to the types of enterprises

- *State-owned enterprise sector* continues to act as an important tool for the State to orientate and regulate macroscopically; as a core force to partly make the state economy carry out the decisive role in market economy and main force in the integration into the international economy.

To promote activities of organizing, equitising, completing the whole operation, to promote manufacture and business of groups and corporations to keep the main force in regulating the macro economy and promoting the development of other enterprises; to continue renovating the State administration and the state owners over the enterprises.

To continue bettering the legal framework for the organization and operation of economic corporations so that it is compatible with economic traits and reality in Vietnam.

- *To provide support for private enterprises, which are basically small and medium ones*, through the mechanisms and policies which encourage the credit organizations to expand the credit structures for small and medium enterprises, to create more conditions for small and medium enterprises to borrow loans in medium and long term, to borrow capitals for renovating the technology, to apply the scientific and technological research advances, to develop new products, new services, enterprises in the supplementary industry; to develop the other forms and tools to borrow finance instead of traditional products so that small and

medium enterprises have more access to the bank capitals such as financial leasing and factoring.

To build the mechanism, the policies to encourage the small and medium enterprises to invest into renovating the technology, the technological equipment in the direction of developing and expanding the manufacturing of these enterprises of export products, and supporting industrial products. To create the policies to promote small and medium enterprises to invest into research to develop new products which contain high content of technology, high economic value, the special products from our country's typical materials in order to be monopoly in distributing the consumption and export.

To promote business management training, focusing on vocational training for labour force, to pass on the traditional business through the programs that encourage industry and agriculture, etc. To promote the international business skill training for managers in small and medium enterprises.

To form the centers for intensive research about foreign markets to help small and medium enterprises to know more about the consumer behavior as well as prospects of commerce and investment in international markets. To support small and medium enterprises as well as enhancing the ability to market, access to information, to develop the commercial credit and skills.

- *To develop cooperative economy* with various cooperative forms, whose main force is the co-operatives which operate in accordance with the cooperation principles; volunteer, self-controlling, self-responsibility and sharing benefits, democracy, equality, transparency, cooperation and community development; to promote the values of the co-operatives:

honest, open, responsible to the society, to ensure the self-control rights of family-based and farm economy sector, to provide effective support for family-based and farm economy to develop ; constantly develop the manufacturing capacity, to enhance the performance, efficiency and competitiveness of the whole co-operatives and members from co-operatives in the process of integration into the world.

To complete the legal framework of cooperative economy, which focuses on clarifying the new mode of co-operative following the nature of co-operatives, and at the same time, is compatible with the international experience and our country's typical traits in order to create new impulses for cooperative economic development.

To construct and implement the programs supporting the expansion of cooperative economy, such as, the propaganda of laws and policies which encourage the development of cooperative economy; to provide guidance for the construction of regulations and rules of cooperative economic organization; to establish new cooperative economic organization, to train and foster the human resources for cooperative economy; to build the mode of co-operatives, new union of co-operatives, co-operative banks; the premises and the development of infrastructure to support the manufacture of the member community, especially members of agricultural co-operatives; to provide the consulting service for management and technology transfer, and carry out the trade promotion for co-operative organization.

II. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

1. Education and training

a. Objectives

Building Vietnamese education system towards standardization and modernization to get out of the backward condition compared with regional developed countries; Improving the quality of human resources, especially high quality one; Making high quality human resources become Vietnam's main and long-term competitive advantage.

Making great efforts so that by 2015, 55% of labour force have been trained, the number of students per 10,000 people will reach 300, 99% of primary-school pupils are at the corresponding age, the number of those taking the entrance exam into universities and colleges will increase by 13%; to technical schools by 16%, to vocational colleges and schools by 18%.

b. Orientation and solution

Training human resources to meet various requirements of the technology and development of fields and sectors; actively deploying the training to meet the society's needs, enhancing the cooperation among enterprises, institutions that use labour, training institutions and the State to improve human resources; implementing training programs and projects to provide high quality human resources for key fields so as to meet directly the enterprises' demands as well as other essential ones.

Building an excellent human resources, policy-making consultants, a skilful labour force and businessman group to meet firstly the requirements of modern state administration and then of key fields.

Building an advanced education system that meet the international standards, including: the concentration on training a skilful teaching staff that meets the international standards; a modern system of curriculum and teaching methodologies; popularization of foreign languages for the majority of labour force.

Increasing teachers in educational institutions to carry out comprehensive education: teaching integrated subjects, teaching exclusive subjects and giving lectures in general education with two spells a day; ensuring the ratio of teachers/ classes, of pupils/ teachers and of students/ lecturers; implementing a full renovation of teacher training system from the training model to training contents and methods to provide a teaching staff that is good at basic science knowledge and teaching skills; increasing the training courses to improve the teaching staff's abilities based on advanced programs and international cooperation programs to satisfy teachers' tasks in the new context.

Extending the network of vocational institutions; supervising and supplementing the planning of developing the network of vocational institutions based on professions and training levels until 2015 for provinces, regions and sub-regions.

Adjusting the planning of universities and colleges network across the country and in every economic zones to meet the needs of human resources according to training scale and professions as well as to serve the transfer of economic structure in the process of Vietnam's industrialization, modernization and global integration; developing community colleges to meet the localities' demand of human resources.

Boosting the network of pre-school institutions, especially in rural areas, remote areas and ethnic minority ones; deploying a new pre-school program in a national scale since 2010; implementing the program of preparing the Vietnamese ground for 5 – year – old nursery classes in mountainous and ethnic minority areas.

Developing the new network of secondary schools across the country to prevent primary students from dropping out of school due to

the long distance from home; Consolidating and extending the system of ethnic boarding schools at rural district and province level as well as semi-boarding schools; preparing a new general program; applying the new general program from grade one all over the country by 2015 towards inclusive teaching at lower grades, exclusive teaching at upper grades, concentrating on national security and defence education, enhancing students' social activities to conserve socio – cultural traditions, in order to build up general knowledge that is basic, sustainable and that encourages the increase in every learner's personal ability suitable for his learning conditions; building “*local educational program*”, based on the national standard program, to satisfy the demands and conditions of organizing education at different regions, especially localities where a number of students are from ethnic minority group.

Innovating and developing vocational programs; strongly focusing on using international advanced training programs in vocational institutions to satisfy certainly the requirements of labour market based on standards of professional skills and results of profession analysis, and regularly updating new technique, technology in manufacture, business and service; vocational training program ensures the succession in training levels and inter-relationship with other levels in the national education system, some vocational training programs are likely to be involved in level succession of corresponding overseas program.

Developing university education in two trends: development research and applied profession; applying advanced training programs of reliable universities in the world.

Innovating teaching methodology and evaluating study results for the teachers from nursery to vocational and than to university education,

boosting application of information technology in teaching and learning; Building a system to verify educational quality independently; verifying public and private educational institutions and publishing the verifying results; ranking educational and training institutions and publishing the result on mass media.

Strengthening socialization in education and training; encouraging and protecting the legitimate rights and benefits of local individuals and organizations, Vietnamese settling in foreign countries, foreign individuals and organizations investing into education; encouraging and supporting the establishment of high quality universities, 100% of the capital for this establishment are from foreign investment in Vietnam; determining clearly and specifically the criteria to establish educational institutions and ensuring the quality as well as creating favourable conditions for people and socio-economic organizations to contribute to university establishment according to the development planning by the State.

Completing the establishment of national standards in technical infrastructure for all types of schools so as to ensure the basic facility conditions in the process of teaching and learning innovation; focusing on standardizing classrooms, laboratories, classrooms for particular subjects and schooling equipments at all grades, especially safe toys for children.

Re-planning land resources to build new schools or expanding land areas for the schools that meet the standards in order to implement educational tasks, in which making priority to investing into land resources to build some groups of universities.

Boosting the Program of solidifying schools, classrooms and state civil service for teachers, taking priority for education in remote areas, highlands, hard – living areas and ensuring the number of classrooms for 5 – year – old nursery school, primary schools and junior secondary schools where students study 2 spells a day; providing favourable policies to attract teachers to mountainous and hard living areas.

Building electronic library system for general usage and connection among local, regional and international universities; building modern laboratories in key universities.

2. Science and technology

a. Objectives

Improving rapidly scientific and technological capacities focusing on and synchronizing infrastructure and human resources together with efficiency improvement; developing comprehensively social science, natural science, technical and technological science which can meet the national development process's requirements; increasing scientific and technological content in Vietnamese-trademark products, changing basically productivity, quality and efficiency of key economic sectors; changing strongly the application and development of hi-tech, modern techniques and new technologies.

Making great efforts to increase scientific and technological potential up to the quite advanced levels in the region by 2015; ensuring technological transaction value to achieve the average growth rate of 10% per year.

b. *Orientation and solutions*

To appreciate building key technologies fields including the leading ones such as the technology of information, gene and biology,

new materials, Nano and oceanography; at the same time, developing advanced technology system to ensure the clear efficiency of intellectual economy.

DRAFT

Concentrating on Vietnam's advantageous fields in mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanics, life science, Earth science, etc. so as to support the process of selecting, learning, mastering and innovating imported advanced technology towards Vietnamese technological invention.

Researching and improving the abilities of information and communication technology (ICT) application to the equally regional and international level in such fields as: post and telecommunication, banking, finance, tourism, trade, energy, transportation, national defence, security, etc.

Applying widely biological technology for agricultural production, seafood, medicine and pharmacy, and environmental protection; researching and developing product technology serving for biological industry; researching, mastering and applying some hi-technologies to the fields of gene decryption, new – generation vaccine production, stem cell technology.

Researching and applying advanced material technology to produce steels, special alloys, polymer and composite materials, electronic and photon materials; researching Nano material technology and mastering biomedicine material technology, the technology to produce raw materials for advanced material manufacture.

Applying integrated technology, developing smart robot and parallel robot technique; researching the technology to designing and manufacturing electromechanical control systems, developing simulation technique, virtual sample technique, digital control technology in such industries as mechanics, garment and textile, etc.; initially deploying

such research trends as micro-electromechanical systems and Nano, electromechanical systems.

Researching and applying new energies, renewable energies, technologies to economize energy effectively; researching technological solutions for the safe and effective exploitation of traditional energies; building the mechanisms and policies to encourage the strong development of clean and renewable energies; enhancing the technologies to produce mechanics – energy equipments such as hydroelectric equipment combination, electricity transmission system and high voltage equipments.

Researching and applying radiation energy and nuclear factory construction, management and operation.

Researching and applying small and medium – sized primary processing technologies, post-harvest preservation technology, advanced processing technology for higher quality, added value and competition capacity of agricultural products, food, especially such advantageous and potential products as rice, coffee, tea, cashew nut, rubber, seafood, products related to meat, vegetable, flower, fruit and vegetable oil.

Researching and applying remote sensing technology, global positioning technology to serve for information and communication, investigating and managing natural resources, monitoring environment, preventing natural disasters, plan the usage of land territory, catch seafood, manage means of transportation, serve for national defense, security and international integration.

Improving the abilities to design and produce some ground transceiver stations, flying instruments, to build the initial foundation for establishing universal technology industry and developing ICT industry.

Renovating and perfecting scientific and technological management mechanism suitable for the socialist – oriented market mechanism to meet the need of actively international integration.

Boosting research on and application of science, technique and technology in connection with the requirement of industrialization and modernization in each sector, field and each product. Designing the national strategies and programs of technological renovation: starting at key and major sectors and fields, giving priority to hi – technology, at the same time, using reasonably labour – based technology; establishing early some institutions to research on deployment, leading technological institutes that can study, renovate world advanced technologies and create new technologies.

Developing scientific and technological services in technological markets, standards, measure, quality, industrial property, technological consultancy and transfer; developing scientific and technological markets to boost the scientific and technological applications into production and life.

Researching and promulgating the application of economic and financial mechanisms and policies to diversify investment resources for scientific and technological development; enhancing the socialization of investment capital source for science and technology, encouraging the local and international scientific and technological forces to participate in scientific and technological activities, requiring enterprises to actively renovating and transferring technology, to commercialize scientific and technological products, and to develop consulting organizations and scientific and technological services; enforcing international integration of science and technology: to diversify partners and international cooperation forms related to science and technology, the channels to

transfer modern technologies from foreign countries (especially FDI), and to link between international cooperation about science & technology and that about economy. Building an international integration strategy related to science and technology towards increasing quickly integration capacity, narrowing the gap between our science and technology and the region and world's ones to serve effectively for internationally economic integration process.

III. SOCIAL FIELDS

1. Labour, jobs

a. Objectives

Strongly promoting the shift in labour structure and creating more high quality jobs to meet the requirements of the country's industrialization and modernization.

In the 2011-2015 period, creating new jobs for 8 million of labour, 450 thousand of whom works oversea; reducing the unemployment rate of urban labour in working ages to 4% by 2015. The expected labour structure by 2015 consists of 40-41% of labour force working in the agriculture, forestry and aquiculture, 28-29% in the industry and construction and 30-31% in the commerce and service.

b. Orientation and solutions

Improving and supplementing institutions and policies to create more jobs, especially focusing on policies on improvement of labour' professional skills; issuing policies which encourage the participation of businesses and private sector in vocational training through priorities over taxation, teacher training and infrastructure investment, etc. Basically changing the opinion on salary should so that the salary system and salary paying become a real driving force of development.

Improving the legal frame and policy on *labour market transaction system* toward innovating and modernising the activities of the State job centers, reorganizing the activities of this system together with implementing unemployment insurance service and promoting the relationship between the State job service and the private sector's job service; encouraging to organize job fairs and develop job consulting organizations, job introduction and transaction centers.

Strengthening law education for labour, improving the employees' and employers' awareness of law; issuing and implementing regulations on the minimum salary in businesses in good fit with the socio-economic situation so that the labour' salary and income shall be improved.

Promoting the Government's management capacity and performance over labour protection; improving working conditions, minimizing the number of workplace accident; making an effort to prevent workplace accident, creating a safe and healthy working environment; building workplace accident and occupational disease funds.

Strengthening the State management and supervision over activities of labour market. Improving the effect and performance of Labour Court to settle disputes and ensure the employee's and employer's rights.

Doing researches on increasing the retirement age of labour after 2015.

2. Population, family planning and people's health care

a) Objectives

Improving the physical strength, reducing the incidence of disease , enhancing life expectancy and developing next generations. Reducing

the malnourished children rate; ensuring food safety and hygiene; restraining and reducing HIV infections significantly; providing every resident with basic health services and able to access to qualified health services, ensuring all of them to live in a safe community where they can develop physically and spiritually.

Maintaining the reasonable birth rate and the model of family with a small number of children, improving population quality and Vietnamese people's physical health to reach stature and physical strength indexes.

Increasing the life expectancy by the end of 2015 to 74 years old; reducing the death rate of children under one year old to under 12‰; the death rate of children under five years old to under 20‰, the maternal death rate relating to pregnancy decreases to 60 out of 100.000 alive born babies; ensuring that 95% of under one year old babies will be fully injected with 6 kinds of vaccines or more; 80% of communes will have doctors, of which, this figure in mountainous communes will be 70%; the rate of public health station meeting the national standards will reach 90%; by 2015, 80% of the population will have health insurances.

The population growth rate will decrease gradually and fall under 1%/year by the end of the period 2011-2015, maintaining the birth rate of 0.25‰/year. The population will be less than 91.5 million by 2015; reducing the gender imbalance with the gender ratio at birth of 115 by 2015.

Increasing the market share for domestically manufactured medicines from 60% to 70% and the expenditure for medicines to 20 USD/capita by 2015, making great efforts that 100% medicine manufacturers will fulfill the GMP standard by 2015.

b. Orientation and solutions

Building a consistent model of population management, implementing population registration and building national population database under the Government's direction.

Socializing the communication service, providing population and pregnancy health services, creating favorable conditions for organizations and individuals to do their population tasks. Changing from free provision of population and pregnancy health services into the free market and social marketing. This change will meet the demand of all subjects, reduce the burden on the State budget and ensure a sustainable population and family planning program.

Strengthening the leadership of Party and governmental organizations to combine goals of improving people's health care with population tasks; improving the capacity of monitoring, discovering and controlling epidemic diseases, especially HIV/AIDS and newly rising diseases.

Boosting the implementation of policies and regulations on socialization to improve the health care quality for people. Consolidating and perfecting the network of basic medical facilities, including infrastructure, equipment and staff. To ensure the effective and highly productive provision of health care service to meet the demand for protection and improving the health of people and make the service accessible to every one.

Developing human resources in health care, meeting the requirement of medical modernization, making medical staff training plans, promoting medical staff training for small villages. Building policies support the training for medical staff who live in ethnic minority

groups and remote regions; for fields that have not been trained in Vietnam, making plans to have oversea specialized courses.

Fostering medical socialization, encouraging the participation of non-public medical systems in implementing people's health care goals; step-by-step developing new health care models; expanding home health care model. Basically reforming the policy in which medical beneficiaries has just to pay a part of their medical payment into: (1) The State will subsidize fully or partly social policy beneficiaries, the poor, ethnic minority people and children under 6 years old, etc. rather than subsidize all people unselectively. (2) Affordable patients have to fulfill most their medical payment to ensure and improve the quality of health care services; (3) Publishing medical bills so that patients can know the degree of subsidy from the State.

Mobilizing, encouraging and guiding people to raise animals and plant herbs for medicines, studying, inheriting, conserving and developing our traditional medicine; combining army medical and civil medical services in epidemic disease prevention, disease diagnosis and treatment, staff training and scientifically studying; promoting capacity of service provision of armed forces in combination with army medical and civil medical careers to take care of soldiers and people, especially those who live in mountainous, remote, island and border areas.

Strongly developing pharmaceutical industry and improving the capacity of domestic manufacturers, promoting study and manufacture of vaccines and bio-products; planning and developing medicine regions, improving the network of distributing and supplying medicines in order to stabilize the medicine market.

Improving the efficiency of the State management over health care; regularly inspecting, observing and monitoring the implementation of policies on people's health care and protection, managing the quality of health care services by: building and issuing standards for each service, giving license to eligible medical units; controlling medical expenditure to check the price of health care services especially the medicine price and minimize abuse of drug and special pharmaceutical and expensive tests.

3. Developing cultures, information and sports

a. Objectives

Building a progressive Vietnamese culture imbued with national identity, which promotes our traditional values and internalizes the world cultural quintessence to catch the world's development; improving Vietnamese people's development on: ideal, intelligence, morality, lifestyle, physical strength, creation, integration capacity, national pride, social responsibility, community sense, humanism, law obedience awareness; creating all favourable conditions for the physical and intellectual development of Vietnamese people.

Making great effort to achieve the goal that by the end of 2015, 90% of families and 70% of communes and wards meet the cultural standards, the majority of communes and districts has learning books with 6 books/capita/year and 10 newspapers/capita/year; 100% communes, wards and towns have cultural buildings.

b. Orientation and solution

Promoting the diversity and unique values of all brotherly ethnic groups to diversify the country's common culture. Maintaining, strengthening and improving the unity in diversity of Vietnamese culture

in order to fight against enemies who make use of cultural aspects to separate Vietnam great national unity block.

Inheriting, promoting traditional cultural values and selectively internalizing the world's cultural quintessence as well as promoting the diversity and unique values of all brotherly ethnic groups to diversify the country's common culture; maintaining, strengthening, improving the unity in diversity of Vietnamese culture.

Making dramatic changes in improving people's cultural life. Developing cultures comprehensively and consistently, focusing on building wholesome cultural life, lifestyle and environment in every office, public place, residential community, family and individual; promoting traditional values and build Vietnamese progressive and happy families, attaching special importance to building cultural values for leadership-management, business and young generation's characteristics.

Conserving and developing various kinds of material cultures, non-material cultures, traditional arts and folk arts; developing talents and encouraging artists to create more typical cultural-artistic works, spiritual and artistic values of which are consistent with the national revolution and renovation.

Building stable mechanism, policies and sanctions which meet the requirement of cultural activity socialization in order to effectively mobilize the contribution of all classes and socio-economic organizations to the cultural development so that the State only have to invest in the key cultural fields which play an important role in directing politics, thoughts, morals, aesthetics and social values.

Mobilizing the participation of economic components (including foreign invested sectors) in building and developing Publishing and Press to become comprehensively advanced economic-technological sectors running business well in the socialism-oriented market economy; equitising businesses in the cultural field; encouraging private collections and conservation clubs to protect material and non-material cultural vestiges; mobilizing resources, intelligence and creativity in society to build cultural works and institutions and participate in and develop cultural activities.

Radio stations, television stations and news agency continue their missions of orientating thoughts and providing entertainment and information. Radio and television media are universalized for all people, even those who live in remote areas; News agency plays the role of the main official oriented information stream of the Party and State. It is the national information and documentation bank on politics, socio-economy, science and technology, culture-sport for public media.

Improving digital radio and television broadcast to promote the quality of programs and expand services. Special importance shall be attached to the development of local radio networks in urban districts, wards and communes particularly in mountainous areas, islands, ethnic minority regions. All people shall be universalized with audio and video media.

Well performing missions of informing internal affairs and foreign relations, propagandizing the directions and policies via press and publishing, ensuring the information orientation as required by the Party and the Government and ensuring the righteousness of press. It is necessary to study and apply information technology for communication and propaganda to integrate with regions and the world.

For activities in sensitive fields which can be easily exploited for bad purposes, the State shall stipulate detailed working conditions regulated by laws so that all the activities are in right directions by the Party. Moreover, people who break Law on Press and Publishing will be punished strictly; shortcomings will be addressed.

Combine the movement “All people follow Uncle Ho’s example to take physical exercise” with the campaign “All people unify to build cultural life” and other sport movement launched by unions, branches, social organizations in order to achieve the health goal.

Building and planning sport infrastructure and encouraging mechanism and policies to create a favorable environment for all the society to participate in and develop sport career; Promoting scientific researches and deploy comprehensive solutions to improve one step of the health situation and Vietnamese race, to increase the height of Vietnamese teenagers.

Special importance shall be attached to public sports, especially sports that people can play themselves and guarantee to participate in (such as: swimming, athletics, football, volleyball, tennis, badminton, body-building, health-fostering, beauty-caring, etc.); promoting amateur sports, particularly for children, the youth and physical education at schools at all levels.

Continuing and expanding the professionalisation of sports that are likely to gain high achievement including football, volleyball, tennis and some individual sports). Besides, it is necessary to innovate and strengthen qualified educational system for young athletes to replace the older ones when necessary and prepare for regional and international games.

Strengthening sport and exercise socialization. To mobilize all capital resources to build projects for national and international sport competition. Donors will also be mobilized from socio-economic organizations, the State and people to hold sport competitions. Sport and exercise competition system shall be formed at localities to realize, choose and educate talents for professional sports. Domestic and foreign businesses shall be mobilized to manufacture sport and exercise equipments for people. By 2015, classification and suitable roadmap are needed to convert 80% public sport and exercise centers which can provide services (such as: stadium, swimming pool, club) into ones which operate in the financial mechanism as the profitable career units; paying social organizations on sport by the duties given by the State.

4. Conduction of poverty alleviation mission and guarantee of social security

a. Objectives

Maintaining the achievements in poverty alleviation, guaranteeing rapid and sustainable poverty reduction; Performing well social advance and equality which are suitable for certain conditions and abilities. Raising people's living standard and income.

Making an effort to reduce poor households across the country according to new poverty standard (applied in 2011-2015), on average, reduce 2% of poor households per year.

b. Orientation and solutions

Focusing on poverty alleviation measures in areas and provinces which have the biggest number of poor households. Building and implementing comprehensively the 2011 – 2015 poverty reduction programs. Diversifying resources and methods to ensure sustainable

poverty reduction, especially in utmost stiff regions. Poverty alleviation needs linking with vocational training and employment settlement, level and knowledge enhancement for the poor in order for them to increase their ability and endeavor to escape poverty themselves. Encouraging those having escaped poverty to take the challenge to enrich themselves and assist others in eliminate hunger and reduce poverty. Strengthening international and community cooperation, implementing better socialization in poverty alleviation.

Poor people and households are the centre for social safety net. Building and developing a diverse social security system which is able to provide support for every member in the society in overcoming the difficulties resulting from market economy risks and other social risks, especially the vulnerable ones. Diversifying types of social assistance and relief, unemployment insurances, shifting into providing social protection services and taking care of community dependants.

Diversely developing types of humane, voluntary, non-profit, non-government organizations in order to take care of those who need social protection according to socialization with partly support from State, communities, and the self-endeavor people, guaranteeing those who need social protection stable lives and better integration in the community.

Creating access to economic resources, essential public services; equal opportunities in education, training, employment, healthcare, housing, culture, sports for those who need social protection, firstly those who still have the ability to work.

Amending and supplementing periodical social allowance regime, basing on minimum living standard of the entire society. Institutionalizing forms of taking care of community dependants and

providing public services in the field of social protection. Stipulating the regime of managing social protection funds which is in accordance with diversifying kinds of funds, changing into consistent management of those types of funds.

Gradually constructing and stably developing the social insurance system so as to accomplish the social security successfully. Building a flexible and diverse social insurance system which is suited to the needs of socialist-oriented market economy. Expanding forms of voluntary insurance. Implementing the unemployment insurance policy effectively. Besides, Adjusting the level of payment and benefits as stated in the Law on social insurance and pension, pension allowance according to the route of salary improvement, social insurance and privileged allowance for creditable people; Continuing adjusting social allowance basing on the minimum standard of living that is periodically raised. Intensifying the deployment of voluntary social insurance, especially for farmers, hired labour force in the non-structure field, and free labour force. Renovating the serving mechanism of social insurance organizations as public service agencies, which ensures labour force's benefiting rights in the most effective way.

Fostering the propagation "All the people participates in kindness repaying activities", so as to mobilize every resource from the community, together with the Government to provide better care for material and spiritual lives of revolution contributors. Encouraging and motivating those who served their country to actively taking part in developing the economy and social activities, contributing to stabilizing and enhancing their family's living standard. Adjusting privileged allowance for country contributors according to average consumption level of the society, social support and their own endeavor to ensure their

living cost beyond the average. Adjusting the privileged allowance level according to the route of salary policy improvement, social insurance and privileged allowance for country contributors.

5. Children care and protection

a. Objectives

Securing children's basic rights; producing a safe and healthy environment for children to develop comprehensively in both physical, mental and spiritual aspects; protecting children and preventing risks of violation against children; supporting children living in vulnerable conditions.

b. Orientations and solutions

Formulating and implementing 2011-2020 National Action Plan for Children and 2011-2015 National Programme on Children Protection.

Increasing people's awareness and responsibility for children care, protection and education, including improvement of children's awareness and self-defence against risks of violation and exploitation.

Gathering all resources to protect and take care of children suffering from special conditions (the orphans, the disabled, wandering children, etc.). Prioritizing assistance to protect and care for children from poor rural areas, *mountainous areas, and ethnic minority groups*.

Creating more communication, education, consultation in protecting, caring and educating children on mass media. Providing service system for children support, protection and care in order that all children, especially those who are vulnerable to violation risks and in special situations can easily access. Manipulating community based models of protecting and taking care of children (models of building communes and wards suited for children, models of motivating

children's participation, models of preventing children from accidents, models of supporting children who violate the law, trafficked children, etc.). Reinforcing the system of caring and protecting children; creating a national database on children protection and care; developing children protection fund at different governmental levels

6. Youth development

a. Objectives

Ensuring all Vietnamese youth are developed comprehensively, have good physical and mental power and the awareness of obeying the law; have cultural and society-oriented lifestyle; have the skill and spirit in international integration, have industrial manners, in order to meet the requirements of modernization and industrialization.

b. Orientation and solutions

Designing and implementing the Youth Development Strategies for the period 2011-2020. Implementing the policy of Youth development, encouraging them to take part in the sustainable development process, country protection and construction. Building a healthy social environment, creating opportunities for them to develop comprehensively; Motivating and creating opportunities for them to actively participate in and effectively carry out socio-economic development projects, proposals, programs. Issuing innovative policies on training high-qualified young human resources, meeting the needs of modernization and industrialization associating with settling employment, increasing income, increasing level of entertainment and culture enjoyment among the youth.

7. Promotion of gender equity and women's progress

a. Objectives

Ensuring gender equity in every aspect of social life, gradually shortening the gap between two genders and eliminating the bias towards genders.

b. Orientation and solutions

Designing and following the 2011-2020 National Strategies of Gender Equity, deploying the action program of women work in the time of modernization and industrialization; integrating women's progress and gender equity criteria into socio-economic development plans of sectors, fields, and localities. Implementing the planning of and training for female cadres successfully, producing a resource of successors and promoting female cadres. Raising the awareness of gender equity in ministries, sectors and localities; Strengthening propagation and education about the Law on Gender Equity and guiding documents on mass media channels and many other forms in order to help every citizen, especially women in rural areas, remote areas and minor ethnic groups to understand and know how to protect their rights themselves. Gathering all resources and guiding about gender equity in sectors and areas experiencing gender inequity and having strong likelihood of gender inequity, especially in labour relationship, families, rural areas, poor regions, mountainous areas where uncivilized custom still remains and areas where a large number of inhabitants are from minor ethnic groups .

8. Creation of opportunities for religions to develop simultaneously with the development of the society

Guaranteeing people's freedom of conscience and religion according to the law. Continuing the implementation of the policy on recognizing the religions which are practised legally. Encouraging religions to develop in fellowship with the country. Consolidating the

great national solidarity. Preventing rival parties from destroying and distorting Vietnam's religion policies.

9. Prevention of social evils

a. Objectives

Strictly controlling and gradually eliminating illegal drug and prostitution. Restraining criminals and preventing traffic accidents efficiently.

b. Orientation and solutions

Issuing strict measures to control the increase in prostitution and illegal drug, gradually eliminate social evils. Strengthening propagation and education, especially for young people; promoting the effects of the propagation for building healthy and evil –free communes/ wards.

Deploying National Strategies for combating drugs evils in Vietnam in 2011-2015 with the orientation to 2020; Preventing and fighting actively against drug resources from foreign countries, especially at border and focused areas. Reinforcing infrastructure by capital resources in order to erect detoxification centres in localities that are suffering from severe drugs evil and difficulties in budget balance. Encouraging and forcing the majority of drug addicts in big cities and focused provinces to detoxification centres. Managing post-detoxification holders closely, in combination with the responsibility of their families and authorities in managing, supervising and creating jobs for them, to reintegrate them into the community to decrease the re-addiction rate.

Considering prostitution both a social evil and a social phenomenon so that practical solutions are produced to control the situation and reduce the spread of social diseases, especially HIV/AIDS;

Managing successfully the post-detoxification task and the construction of evil-free and healthy communes.

Implementing traffic safety by raising awareness and self-consciousness of obeying traffic regulations; strengthening management of vehicles' quality; enhancing the ability of executive bodies' staff so as to warrant traffic safety and order; minimizing the accident rate.

IV. RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Objectives

Using appropriately and effectively the natural resources to ensure the harmony between economic development and protection of resources and environment; Taking an initial to effectively cope with climate change, especially increase in sea level.

Making an effort to, by 2015, raise the rate of forest coverage to 42.5%; the rate of rural population who are supplied with hygienic water to 96%, the rate of urban population who can access to fresh water to 98%; the rate of industry and export processing zones with environmental-standard system of sewage disposal to 70%; the rate of collected solid waste in urban areas to 85%; the rate of treated medical waste to 85%; the rate of strictly treated polluters to 80%.

2. Orientation and solutions

Continuing the establishment and completion of mechanism system, policies, law and strategies of resources and environment; building and completing strategies of overall management on resources and environment; Designing and amending the related mechanism system, policies and law according to groups of objectives and requirements of global integration in resources and environment; checking, amending and supplementing legal normative acts relating to

resources and environment on implementing International Treaties in which Vietnam is involved; promoting dissemination and education of law on natural resources and environment.

Operating the implementation of National Strategies of the overall management of the coastal areas; Strategies of sustainable development Vietnam's sea by 2020; National Targeted Program in coping with climate change; operating the smooth implementation of Strategies of national environment protection by 2010 with the orientation to 2020; National Strategies of water resources by 2020; Development Strategies of land survey and mapping in Vietnam by 2020; National Work Plan on environmental health by 2015; etc

Building and completing master plans of sustainable resource use and environment protection; strengthening and gradually modernising system of survey on resources and environment; strengthening capacity and equipments to gradually increase the degree of accuracy in warning and forecasting hazardous weather phenomena such as storm, tropical low pressure, sweeping flood, landslide, and drought

Fostering basic surveys on resources, minerals and environment; making basic surveys and overall evaluation of land and water resources, geology-mineral; surveying and evaluating current environmental situations; surveying and evaluating effects, monitoring moves of the Earth's crust, then forecasting and warning about: landslide, earthquake, Tsunami; promoting basic surveys on resources and sea environment; implementing effectively the orientation of commercializing the data from basic surveys on resources and environment

Improving the society's awareness of environment protection; integrating tasks and objectives of environment protection with socio-

economic development on the standpoint of sustainable development; completing the law system of environment protection; putting environment protection in strategies development plans of sectors and regions, programs and projects.

Building sanctions tough enough to prevent and punish actions that violate the regulations on environment protection, to prevent the increase in pollution, to recover after degradation and improve environmental quality, to prevent deforestation and forest fire effectively, to punish companies that pollute the environment strictly

Managing and exploiting effectively the natural resources, ensuring environment and ecological balance; implementing sustainable manufacture and consumption, developing “clean energy”, “clean manufacture”, “clean consumption”, ensuring for citizens to live in a higher quality environment in terms of air, land, water and scenery

Promoting study and forecast; implementing effectively National Program in coping with climate change, especially increase in sea level; promoting socialization of environment protection

Strengthening investment, diversifying and using effectively investment capital resources for resources and environment; mobilizing investment capital resources from enterprises and the people in protecting resources and environment; promoting international cooperation, mobilizing foreign capitals including ODA capital for resources and environment

Specific tasks

Land: Continuing the establishment and completion of the system of legal normative acts on managing and using land to ensure the consistency, comprehensiveness and feasibility; checking and amending

problems on Land Law, Housing Law and related laws to reduce the procedures in granting land certificates, housing and property ownership

Building and completing the master plan on allocation of land across the whole country until 2020; improving the quality of plans of land use at levels to ensure effective land exploitation and use; managing tightly the implementation of plans of land use; strengthening democracy, publicity and feasibility; eliminating pending land use plans and projects; ensuring the agreement between plans of land use and other plans; planning the land specialized for wet rice in each province, each rural district and each commune to strictly protect food security

Building land database including geographic maps, registration files, land certificates; building and operating the electronic system of land data to meet the demand of land information for land use and management from different capital resources including ODA capital and a part of budget incomings from land

Improving land allocation, land lease, and land acquisition with a strict procedures – allocating or renting according to proper objects and for suitable objects; strengthening the development of land resource; promoting the application of bidding land ownership for non-agricultural manufacture/ business land and housing; taking back unused land, land used in slower progress than schedule, and misused land

Water resource: Operating the implementation of National Strategies of water resource until 2020; promoting plans of water resource; operating inventory and evaluation of national water resource; Continuing the establishment and completion of economic and financial tools in water resource; promptly establishing law on water resource ownership.

Promptly determining the limit to water exploitation in rivers, and underground resource, reserve zone, limiting the exploitation of underground water; making plans of allocating water resource among regions, localities in the scope of territories and the whole country.

Promoting basic survey; operating system of survey on water resource, information system and database of water resource.

Effectively operating permit grant of water resource, leading to the end of exploiting water resource and of letting waste water out into water courses without permission.

Expanding and enhancing the effects of international cooperation to strengthen resources, make use of capital, advanced technology, management and training experience in the field of water resource.

Geological and mineral resources: Continuing the completion of system of legal normative acts on geology-mineral; completing Law on Mineral (amended) submitted to National Assembly; promulgating guidelines on implementation after the Law is approved

Speeding up the progress of making and submitting plans of survey, exploitation, processing and use of minerals; defining restricted zones; implementing the plans of basic geologic survey on mineral resources until 2015, with the orientation until 2020; building National Strategies of sustainable exploitation and use as well as reserve of mineral resources until 2020, with the orientation until 2030

Properly evaluating mineral potential and situations of mineral activities at localities; thereby, building plans of appropriate protection, and use of mineral resources in harmony with environment protection

Strengthening effective inspection and examination of mineral activities; providing effective measures to limit and then stop illegal

mineral exploitation; being determined to punish the illegal grant of permits

Using appropriately, economically and effectively mineral resource; attaching importance to intensive processing

Environment: Continuing the establishment, completion and promulgation of legal normative acts on environment protection; guiding the implementation of Law on Environment Protection 2005; building Law on Clean Air, Law on Sea Environment Protection, building and implementing the plan of biodiversity conservation

Continuing with thorough solution to urgent environmental issues, environmental “trouble-spots”; paying attention to infrastructure development of environment protection such as public sewage processing system, collection, transportation and treatment of waste, particularly poisonous waste; strengthening the treatment to water pollution, especially at the valleys of Cau River, Nhue River – Day River, Sai Gon – Dong Nai River, Thi Vai River; improving the environment of the coastal areas; properly treating the waste from hospitals, urban areas, industry zone, trade village; planning and building the national treatment system of poisonous solid waste; planning and building hygienic landfills across the country; Checking, amending, supplementing and changing Vietnam environmental standards into national technical regulations of environment that are suitable for law of standards and technical regulations; planning and strengthening investment and improving effectiveness of the national system of environmental survey

Reforming and improving the quality of strategically evaluating environmental effects, evaluating environmental effects, commitment to environment protection and proposal of environment protection

Continuing the completion and strengthening of State and enterprise management of environment at levels and sectors; Strengthening examination and inspection of the implementation of environment protection periodically and suddenly

Protecting biodiversity, determining specific zones to be protected and expanding nature conservation, protecting salt-mash land, salt-mash forest, estuaries and coastal areas, ecosystem of underwater creatures; protect, renew and develop the land that is stunted, polluted; recovering some environmental “trouble-spots”, especially the “trouble-spots” caused by dioxide poison

Hydrometeorology: Establishing Law on Hydrometeorology; implementing Strategies of national hydrometeorology development to 2020 implementing National targeted program in coping with climate change

Step by step modernising hydrometeorology, with concentration on strengthening capacity of forecasting hazardous hydro-meteorological phenomena so that the serving quality is improved; providing modern equipment, applying and implementing new methods of forecast

Expanding and diversifying activities that serve hydrometeorology for economic sectors; step by step socializing hydro-meteorological activities, especially forecast and serving of hydrometeorology

Land survey and mapping: Building and completing institution on land survey and mapping; building Law on Land Survey and Mapping

Building and completing standard system, technical regulations and procedures, economic-technical norms of land survey and mapping; Promulgating sectoral standards of national system of reference, system of coordinate origin, height; system of national border, administrative

frontier following the standard coordinates; system of administrative place-names, international place-names, geographic names; standard system of geographic data in different forms.

Implementing land survey and making related map, granting land certificates, building land files and database.

Adjusting regularly the system of geographic maps with the scale of 1/50.000 covering the whole country, building system of geographic data of the country with the scale of 1/50.000; establishing system of geographic maps with the scale 1/10.000 covering the whole country and the scale of 1/2.000, 1/5.000 covering urban areas and key industry zones for detailed planning; making topography maps with small scale and other kinds of specialized maps.

Building system of maps of sea, estuaries, seaports for the sake of national security and sea management of ministries, sectors and localities.

Continuing the improvement and expansion of Global Positioning System (GPS), completing system of remote sensing technology to capture the Earth's image from the satellites, aircrafts with different types of rays

Completing the equitization of state-owned enterprises which provide information and services of land survey and mapping, developing non-State enterprises to provide services of land survey and mapping

Overall management of sea and islands: Promoting the implementation of general proposal on basic survey and management of sea resources and environment to 2010, with the vision to 2020; Guiding and operating the implementation of overall planning, dividing into sea regions to exploit, use and protect resources and develop socio-economy

of sea and islands; Completing mechanism of management, making use of and building data relating to basic survey and management of sea resources and environment – the mechanism ensures that the data is systematic, consistent, modern and highly reliable, it is useful for the establishment of direction and orientation of sea economic development

V. GUARANTEE OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE

1. Objectives

Maintaining the country's independence sovereignty, and territorial integrity, ensuring politic security and society safety and order; increasing foreign affairs, promoting Vietnam position in the world; fortifying strength of the national defense system; ensuring the ability to protect the country's independence sovereignty, and territorial integrity in mainland, sky areas, sea areas and islands in nay circumstances; maintaining peace and sustainability to build up and manage the country

2. Tasks and primarily solutions

Setting the national defense and security suitable for the new situations, integrating national defense with security and closely combining socio-economic development in each area in master plans as well as programs and projects for development

Ensuring politic security as well as society safety and order, paying attention to regions or areas that play important positions in politic defense

Extending methods of mobilizing resources to build defense industry and strengthen the guarantee of defense industry, integrating programs to build economic-defense zones at the border and islands

Building powerful and comprehensive people's army and people's police; firmly protecting the Nation, Party, State, the people and the

mechanism of Republic Socialist; maintaining society safety and order; stabilizing politic-society; preventing all resistance conspiracies of the hostile forces so that we will not be on the defensive and unexpected situations.

Following the orientation of foreign affairs, strengthening international cooperation, creating peaceful and stable environment as well as making use of foreign resources to develop socio-economy; Strengthening effective, extensive and intensive global integration to contribute to fast and sustainable development as well as an independent and self-controlling economy; Implementing responsibly International Treaties.

Continuing the improvement of investment environment, bringing advantages to powerfully attract international capitals; attracting big investors with high technology and resources of potential technology; expanding and diversifying export-import market

C. REGION DEVELOPMENT ORIENTATION, URBAN “NEW STYLE OF RURAL AREA” DEVELOPMENT

Examine and adjusting master plans and policy suitable for all the regions to develop, creating correlation between regions. Promoting potentials, strengths of each region and having cooperation between regions to have new step in development, change the economic structure in modern direction that ensures sustainable and effective growth. Continuing the development of the most important economic zones, motive territories that are the pioneers in industrialization, modernization, impetus the development of other areas as well as the place for global integration; Maintaining the positions and functions of the important economic zones in the North and the South, developing the contribution rate of the most important economic zones in the Middle of the country;

promoting the functions of the important economic zones in the Mekong Delta.

Deltas and plain areas: developing high-tech agriculture, formulating manufacturing zones by re-organising agricultural production and applying new technology. Arranging areas specialising in large scale rice cultivation and production; motivating intensive rice cultivation. Modernising preservation and processing of agricultural product. Creating industrials and services for agricultural development. Developing industrial zones, areas and groups of high-technology manufactured goods and services; using land efficiently in large cities to form major national economic centres which are well known in Asian region and lead development of other regions in Vietnam.

Mountainous and midland areas: Developing areas for forestry, industrial crops, fruit trees and cattle-breeding in order to form centralized manufacturing areas. Protecting and developing forests. Exploiting efficiently land, hydropower and minerals; building reservoirs and developing small and regular-size hydropower stations Stimulating industrials and services using large area of land. Developing roads in rural areas, securing road access to communes in all the four seasons, developing gradually roads to sub-communes. Promoting poverty reduction, improving living standards of minor ethnic groups. Reforming management over state-owned farms. Developing socio-economic infrastructures in border areas, especially at port entries.

Sea, coastal areas and islands: Focusing on developing marine economy with respect to sea potentials; developing marine economy in parallel with national security and defence, protecting sovereignty of sea areas and promoting international cooperation. Rapidly developing coastal economic and industrial zones; giving priority to energy, shipbuiding, cement and high quality maritime products... Promoting urbanisation to form developed marine economy centres; forming sea orientation in line with developing various services, especially those with high value-added such as services for export and import, tourism, fishery, petroleum, transportation, telecommunication, finance and

banking. Developing sea ports, port services and sea, sea-river combined transportation; developing fleets, ship building and repairing industry... promoting economy of island areas with respect to geometrical position, potentials. Developing salt industry to meet domestic demand and improve living standard of salt workers.

Urbanisation: Reforming policies on urbanisation, improving town and city planning quality and management, creating major changes in urban system nation-wide. Gradually building urban system with synchronised modern and environment-friendly infrastructure, including some big cities, many medium and small cities which are connected and located reasonably; concentrating on urbanisation in mountainous and coastal areas.

Promoting the role of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City as centres for economic, cultural, scientific and technological activities; promoting the role of regional and local economic, cultural, scientific and technological centres; concentrating on human development, information, knowledge and technology transfer, encouraging economic structure transition. Creating groups of products which connect production and market.

Formulating policies on housing, especially for policy-supported and low income people.

“New rural areas”: Developing rural with respect to urbanisation residential land allocation. Developing environment-friendly industries, services and craft village. Implementing the programme on building “new rural areas. Promoting rural infrastructures. Creating favourable conditions to attract investment in agricultural and rural areas, especially investment with job creation from medium and small enterprises. Carrying out the programme of training one million rural labourer per annum.

Efficiently implementing programmes on housing support to support-needed and poor people, people living in easily-flooded, landslided, riverside and coastal areas.

Developing economic corridors and belts, development poles. Creating and synchronising infrastructure connection to form North-South Economic Axis, East-West Economic Corridors, Asian Economic Corridor. Building centre for large scale economic cooperation at port entries along economic corridors.

The implementation of the above orientations and policies should be in line with measurements to deal with climate change.

D. INVESTMENT ORIENTATION

I. OBJECTIVES

Attracting the maximum of investment capital resources for the development of manufacture and business and for basic completion of essential socio-economic infrastructure to meet the objectives of socio-economic development plan (2011-2015); this helps to speed up the national industrialization and modernization

II. INVESTMENT ORIENTATION

Continuing to focus on investment for socio-economic infrastructure in combination with creating favourable conditions to encourage investment into sectors and fields that have comparative advantages and development potentials; encouraging investment into branches and products that apply advanced science and technology for high technology content, along with developing sectors that create jobs; strengthening investment to develop the most important economic zones which motivate economic growth, along with paying attention to investment into mountainous and minorities' areas and other poor areas, to improve living conditions and reduce development gap between regions and areas

Investing into comprehensive socio-economic infrastructure, in which making an effort to completing the basic infrastructure of such fields as: transportation, telecommunication, development of energy resources, development of agricultural infrastructure, attaching comprehensive agricultural manufacture with processing industry;

concentrating the investment to complete projects, national works, and big-size works on the due date to complete modern infrastructure.

Strengthening investment into human resource development; completing and improving investment into schooling equipment in system of secondary education; developing vocational training and gradually modernising system of university and college education; promoting intensive investment and modernization of science-and-technology research institutes.

Setting priority to investment from State budget and Sovereign bonds for poverty reduction, creation of jobs, establishment of facility in public health places and other socio-cultural fields; Strengthening investment into environment, prevention of poisonous pollution, water resources, protection of ecological environment, sustainable development.

Concentrating on investment into National targeted program; continuing priority of investment into poor areas, mountainous and minorities' areas, areas suffering from natural calamities.

Attracting the maximum of investment capital resources from private enterprises which are directly invested by the foreign countries, to change the manufacture structure in an effective way of promoting potentials of each branch, each area and each product; strengthening advanced-technology equipment, modernising each part of industrial manufacture in which set priority to competitive industrial sectors and products.

Investment orientation for a number of main sectors and fields

Investment into industry. Attracting capital resources in state-owned enterprises, private businesses, foreign direct investment and

investing into key products, high-value industrial products, for example, electronics, telecommunication, computing, to change step by step the industrial structure into products which have high value as well as high content of knowledge and technology; Investing into advanced equipment for modern works, constructing big-size and complex works such as: hydroelectricity and thermoelectricity projects, oil and gas projects, etc.; Comprehensively developing industrial zones, industrial complexes and industrial points in the whole country according to the planning's to promote industrial development; investing into national network of gas flow; maintaining and developing two industrial zones that use gas in the South East region and South West region, investing into industrial zones that use gas in the Northern Delta if the potentials of natural gas and coal gas can be determined

In agriculture and rural areas: Encouraging private zones to invest intensively into research institutes; Strengthening investment into encouraging agriculture, forestry and fishery, transferring science and technology advances into agricultural manufacture; Setting priority to capital resources from State budget and sovereign bonds as well as mobilizing capital resources from the people to invest into the completion of irrigation system and supplementary system of underground water so that irrigation capacity is ensured to overcome droughts if any and meet the demand of water provision for living and aquaculture; making an effort to, by 2015, complete the basic irrigation system in regions across the country and complete big reservoirs; strengthening investment into system of warning, forecasting and preventing natural calamities; comprehensively investing into processing plants of agricultural and aquatic products to increase export turnover in processed products in these fields; investing into information system of

markets, promoting commerce and building trademarks of agricultural products to increase goods competitiveness of the country; investing into projects of forest protection and a forestation with multiple objectives: manufacture in combination with protection of ecological environment.

Investment into transportation infrastructure: Mobilizing capital resources from State budget, sovereign bonds, ODA and private enterprises, etc. to complete basically the essential transportation network to meet the demand of transporting goods and people between regions and to other regional countries; strengthening investment into improvement and maintenance of current works as well as construction of new transportation works that bring high socio-economic benefits (highways, gateway seaports, international transshipment ports, big international airports, etc.); Investing into transportation system for foreign affairs, completing the border belt; building system of bridges across rivers to make it convenient for the people's travel; completing new railways for economy's sake, seaports' link and industrial zones; Quickly developing means of quick transportation with large quantity (undergrounds and aboveground streetcars or so) in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City; Completing urban traffic system to solve the traffic jams that are caused by rapidity of urbanization, developing transportation system in the locals with an effort to build car roads to the central for 100% communes and commune complexes in order to improve quality of transportation means and services.

Modernising seaport system; completing construction of ports at deep water, international transshipment seaports, using modern loading-and-unloading devices to increase loading capacity of ports; Expanding, improving and building new international airports that are able to carry 20-50 million passengers per year; Modernising and strengthening

means of airline; Improving service quality on the ground, ensuring safety on air, modernising devices to control flying aircraft; investing into facility enough for airports.

Checking and updating strategies and technical master plans (roads, railways, interior waterways, seaways, airlines) suitable for socio-economic development orientation.

Investment into science and technology: Attracting capital resources from individuals and enterprises that have foreign investment to renovate technology in economic sectors, developing high technology and modernising traditional technology in order to increase competitiveness of goods and services in both internal and external markets; Setting priority to research and apply high technology: information technology, automation, biological technology, advanced material technology, atomic energy and new energy, space technology; Promptly establishing a number of research institutes at equal rank with those in developed regional countries; making focused investment to create a breakthrough in some high technology which positively increases competitiveness and effectiveness of the economy; First of all, it is necessary to establish a number of technology institutes that have capacity of acquiring advanced technology in the world and creating new technology for the development of key fields as well as for the country's modernization success; Investing into leading institutes and science centers, key laboratories; completing high technology zones, two of which are in Lang – Hoa Lac and Ho Chi Minh City and applying them effectively; Strengthening investment into researching and applying high technology, first of which are information technology and biological technology, automation, material technology; investing into research and applying widely achievements in biological technology to manufacture

of agriculture and aquaculture; investing into researching, choosing and importing seeds and breeds that have high productivity and quality, applying technology achievements to intensive cultivation, yield increase, this helps to create jobs, provide products for consumption, manufacture and export; Investing into technology institutes for main manufacture and service industries to boost up effectiveness and competitiveness of the economy; applying and developing industries of high technology, achievements in information technology, biological technology, material technology, automation technology; Investing into improving the quality of hydrometeorology and calamity forecast; preparing measures to preventing natural calamities and repairing if they happen; Studying application of scientific and technological methods in order to appropriately and effectively exploit natural resources as well as protect ecological environment; Studying and applying new technology in monitoring and treating environmental pollution.

Investment in education and training: Mobilizing the maximum of capitals to comprehensively invest into education and training system across the country; Speeding up the investment progress into National University in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, important universities and regional universities; Setting priority to invest into universities in mountainous areas in the North, Tay Nguyen and the Mekong Delta; Investing into student dormitories and accommodation in boarding secondary schools whose a number of pupils are from minorities' areas and state civil service; investing intensively and improving facilities in universities and college, secondary schools and vocational schools, encouraging economic sectors to invest into construction of a number of universities that meet the international standards; Making an effort to, by 2015, to basically complete constructions of four Vietnamese

universities that meet the international standards; Investing into completion and modernization of laboratories in universities for better education quality; investing into completion of the system of vocational training with three levels: elementary, intermediate, and upper-intermediate; investing into completion of pre-schools and secondary schools that meet the national standards

Investment into public health: Investing into improvement and completion of public health network at grassroots in terms of material facilities; Investing into standardization of disease prevention system, public health places at grassroots, high-tech health treatment and intensive specialty in health care in hospitals at central, regions and provinces; Building and improving hospitals, especially polyclinics in provinces and rural districts in order to meet the basic demand of providing health care for local people; Comprehensively investing into public health stations at communes, wards, townlets that meet the national standards of health care so that these can carry out disease prevention as well as provide treatment and first aid, especially at remote areas, poor areas and areas of a big minority group; Investing into development of key fields according to branch orientation so that these fields can achieve the same rank as advanced countries in our same region as well as can acquire and transfer advanced technology to save people from fatal illness and meet the demand of health care of foreigners to Vietnam, this factor not only makes them feel safe when working in Vietnam but also helps to attract foreign investment into Vietnam; Improving hospital of traditional medicines and departments of Oriental medicine in polyclinics.

Setting priority to cultural institutions to serve communities; proposing to complete and build some new policies and socio-economic

solutions specialized in conservation and development of relics; focusing on conserving relics in the Revolution, special historic and cultural relics of the country; Continuing pilot in conservation of heritages in traditional villages of the nation; investigating and collecting typical intangible cultural values; Applying achievements in new science and technology in development of cultural-art, film production; developing library system.

Investment in environment protection: Paying special attention to investment into environment protection to limit the pollution increase, repairing degradation and improving environmental quality; basically solving environmental degradation in industrial zones, areas of density population in big cities, trade villages and some rural areas; improving and treating environmental pollution in rivers, lakes, ponds, channels and ditches

With above-mentioned investment orientation, the added capacity of the economy in 2011-2015 is as follows: electricity power increases by 32.600 MW; Coal: 8 million tons; chemical fertilizers (nitrogenous fertilizers, phosphate, DAP): 1.87 million tons; processed steel products: 7 million tons; rough steel: 4.5 million tons; irrigation capacity and water resource: 410 thousand ha; drainage capacity: 200 thousand ha; area of new planted forest: 1 million ha; national highway (newly built and improved): ... km; local road: ... thousand km; improved railway: 48 km; newly built railway: 78 km; loading capacity at seaports: 508 million tons, at river ports: ... million tons, airports: ... million passengers;

E. POLICIES AND SOLUTIONS

I. MAKING MACRO ECONOMIC STABLE AND HEALTHY

1. Implementing transparent and stable fiscal policies

Reforming and completing tax system in order to form a healthy income structure, ensuring the demand of budget expenditures. Evaluating result of piloting one-top shop mechanism on tax, mechanism of self-declaration, self-calculation, self-payment of tax payers; basing on that evaluation the mechanisms will continue being applied. Continuing application of electronic customs procedures, encouraging declaring tax via the Internet. Continuing the modernization of information technology in tax branch, in which focusing on building tax database, improving portals of tax branch, expanding communication via the Internet with agencies out of tax branch. The tax branch has professional ethics, cultural behavior standards for tax officials, issues standards that need to be promoted and problems that need to be avoided. Strengthening the examination on task implementation as well as discovery and then serious treatment to actions that violate the law, corruption.

Implementing policies of public expenditures, annual budget expenditure plan, medium-term expenditure framework. Amending and publishing clearly the criteria of State budget appropriations as well as regulations and norms of expenditures in the coming time.

Strengthening responsibilities of the authorities in management and employment of budget and public property according to Law on State Budget. Publicly examining, monitoring and evaluating budget use, State property at the units that use budget. Publishing results of examination and auditing as well as results of solutions at each level,

each unit; local financial funds. Implementing seriously the compulsory auditing for groups, corporations, State-owned companies

Studying to amend Law on State Budget suitable for international practice.

2. Finance and monetary

Adjusting monetary policies actively and flexibly in order to ensure stability, control inflation, stabilize macro economic, contribute to economic growth. Thereby, operating monetary policy tools according to market principles in order to monitor money, profits, exchange rate at appropriate level;, ensuring the system security. Satisfying effectively demand of capital f the economy as well as improving credit quality, limiting the increase in non-performing loan of credit organizations.

Completing transparent, clear and open law to ensure equality, security for those who participate in financial market effectively

Continuing reconstruction of commercial banks, focusing on improving financial capacity, capacity of developing services, applying almost all standards of risk management, management of property loans, property based on international practice to meet the demand of banking advantages in the country and taking an initial to integrate and develop the market out to international financial market.

Improving the network of the people's credit funds, strictly managing the system of socio-policy banks, Vietnam Development Bank and monitoring the development of non-bank financial regulations

Diversifying service products in the market by improving traditional services and developing new services. Building strategies of developing products and services suitable for each period, studying

advantages and disadvantages of each service to assist customers to use banking services the most effectively.

Modernising and gradually integrating payment network in capital rotation and currency circulation.

Strengthening capacity of bank monitoring and quality of bank examination. Improving internal monitoring in credit organizations. Strengthening measures to ensure monetary security.

Evaluating non-performing loans according to international standards. Continuing the process of making financial situation healthy, increasing credit quality and competitiveness of commercial banks, especially State Commercial Bank.

3. Implementing well price policies suitable for market mechanism and international commitment

Continuing implementation of subsidy elimination through price, Implementing seriously WTO commitment on non-subsidies. Respecting the right to determine price and compete on price of enterprises according to the practice of supply and demand in the market and according to law regulations.

Applying State management on price to a number of monopolized goods and services by measures of market and expenditure monitoring, and tax imposing, the application has to be suitable with market mechanism and principle of global integration.

Managing price system flexibly based on the sign of supply and demand in the market, sharing responsibilities and benefits among State, enterprises and consumers in accordance with socio-economic objectives

Strengthening management of market and price, to ensure balance between supply and demand of goods that are for manufacture and the

people's living, preventing speculation and price increase for self-profits. Directing and monitoring groups, corporations, and State-owned enterprises to ensure enough supply goods and actively participate in price stabilization, especially the goods important to the people's living such as gas, petrol, medicine, etc., they are not allowed to increase price in the situation favorable for them. Promoting the role of organizations in encouraging and operating enterprises to strengthen their manufacture to ensure enough supply of goods, contributing to sustainability of market and price. Updating information and changes in price of goods and services that have remarkable increasing index in the international market, domestic market and actively giving solutions to such changes.

II. CONTINUING CHANGE IN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE, STRENGTHENING, MOBILIZING AND USING EFFECTIVELY SOCIAL RESOURCES

1. Continuing change in economic structure

Studying and evaluating objectively and seriously the process of economic structure change in the last period, thereby establishing policies of economic structure change towards objectives of socio-economic development strategies 2010-2020. The major policies in the framework of changing economic policy have to suit with competitive advantages of the country as well as of each economic region and suit with commitment to WTO and regional organizations

The breakthrough in changing economic structure is to reform the institution and improve the quality and validity of the process of building and implementing policies and law. Besides, it is important to pay attention to such measures as improving business environment; restructuring State investment; reforming State-owned enterprise zone in the direction of eliminating all forms of subsidies, monitoring effectively abuse of monopoly position or control power of the market; performing

effectively and validly the ownership of State-owned enterprises; supporting less-developed areas to narrow the gap between them.

The process of changing economic structure has to be implemented in a certain route with specific and sustainable steps, together with expected objectives in priority order

2. Strengthening the effective mobilization and use of social resources for the country's development process

In order to meet the needs of capital resource for development to ensure sustainable and fast growth, in the period 2011-2015 it is necessary to comprehensively implement methods of effective mobilization and utilization of international and national capital resources, namely:

To mobilize the maximum of financial resources participating in 2011-2015 development and investment through renovating and completing all policy mechanisms that encourage all economic components to invest in and develop the country. To carry out the policies that encourage all social and economic components to invest with the aim of transferring the economic structure into industrialization and modernization, competitiveness increase and promotion of socio-economic development.

To mobilize the maximum of international and national economic components' capital resources so as to invest in completing the socio-economic infrastructure system. To apply widely forms of investment in infrastructure projects such as BOT, BT, public-private partnerships (PPP) and investment of private components who own and run the business of infrastructure projects for socio-economic development in a certain range of portfolio.

To synchronize legal normative acts on managing and using capital resources of development and investment stably, publicly and transparently. To review and modify improper documents about construction and investment management in order to guarantee the acceleration of capital resources' disbursement and utilization progress, as well as to increase the quality of using these resources.

To organize an effective implementation legal regulations and policies on investment management: to deploy and executive successfully Investment Law, Enterprise Law, Bidding Law, Investment Law (amended and supplemented); government's edict guiding the implementation of laws and documents guiding the management and utilization of investment capital resources...

To obey the Land Law and guiding documents on Law implementation, especially to focus on performing well the mobilization and the change in the purpose of using land, speeding up land clearance in order to carry out ratified programmes and projects at the rate of the progress schedule. To use effectively land and other natural resources: creating good opportunities in terms of business land for investors through a public and transparent harness of using land and land resource. To resolutely take back the unused or ineffectively used land or water area which will then be given to agencies, organizations, state-owned companies for other investors to lease.

To enhance the quality of construction management in every phase in the investment process, from harnessing and planning the development and investment to preparing for certain projects' ratification and organizing the implementation and supervision...

To apply sanctions that force authorities to decide on investment projects as well as take those projects into careful consideration when deciding in order to raise investment efficiency, avoid mistakes and risks right from the investment orientation. To specify responsibilities of organizations and individuals concerning the quality of the project.

To improve the harnessing task, to associate harnessing with planning, to review, modify, supplement and adjust the general socio-economic harness of economic regions, focused economic regions, general socio-economic development harness at provinces and cities; development harness of some important industries and major products. Building up urban infrastructure development harness must be placed in the overall view of socio-economic development. To repair too many times the situation of adjusting ratified harnesses, especially urban infrastructure harness.

To intensify the communal examination and supervision over harnessing work, to publicize harnessing projects, to keep up examining and inspecting the management of construction and land using plan in some regions.

To follow policies on increasing the quality and efficiency of investment, especially to focus on effectively enhancing the management and utilization of state capital resources in order to avoid loss and waste, at the same time to create opportunities to attract international and national economic components' capital resources so as to guarantee the strongest mobilization of resources for the purpose of investment, development and economic development.

To strengthen the observation, evaluation, examination and inspection of managing and utilizing projects using State capital resource.

Ministries, sectors and localities need to supervise right in planning phase, designing proposals, assessing, arranging capital resources, guaranteeing obedience to plan. To deploy the communal supervision over investment through state capital resources. To mobilize the participations of beneficiaries at every level in public projects' supervision, implementation and observation, and preparation in order to help to manage and utilize publicly and transparently these resources, avoiding loss, waste and corruption

To strengthen decentralization in observing, evaluating, examining, basic investment management so as to correct arising mistakes timely, enhancing the quality of management of investment capital resources.

Strictly applying sanctions in implementation monitoring, checking before acceptance, as well as payment and liquidation for the work in order to discover and prevent timely the construction that is beyond the design and that does not ensure the technical standards, required material quality, approved work progress, balance matching with real expenditures.

Strengthening staff management, assigning officials who have adequate capabilities of working and managing to control the projects in order to avoid loss and waste. Regularly updating the information and improving knowledge of project management including ability of choosing project, adjusting and supplementing new projects, improving professional skills in bidding management as well as monitoring, examination and evaluating the implementation of investment projects

III. CREATING EQUAL AND COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT, IMPROVING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

1. Creating an equal competitive environment

Clearly defining that guaranteeing equal competition is a long-term and regular task and also one of the most important thing in reorganising the economy structure. This requirement should be thoroughly understood by all organizations and individuals at various levels so that legal benefits of producers and consumers are protected. Checking immediately all relating regulations to remove intervention mechanism and tools which are administrative so that State management and intervention into the market is guaranteed to be legal, objective and non-discrimination.

Clearly distinguishing the State role and functions in creating equal and transparent business environment. The State should well-perform their State management function in which equal and healthy competition among enterprises should be guaranteed. To fulfill the function of supporting the development of enterprises, the State should minimize direct mechanisms and tools and utilize indirect tools to create equal opportunities for all enterprises

Encouraging and creating favourable conditions for enterprises to form ethical and cultural standards. Supporting enterprises, enterprise associations, other professional associations and organizations to build and implement those standards.

Completing policies to enhance enterprises' competitive ability. These policies should create not only motivations but also pressures (instead of only incentives like before) for enterprises to build long-term business strategies, improve product quality by innovation and apply technological advances, increase labour productivity.

Enhancing information system for enterprises. Clearly defining responsibilities to provide information and explain of State management agencies at various levels. Radically applying information technology and minimizing steps in administrative procedures. State management agencies should consider administrative procedures effectiveness a factor influencing enterprise competitive capacity.

Well implementing the competitive policies and regulations. Guaranteeing that competitive mechanism is operated effectively on the market. Guaranteeing legal competition against monopoly abuse by conducting policies and law. Boosting methods opposing smuggling and commercial cheat. Well implementing instructional documents for competition Law. Improve the Bureau of Competition's capacity in dealing with anti-competitive behaviours.

Completing policies and laws relating not only market integration but also policies encouraging competition and restricting monopoly in business. Legally guaranteeing that all citizens and enterprises have freedom and rights to join business investment and have equality of accessing to opportunities and labour resources.

2. Improving the business environment, develop competitive capacity of enterprises

Developing and continually improving the quality of business laws and regulations system in a way that is "little but good and effective". Being friendly with enterprises to minimize the risk and cost of trading, and the cost that arises from bad-quality Law system.

Being determined to reform the administrative formalities, immediately the project: simplifying administrative formalities on all fields of State management from 2007 to 2010. Focusing on checking and simplifying the business condition for enterprises (Project 30)

Keeping close control of the promulgation and modification of current regulations by implementing strictly the requirements for impact assessment (apply RIA) according to the regulations mentioned in the Law on Normative Act before promulgating document and policy.

Improving the capacity of State managers in business and in specializing the process of dealing with administrative formalities. Holding regular online meetings between State management agency and enterprises to solve problems and difficulties in their business operation. In regular meetings of the Government, State management agencies in central and local levels have the responsibility to explain for difficulties arising from business environment and to propose solutions for them.

Promulgating instructional documents for Enterprise Laws, Investment Laws. Continue to check and simplify administrative formalities in issuing permits, in business registration and in paying tax. Abrogating all permits going against the Enterprise Law's content. Publicizing administrative process and formalities. Timely dealing with enterprises' difficulties. Improve the professional abilities and virtuous characters of State enterprise managing officers.

Publicizing the general program for regions and provinces; checking and giving explicitly the list of fields and areas that are banned and of those that are permitted with restrictions. It is not allowed to abuse the State management function to arbitrarily issue unnecessary permit. Strictly punish irresponsible officers who are tardy in dealing with business registration permit, financial and tax procedures, other and administrative procedures. Taking those as objectives to assess officers' capacity.

Defining clearly functions, responsibilities and authorities of central and local units in post checking process. Well implementing observations with the involvement of the government at various levels and local communities.

Completing policies and laws relating to market integration and competitiveness encouragement, restricting monopoly in business. Legally guaranteeing freedom and equality for every people and enterprises in participating in investing and trading and in owning equal rights to access opportunities and labour resources.

Continue to implement methods to narrow business areas being banned or permitted with restrictions. Distinguish between State monopoly and enterprise monopoly. Minimizing the fields that are under the government's exclusive control. Some profession can still be controlled by the government but should be assigned for enterprises to operate in that field with a competitive principle. Guaranteeing business freedom in fields and sectors that are not banned by laws.

Completing policies related to business activities to guarantee that enterprises do not hold ownership separation and they can access input production market on the same level, particularly capital, land and technology. Guaranteeing legal business operation of enterprises.

Completing policies related to withdrawal from the market. Focusing on creating favourable conditions for weak enterprises to withdraw from the market. Checking and modifying bankruptcy Law by diminishing procedures and processes of enterprise bankruptcy and by increasing the validity and the effectiveness of conducting this Law.

IV. ASSOCIATING ECONOMIC GROWTH WITH SOCIAL PROGRESS AND EQUALITY

1. Continuing executing poverty alleviation program in a sustainable way

To link poverty alleviation with growth and development, considering policy of poverty reduction not only a tool for sustainability but also a motive for development. To preserve the policy on encouraging people to enrich themselves together with actively alleviating poverty, heading towards a comfortable life, especially in the countryside, mountainous areas, minor ethnic group areas, and revolution bases in the past.

To encourage and create opportunities for every citizen to catch business opportunities, raise their income and benefit from development's achievements. To focus on developing the economy and society in some focused areas that have high rate of poor households. To keep the development gap between areas at an acceptable level, it is necessary not to allow this gap become an urgent problem. To design programs on developing the community and the countryside which are consistent with poverty alleviation. To obey democracy regulations at grassroots level, ensure that the poor positively take part in the development and poverty alleviation. To introduce poverty alleviation goal into the strategic content of the common economy and society development of the country and every area. To support the poor with working tools to help them escape poverty. To intensify the support for and investment into the poor, as well as to foster the socialization of poverty alleviation activities, overcoming the government-reliant and dependent thoughts.

2. Building and completing social security system gradually

To organize an effective execution of the law on social insurance; to extend the range of voluntary social insurance purchasers and private insurance purchasers in the right route, according to the pay-gain principle. To ensure the sustainable growth of the social insurance fund. To carry out the self-control, self-responsible mechanism of the social insurance system in providing public services.

To design a social insurance system in the general multi-level system of social security, these systems are flexible and supportive to each other and able to protect every member in the community, especially the vulnerable ones. To modify and supplement the social allowance regime according to the minimum living standard of the society in each period. To diversify forms of social allowance and support. To raise the awareness of the society of sharing the responsibility for protecting and taking care of the needy. To conduct socio-economic target programs which prioritize the needy (training, employment, poverty alleviation programs)

V. CONTINUING COMPLETION OF INSTITUTIONS ON SOCIALIST-ORIENTATED MARKET ECONOMIC, ENHANCING VALIDITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE MANAGEMENT APPARATUS

1. Innovating, improving the quality of the production of legal documents and the institution of ownership regime.

To innovate and raise the quality of legislative work so that it will meet the need for economy's change. To research and alter the laws on the organization of the government, national budget, the organization of people's committee and people's council towards specifying the responsibility of the government and all levels of government in the management and operation of socioeconomic development. To build

laws on the role of the government in operating and regulating the economy, the scale and the way that the government interferes in the socioeconomic development process like Planning Law; To increase the quality of building legislation, the quality and efficiency of the supervision of People's Committee and People's Council. To guarantee that people's rights to claim and denounce are implemented so that every citizen has the chance to supervision activities.

To complete the institution of ownership regime: confirming the objective and long term existence of forms of ownership, and encourage their diverse development, warranting legal rights and benefits of different owners in the economy; to build and complete the law on ownership of new types of assets like intellectual properties, bonds, stocks, water resources, minerals...as well as to specify owners and stakeholders' responsibility and duty for the society.

To keep completing the law on competition; to diversify the product and service market; to slowly open the banking services and credit market according to international commission; to complete the legal frame to build up the capital market healthily, especially the stock market; to complete legal regulations so as to create opportunities for the real estate market to grow.

To improve the quality and validity of law execution: deploying effectively the Law on Normative Acts, to execute law regulations successfully; to renovate the organization of courts towards greater independence, popularizing information about laws.

2. State management reform

To build the second stage (2011-2020) of administrative reform program, in which reform of administrative procedures regarding

business activities, housing, etc. are focused on. To basically reform administrative procedures in terms of institution and organization, eliminating improper and inconvenient steps, hailing corruption, bribery, bureaucracy. To improve organizational structure, personnel, regulations of administrative apparatus of every level, in order to tidy the State administrative apparatus, guaranteeing that the transparent, united and focused operation takes effect from the government to local authorities.

To specify the functions and responsibilities of the government in the new development period and build a suitable organization system afterwards. To consolidate the governmental management system towards the diverse in industries and fields. To clearly assign missions, rights and responsibilities of governmental agencies at every level. To conclude and assess the organizational model and performance's quality of local authorities so as to renovate this system towards improving the validity and efficiency of the machinery of government.

To enhance the role and efficiency of Parliament. To research and renovate election regulations, ensuring real democracy, increasing capabilities of the National Assembly's members. To appreciate the role of the National Assembly in building legislation, making decisions to major matters of the country and exercising supreme supervision. To keep innovating procedures of building laws, increasing the quality of legislation, striving for a basic completion of the laws on socio-economic management in 2015.

To promote the implementation of judicial reform strategies. To erect a justice-respected, transparent and public judicial system. To improve the effect of the People's Court, the People's Office of Supervision and Control at all levels, focusing on completing the system of administrative court and economic court; to establish judiciary-

supporting agencies; to enhance the quality, capacity and responsibility of judicial staff, meeting the expectations of socio-economic development.

To strengthen the supervision of the society and community over the State management apparatus.

3. Innovation, increase in validity and effectiveness of State management in socio-economy

To innovate the organization and operation of State management apparatus so that it is suited to the needs of the development of a socialist-oriented market economy nowadays. To apply and promote the positive side, to limit and prevent the negative side of the market economy and continue creating premises and conditions for the economy to develop under the socialist orientation.

To bring a stronger innovation in methods of State management, appreciating and performing well the construction and implementation of the strategies, mater plans, to orientate the socio-economic development plan, to use macro regulation and management tools effectively, to guarantee major balances of the economy, to restrain inflation; to develop markets of finance, monetary, stock and insurances in a healthy way.

To transfer the work that the State is not supposed to do to social organizations, it is the basis to reduce the number of officials in State management apparatus, gathering all resources into the most important fields in socio-economic development.

To prevent and settle bad changes in macro economic stabilization timely; to develop social fields.

To gradually complete the institution of official management, specifying roles, responsibilities, benefits and disciplines of administrative service officials. To build an official force that have great professional knowledge and skills, good qualities, commission to serve people, respect for the law, are professional and suitable for the requirements of modernization, industrialization and international economic integration together with renovating personnel arrangement, promotion and recruitment procedures.

4. Implementing corruption prevention

To deploy drastically and effectively the fight against corruption and waste, considering it a focused task in Party construction and government construction, a significant requirement of creating an equal business environment and guaranteeing sustainable development.

To complete and execute consistently the comprehensive law system on preventing, detecting and treating corrupters.

To check carefully to minimize the “pledge-give” relationship in economy management.

To act publicly and transparently in public purchase and basic construction, managing projects, finance and State budget, to mobilize and use people’s contributions; to manage and privatize state-owned companies; to manage and use land and public assets; personnel task.

To decentralize and clarify responsibilities and rights of each level, each field, each organization and its leader; to curtail all clues in dealing with all administrative problems with people and firms.

To continue innovating the salary regime for governmental officials and staff.

To intensify evaluation, creating the mechanism for every person to check all the matters related to budget, land, property of the State and the people. To settle corruption and waste cases strictly and timely.

To establish a mechanism to encourage and protect legal rights of those who can detect and combat corruption.

To foster international collaboration in preventing corruption.

To promote the role of Vietnamese Fatherland Front, people's organizations and mass communication agencies in detecting, preventing and combating corruption and waste.

APPENDIX

DRAFT