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**CO-OPERATIVE STUDY MISSION TO VIETNAM**

**REPORT**

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## REPORT

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## REPORT OF THE CO-OPERATIVE STUDY MISSION TO VIETNAM

### MEMORANDUM

1. The current report on the Co-operative movement of Vietnam is a part of a wider document which is also expected to cover other relevant issues on socio-economic conditions and future planning concerns. This report is a result of a fact finding mission as a pre-requisite for a planning mission to be undertaken in July, 1992. Therefore, the final document would include missing chapters after the planning mission.
2. The objective of the current report is to facilitate the understanding of the co-operative movement in Vietnam in its historical perspective. A format for collection of the data has been sent to Vietnam prior to the first mission. Based on the data received and the discussions held with the government authorities and co-operative leaders, the observations have been made. Due to the time constraint and logistic difficulties, the report may not provide comprehensive information but the findings would ensure an accurate picture of the current situation as at January, 1992. Any confusion or distortion will be corrected once the planning mission is completed.
3. Special thanks is extended to Dr.Quynh, Chairman of the Central Council of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives, and the leaders and staff, Dr.Bui Quang Toan, Deputy Director and staff of NIAPP, Hon.Vice Minister for Agriculture and ministry staff, Provincial leaders and staff of many co-operatives and Agricultural banks. We also thank Ms.Lan who served as the interpreter.
5. Last, but not the least, the mission members acted as a cohesive team shared all the positive and negative experiences of the mission and contributed ideas which are reflected in the report. It was an excellent teamwork.

*Editor*

## SECTION I

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Co-operative form of organisation was incorporated as a sector in the national development process after the liberation of Vietnam in 1955, which was extended to South after 1975. Therefore, the definition of a co-operative in the Vietnamese context is different in terms of the accepted ICA Co-operative principles. However, various forms of co-operatives served the country as the most important sector at the community level to rebuild the economy.
2. Since the introduction of '*Doi Moi*' (Renovation) process in Vietnam, the existing cooperatives have been subjected to changes which resulted in the closure of many types including Credit and Handicraft. The family businesses and private sector replaced them. The market share of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives too has become marginal.
3. The community services rendered by co-operatives too are under severe constraints, in the light of these negative developments, as they mainly depended on the contributions from co-operatives. The government has not been able to replace such an arrangement with a tax system which would ensure providing the community services.
4. The constitution of Vietnam is being changed. Still the power relations between the co-operatives and the party, and local government bodies such as provincial, district and village people's committees continue in spite of the landholder's freedom to choose his economic relations.
5. In Vietnam, the co-operatives have different affiliations to government and ministries, depending on the type. Hence, there is no central authority or legislation governing co-operatives.
6. Party resolution No.10 of 1988, introduced changes in the structure and the functioning of all economic institutions including state, co-operative and private sector. Although necessary legal changes and organisational changes are yet to be finalised, the private sector took advantage and acquired domination in consumer market and medium and small scale industries. This resulted in failure of many supply and marketing co-operatives (SMCs). Out of 9000 societies, only 2000 exist today.
7. Vietnam is still an agriculture dominated country, which enjoyed 50% of GDP in 1991. 79% of the total population live in the rural areas. Considering an average agricultural co-operative having 139 hectares with 385 households as members, the co-operatives need to introduce greater output-oriented technologies to sustain a reasonable family income and if possible, part-time income generating activities for the farmers to survive the inflationary trends in the economy, prevailing at present as high as 60-70%.
8. Shortage of money supply and inflation restrict the investment capacity of individuals and the co-operatives for expanding their economic ventures. Collapse of credit co-operatives and the liquidity problem in the banks aggravated the situation. The attempts made by co-operatives to attract foreign investments for joint ventures have not had much impact, compared to private and state sectors.
9. With the delays in re-organising the present co-operative structure, people have gradually started experimenting in pre-cooperatives, such as mutual help groups and multi-services co-operatives, although they have not shown much wider appearances.

10. The market system has itself exposed to be advantageous to the growing private traders community who set up informal supply lines from village markets to city markets. On the other hand, co-operatives have not changed their conventional trading practices.

11. Capital formation of co-operatives still remains with the members' shares and marginal surpluses. The government subsidies and guarantees have been gradually withdrawn. State banks are unable to supply the required working capital for co-operatives. Therefore, leaving aside the business expansion, the maintenance of the current business levels even would become difficult.

12. The major percentage of the labour force in Vietnam still remains with co-operatives, as high as 72%. Considering the socialist orientation, the labour has experienced, it is a challenging task to orient them and provide skills to deal with a growing market economy. This is a part and parcel of restructuring of co-operatives and introducing new management systems. This needs to be undertaken before the private sector is becomes organised with their market strategies and mechanisms.

13. Vietnamese women enjoy equality in economic and social opportunities better than many developing countries in the Region. Legal environment and social attitudes are conducive to their full utilisation of productive potentials. The difficulties faced by them in performing their socio-economic roles are common to the entire labour force.

14. The current external support to co-operative appears to be marginal if not non-existent. The business partnerships between SMCs and foreign companies are purely ad-hoc and confined to business ventures.

15. The future of co-operatives is much sought for by the government as an acceptable alternative to the earlier system. It is more than a complete free economy, when the present socio-economic structure is considered. The agriculture-oriented economy still demands fare share for the small farmer and a reasonable income distribution. However, successes of the co-operatives remains with how quickly and successfully the government and leaders are prepared to make fundamental changes in the co-operative structure and business strategies for them to become free co-operatives.

## SECTION II

### THE REPORT

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 Background

1.1.1 Vietnam Co-operatives became active in the international scene when the Central Council of Vietnam Supply and Marketing Co-operatives became a member in 1988. Although the Council mainly represented consumer and marketing fields of co-operatives, it was an opening for the external co-operative development agencies to initiate contacts with various types of co-operatives. This development was simultaneous to the Vietnamese government's policy of '*Doi Moi*' (renovation) proclaimed in 1986.

1.1.2 With the government's policy towards a more open market economy, the co-operatives faced structural and operational difficulties during the last 5 years. Credit co-operatives, once strong, collapsed in the face of uncontrollable inflation. The handicraft co-operatives too gave way to family business and limited liability companies. Supply and marketing co-operatives too are losing their ground in the market rapidly. New adjustments in the structure and the functioning of agricultural co-operatives too became inevitable.

1.1.3 The Central Council of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives (CCSMC) is eager to reach, through the ICA, strong co-operative movements functioning in the market economy situation. After few visits by the ICA staff, the Central Co-operative Council and the technical staff of the ICA ROAP discussed the possibility of launching a co-operative development programme for Vietnam in keeping with the new government policies. Many areas of priority were identified:

- i. Co-operative legislation,
- ii. Structure of Co-operatives,
- iii. Management development of co-operatives,
- iv. Inter-cooperative relations with external co-operative movements,
- v. Technology transfer for co-operatives.

An 'Aide Memoire' was signed on future collaborations later. (See Appendix 1).

1.1.4 However, it has been found that some co-operative movements such as CCA and SDID had already established contacts with some agencies dealing with co-operative development, in addition to ICA ROAP and Japan. They are also members of the ICA.

1.1.5 This situation necessitated a more coordinated approach to co-operative development support to Vietnam in order to maximize the inputs and outputs of these efforts. It is also thought that this would avoid confusing or duplicating exercises in terms of co-operative development. ICA ROAP could play the role of a catalyst in these exercises.

1.1.6 In the circumstances, discussions were carried out with the Central Council for Supply and Marketing Co-operatives, mainly on the subject of carrying out a comprehensive study on the current situation of co-operatives which would culminate in a planning exercise. When the

vital issues are clear, it is thought, the future directions of co-operative would also become clear, so that the external co-operative support agencies would be able to take decisions on the nature and the depth of collaborations with various types of co-operatives in Vietnam.

1.1.7 The study mission is in two stages. Fact finding mission and the planning mission. It was found that accurate data on co-operatives are not available. Collection of data and checking them with randomly sampled co-operatives would be desirable for obtaining a clear picture of the current situation. Analysis of these data and observations would be helpful for the planning exercise in future. The first mission has been undertaken with this premise. A format for data collection has been prepared by the ICA ROAP and was sent to Vietnam for obtaining primary data. The Central Council hired researchers from official research organisation and completed the task. However, it is to be noted that the data on socio-economic conditions of Vietnam has been more complete than the data on co-operatives.

1.1.8 Mr.Robin Valraven of the SCC, Mr.Michael Casey of the CCA, Mr.Jean Brassard of the SDID and Mr.W.U.Herath of the ICA ROAP carried out the first mission. Mr.Herath acted as the coordinator.

1.1.9 The first mission to Vietnam was from 13 January to 31 January, 1992. Robin Valraven and Upali Herath spent the entire period and Michael Casey and Jean Brassard join the mission on 20 January onwards. The programme included meetings with co-operative leaders, government officials and Vice ministers, research institutes and visiting co-operators from primary level to national level for observation. However, only North and South Vietnam was covered. The findings reflect the situation in January, 1992.

1.1.10 The sections dealing with the co-operative structure were written by Robin Valraven, while Michael Casey contributed in the field of agricultural co-operatives. W.U.Herath wrote the other sections.

1.1.11 During the second stage of the mission, attempts were made to include many development partners of the ICA within and outside the region so that the development support would become more coordinated and effective.

## **1.2 Objectives and the Terms of Reference**

1.2.1 The objectives and the terms of reference has been prepared incorporating two stages of the mission. The objectives and the terms of references of the mission are as follows:

1.2.2 The Basic purpose of the mission is to review the co-operative sector assessing the conditions for external support to the sector. Depending on the outcome, the mission will identify possible areas within which donors may assist in furthering the development of co-operatives.

1.2.3 The mission must make an appraisal of the development needs and potentials of the co-operatives. It will also be of particular importance to assess the degree of independence of the co-operatives from state intervention and control. Therefore, government policy, practices and co-operative legislation will, have to be studied and analyzed. Further more, it will be important to assess the economic incentives provided by the Government for the co-operatives. Agricultural marketing policy, including pricing for example, need to be assessed when reviewing the agricultural co-operatives.

1.2.3.1 to compile and analyse relevant basic information and data pertaining to the structure and manpower situation in the co-operative sector in Vietnam. In this respect, special

reference should be made to the position of women and the statistical and other types of data should highlight the position of women.

- 1.2.3.2 to describe the position of the co-operative sector in relation to other economic sectors; especially the agricultural, manufacturing and trade sectors.
- 1.2.3.3 to give recommendations regarding the future structure and organisation of the co-operative sector.
- 1.2.3.4 to give recommendations regarding the future Human Resource Development policies and plans.
- 1.2.3.5 to assess the position of the co-operative movement in relation to the ICA Co-operative principles.
- 1.2.3.6 based on the analyses and recommendations, broadly identify content, magnitude (financial and other) and duration of possible collaborative programmes between the Vietnamese co-operative movement and ICA donors.

1.2.4 Phase 1 of the mission covers the objectives indicated in para 1.2.3.1 and 1.2.3.2. Phase 2 will cover the rest of the objectives. This report would provide an analysis of the existing situation taking into consideration the historical aspects of co-operatives and the socio-economic background of co-operatives. Unlike in open economies, the Vietnamese co-operatives have been a part and parcel of the central planning process and the government directed national development plans.

## **02. THE CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR**

### **2.1 Legal and administrative environment of Co-operatives**

2.1.1 After the liberation of Vietnam in 1955, the new government adopted a socialist form of government. As a result, the means of production were nationalised and the previous feudal economy was transformed into collective economy with state direction. The co-operatives functioned along with people's committees at each level to fulfil socio-economic activities to the targets set by the government. Only major industries were handled by the state enterprise.

2.1.2 In the absence of separate administrative machinery at the village level, people's committees functioned as administrative and political bodies. People's committees have been party organs. Party Central Committee provided guidance to the Council of ministers and the planning bodies.

2.1.3 Under the earlier constitution, there was marginal changes in the process of co-operatization in the North and South. However, there were substantial changes in the functioning of co-operatives. Distinct changes were introduced through the Resolution No.10 of 1988 by the Party. This has accelerated the process of liberalization of the economy from mere contractual inheritance by farmers to become vertical owners who control the production and use of economic results. Main features of the Resolution were:

- \* Farmers would pay taxes on the basis of yields and no longer need to sell produce to the state at fixed prices. The economic dealings between the producers and the state to be done through agreed prices, based on the free market conditions (This is called package contract system or contract 10).
- \* The co-operatives are not compelled to bear the cost of local party machinery. The co-operatives too are free to reduce the staff to sustain the viability of operations.



- \* Land allocation would be made according to the capacity of the farming households while keeping a basic holding. Thus a way is paved for more land holdings by individuals.
- \* Co-operatives are to concentrate on provision of common amenities such as irrigation, farm machinery rather than controlling individual production.

2.1.4 Accordingly, tax structure for farmers constitute 7-12% for land tax and about 10% as contribution for co-operative funds.

2.1.5 Although there had been a central planning at the central governmental level, the country has decentralized administration through Provincial People's Committees. Resource mobilisation and utilization could be undertaken by the provincial people's council. The provincial council functions as an autonomous body in the utilization of resources including external funds.

2.1.6 Various types of co-operatives function under different ministries of the Central government. The agriculture co-operatives come under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, whereas the SMCs come under the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Tourism. The credit co-operatives had affiliation to the government banking system. Therefore, the very fact that ministries do not have appropriate mechanisms for co-ordination, generally affect the co-operatives.

2.1.7 The '*Doi Moi*' concept has given birth to many changes in the economic policies. This has also promoted a discussion on a new constitution for the country. It is expected that the constitution of the main administrative institutions such as President, Premier and National Assemblies would have more elected character in the forth-coming constitution, while keeping one party supremacy in the political sense. The new constitution would also recognize the individual's freedom for business and owning means of production. Property inheritance law reforms would also promote individual initiatives.

2.1.8 Taxation has not been developed as a concept prior to 1988. The tax levied from state and co-operative enterprises earlier could maintain the central government functions. Social welfare has been a subject dealt by the provincial people's councils and people's committees at other levels.. Direct taxes and indirect taxes had not had any specific distinction.

2.1.9 Since '*Doi Moi*' was introduced in Vietnam, the private sector came to surface as an economic force suddenly. With the growing marginalisation of co-operatives and state enterprise and also the capital accumulation with the private sector through uncontrolled market conditions, new tax laws have been promulgated. Some of the important tax laws governing co-operatives and private sector enterprises are:

- i. Law on export-import duties (1988),
- ii. Ordinance on royalties (1990),
- iii. Law on Revenue tax (1990),
- iv. Law on special sales-tax (1990),
- v. Decree on income-tax for high income persons (1991).

2.1.10 Family businesses are more or less exempted from taxation still. Proper mechanisms have not yet been set up still to enforce tax laws. This may also need the introduction of business accounting system in conformity with tax laws. Tax supervision and investigation mechanisms on the new laws are yet to be established.

2.1.11 Definition of different sectors is also confusing. It has been found that following sectors are operating economic enterprises in Vietnam:

- i. State,
- ii. Family enterprises,
- iii. Co-operatives,
- iv. Limited stock companies,
- v. Joint stock companies.

2.1.12 Specially, the term 'family enterprise' and 'limited stock companies' lead to confusion in the context of market economy. Many family businesses in handicraft and catering field function as limited liability companies as they hire labour outside the family. Limited companies have represented a limited number of shareholders of a company rather than limited liability.

2.1.13 In the absence of proper legal definitions and also tax imposition mechanisms, the private sector - whether it is family business or stock companies- enjoy tax exemptions and evasion. Co-operatives and state enterprises pay taxes. In the process, government loses a considerable amount of revenue.

2.1.14 Liquidation and arbitration laws do not exist still for co-operatives. In the event of a closure, the normal procedure adopted was the transfer or sale. Sometimes, procedures are written into the by-laws. At times CCSMC issues instructions.

2.1.15 There is no specific co-operative law. The regulations have been made through government decrees and people's committees and party resolutions. However, a draft agricultural co-operative law is under preparation. In the existing arrangement, disputes go to the general assembly of the co-operatives. Any appeals are forwarded to mass associations. There is a state arbitration procedure at different levels.

2.1.16 The smallest rural administrative unit in Vietnam is the commune (village). Following the hierarchy upward are districts, provinces and ultimately the State.

2.1.17 A commune may consist of a hamlet, a village or several villages, depending on the size. Each individual is a community member. Communes are governed by a 'Commune People's Committee', the elected body of the People's Congress, consisting of household representatives over 16 years of age.

2.1.18 The structure of the Community Party of Vietnam (VCP) follows the lines of the administration, as do all other mass organisations, such as the Women's union, the youth union, the farmers' association, the agricultural and/or other co-operatives. These organisations may, however, further segment into smaller units covering villages, hamlets or brigades. All these organizations are to be found on commune level and the higher hierarchical levels of districts, provinces and the nation. On each level, they create a network of horizontal relations in which certain categories of persons may be represented in several organisations simultaneously.

2.1.19 Of all the independent bodies (horizontally), the most important decision-making body on each level is the People's Committee. The people's committee receives guidance from the local party cell, the co-operative, the farmers' association and the women's and youth organizations. Each of the other organizations, in turn, receives guidance from all the others. The role of the people's committee is to internalize the interests and guidance of each of the above mass organizations, as well as that of the people's congress and to service and govern the community accordingly. Also, the people's committee will internalize and promote guidance from higher level authorities.

2.1.20 The services to be provided by the people's committee entail the building of social and physical infrastructure, the provision of social welfare services and an efficient administration. The people's committee is also the custodian of state property, i.e. all land in the commune. The

roles of the other organizations are not known to the mission except for the roles of co-operatives, which are dealt with separately.

2.1.21 For the distribution of farm inputs, industrial goods and essential consumer goods, as well as for the marketing and processing of farm produce and handicrafts, the government established agents: the supply and marketing co-operatives (SMCs). From 1955 onwards, an SMC was established in each commune within the context of 'state budgetary subsidy'. A huge training centre for SMC staff was erected in Hanoi.

2.1.22 The vertical organization of SMC's is an off spring of the basic administrative-political structure, resulting in District SMCs, Provincial SMCs and a Central Council of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives at the national level. On these levels, the SMCs collaborate with, and are guided by (departments of) the Ministry of Trade and Tourism. The Ministry further more appoint and second key staff to the district, provincial and central SMCs. At commune level, the locally elected management board of an SMC is guided by all other organisations discussed above.

2.1.23 For the distribution of credit, an office of the State Agricultural Bank was established on district and provincial levels.

2.1.24 Agricultural extension services are provided by the National Institute of Agricultural Planning and Projection (NIAPP), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries, through a system of 3 offices (HaNOI, Na Tranh and Ho Chi Minh City) each with a number of field workers. NIAPP have recently established the Centre of Voluntary Extension Volunteers (CAEV) which is registered as an NGO.

2.1.25 Throughout the restructuring phases, the SMC system, as do the systems for credit and extension services, have continued to exist. Today, however, as evident in the case of district level SMC unions, they are no longer organically linked to communes/co-operatives. Rather, the SMC's for instance compete as trading organizations with other sectors on the market for favours of consumers and producers and deals that can be made on the international commodity markets.

## **2.2. Historical Perspectives of Co-operatives**

2.2.1 The term 'Co-operative' has been used in Vietnam in a different context. After the liberation, the new revolutionary government adopted the slogan in 1956 'land to the tillers' thus ending the feudal era. The term 'co-operative' has been used to connote the collectives in the early stages and subsequently changed to government controlled village, district and provincial level economic enterprises with people's participation. Considering the evolution of co-operatives, Vietnam did not have such co-operatives as found in open-market economies. In the ideology and mechanisms of management, they have been similar to Chinese communes and Russian Kolkhoz in their function. With the changes in the policy, the term 'co-operative' too has been used for a socio-economic organisation at different levels, where the contract land holders used the services and also for household economy oriented companies such as handicraft factories. Therefore, the term co-operative is used in this document is in the context of Vietnamese definition of a co-operative. As a generally accepted definition of co-operatives, it is appropriate to say that co-operatives in Vietnam is treated as any enterprise where many people participated other than the state. This could include limited liability companies.

2.2.2 At the early stages, Vietnam took guidance from China for the reformation of co-operatives. Therefore, we could see the important place given to supply and marketing co-operatives which are mainly consumer co-operatives.

2.2.3 Vietnam always had a tradition of community management at village level which helped to establish the idea of collective work in the modern sense. During the French rule, people had mutual help organisations to manage their affairs.

2.2.4 The agricultural co-operatives were the first to come with government support in 1959, along with the land reforms. The land was nationalised and vested with people's committees. By 1960, there were over 41000 co-operatives with a membership of 2.4 million households. This was lowered to around 20,000 co-operatives in 1975. In turn, the people's committees transferred the land to communes or collectives to be cultivated on collective basis. This was preceded by farmers work-exchange teams which were aimed at mutual aid in production and daily life during 1956-57.

2.2.5 Collectivisation helped infrastructure development such as irrigation, soil improvement and field preparation.

2.2.6 The introduction of these types of co-operatives has taken place in the South only after 1976. By 1985, 1750 co-operatives have been set up. This has been an aggressive process which completed its task in 1985.

2.2.7 During the early period, the lands were collectively owned by the co-operative. The farmers were paid for their labour and the proceeds used to go to the co-operative. After deducting the government dues, the surplus was ploughed back to community services such as education and health.

2.2.8 When this early system failed in terms of increase in agricultural output, the contract system was adopted where the farmers were provided with land on contract basis. They were to cultivate the land and surrender a specified yield to co-operatives for the government taxes and contribution towards community services. They could sell the surplus to co-operatives or outside markets. The current system is such that the country has been able to increase the agricultural output satisfactorily.

2.2.9 Credit co-operatives have been strong in early days during the colonial period and upto early eighties. They were basically confined to small groups in the villages and urban areas and were used by the government to support farmers for credit facilities, wherever the agricultural co-operatives were weak. However, they did not enjoy government subsidies as in the case of agriculture or supply and marketing co-operatives. When the economic recession hit in mid-eighties, the credit co-operatives could not stand the inflationary money market and collapsed in the late eighties. The presence of active credit co-operatives is a rare experience. They were one time strong in the South Vietnam than in the North. The resurgence of thrift and credit co-operatives in a different form is visible in Mekong Delta with mutual help groups.

2.2.10 The first supply and marketing co-operative was set up in 1955. These co-operatives are a form of collective trading enterprises where farmers have invested shares through their products. In 1962, the SMCs were set up in every municipality in the North. They were to buy agricultural commodities produced by the farmers and market them. They would also supply government products obtained from State Trading organisations. By 1975, there were 5000 primary SMCs having a membership of 6 million. Later, SMC unions were formed at the district level and provincial level. Central Council of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives functions as the national level organisation of SMCs.

2.2.11 After liberation of South in 1975, the concept of SMCs was introduced to the South.

2.2.12 By 1988, there were 9000 SMCs at the primary level, having 50,000 selling points, 486 district co-operative unions and 44 provincial co-operative unions.

2.2.13 Co-operatives were a part of government guided strategies for industrial development since the first five-year plan (1961-65). State was to handle large scale industries while non-state enterprises were to handle small scale industries such as handicraft, knitwear and furniture. However, they were also subjected to target set by the central plan.

2.3.14 The co-operatives or collectives in the early period were identified with handicraft products.

2.2.15 Handicraft co-operatives have been formed using the same organisational structure as SMCs and agricultural co-operatives. These had a district and provincial structure incorporating into a national level organisation called Central Council for handicraft co-operatives. However, the Central Council for Handicraft Co-operatives has now become defunct.

2.2.16 Co-operatives have been introduced to many other community services in the absence of a clearly demarcated private sector. As mentioned at the beginning, the term co-operative has been used with a different understanding. It is reported that there are about 1790 transport co-operatives functioning in the country. They cover cyclos (bicycle rickshaws) ferries and motor vehicles. They consists of 54332 motor cars, 19729 boats, 177 ferries, etc. 67% of the total passenger transport is carried by private companies and collectives. 47% of goods are transported by co-operatives.

2.2.17 With the collapse of credit co-operatives and marginalisation of consumer co-operatives, attempts have been made to amalgamate them to become multi-purpose co-operatives on experimental basis.

2.2.18 In late 1986, Vietnam introduced a new economic strategy- Doi Moi (Renovation). The strategy which allows for the introduction of mechanisms found in market economies, was adopted by the 6th Party Congress and is known as the strategy for the 'Transitional period'. Since Vietnam is mainly an agricultural country, a special Decree (No.10) of 1988 was addressed for the renovation of agricultural economic management, in line with the overall strategy.

2.2.19 Under Resolution No.10, co-operatives would contract or sell their landholdings to individual farmers. The farm household, not the co-operative, would be considered as the basic unit of agricultural production. The open-market provisions of the contract system would be expanded to include supply of agricultural inputs. Traditional command-economy centralized structures administering the agricultural sector would be reduced in size and influence and free-market forces would determine both supply and demand of agricultural commodities.

2.2.20 Key concepts in the strategy are 'relations of production' and 'forces of production'. With the former, the strategy appears to be related to regulatory policies regarding production, processing trade(international) and marketing. The latter concept relates to all means employed by individual and institutional entrepreneurs to produce and trade a product, including the free use of capital, machinery, implements, animals and labour.

2.2.21. The environment in which the strategy takes place covers all economic activities in which the state previously played a dominant role in terms of planning and management. The basic principles of the strategy are the decentralization of state planning and management and interplay of dynamics within the forces of production. To attain a justly functioning market, the previous 2-price system with subsidies has been abolished.

2.2.22 The strategy addresses to the old systems of collectivisation and forced co-operation. In these systems all economic and social activities in the society were collective activities, i.e.

all means and forces of production were collective and the relations of production were socialist. Emphasis lay on heavy industry. The duty of agricultural co-operatives was to supply the industrial work force with food.

2.2.23 Planning was done centrally, prescribing what to produce, how to produce, when to produce, how much to produce, at what price to deliver, and to whom to deliver. On the input supply side, planners after receiving information through hierarchical systems, allocated the qualities and quantities of goods to be delivered and when. The focal point of the systems was output, not cost or prices (as inputs became scarce these were supplied by donors, notably USSR and China).

2.2.24 In the system, the smallest autonomous collective unit was the commune with its co-operative(s). The management board of co-operative, guided by the commune People's Committee, managed the distribution of inputs, labour, land targets to individual households and brigades (water management, soil preparation, crop spraying, etc.) Payment to workers/farmers was made according to a complex system involving work points and the quality and quantity of produce, among other variables. The commune and its co-operatives were further responsible for the maintenance and creation of physical and social infrastructure and the social well-being of all community members.

2.2.25 The entire collective system ultimately failed mainly due to the sectoral imbalances it created, its inflexibility, low efficiency, low productivity, low motivation, lack of incentives, and even embezzlement and corruption. It was modified and replaced by the so-called 'output contract system'.

2.2.26 This system which sought to address the issues of efficiency and productivity by introducing some (insufficient) incentives for the farmers to produce more by means of having them to keep for themselves all produce over and above the output contract, also failed, (exacerbated by the Vietnam negative political developments worldwide) and was replaced by the present mechanism in 1988.

2.2.27 The new strategy introduces socialist cost accounting and instruments of a market economy. The market economy instruments introduced in the strategy are said to serve as means in the transition of Vietnamese society into socialism. The mechanism, which combines the instruments of an expanding market economy with state regulations at the macro-level, is alternatively referred to as a planned commodity economy, a planned market economy, or a socialist-oriented mixed economy.

2.2.28 In agriculture, collective and forced co-operative systems are replaced by a system in which farmers lease land from the State, thus leaving to the farmer the initiative of his action in the process of production and marketing. This means that individual farm-households now shall have more autonomy vis-a-vis the primary co-operatives and that they no longer have to fulfil output contracts, but rather pay taxes/levies and for the services received by them from the co-operatives. Primary co-operatives are to play a different role and to have more autonomy vis-a-vis the State. They are now only to be service-oriented and do no longer have to fulfil targets other than taxes.

2.2.29 Institutions on district, provincial and national levels engaging in business activities, as well as state-run enterprises, will no longer be subsidized and need to become self-financing. The establishment of joint ventures, stock companies, limited companies and private companies is encouraged.

2.2.30 The strategy seeks to increase production, productivity, trade, efficiency and job opportunities, by means of introducing the concepts of entrepreneurship and profitability. It

must be emphasized, whoever, that the strategy is relatively new and that its implementation is a process. Therefore, in order to fully appreciate the above, it may be necessary to describe the organizational environment in which the changes take place.

2.2.31 The effects of Resolution No.10 on agricultural co-operatives were dramatic. For the individual farm household, the redistribution of agricultural lands had a major positive impact on average plot yields. The prices of agricultural inputs were reduced, and for the first time, some family plots were able to generate surplus income from farm management.

2.2.32 For the co-operatives, the consequences of these reforms were somewhat radical. Resolution No.10 impacted the agricultural co-operatives in the following ways:

- Many co-operatives were dissolved, liquidated, or amalgamated into larger entities.
- Co-operatives came to 'exist only on paper', serving primarily as collection agents for government agricultural taxes.
- Co-operatives shifted the focus of their activities becoming providers of services (irrigation and drainage, crop protection, etc.) to farmer/members, earning revenue from user fees charged to members.
- Co-operatives actively intervened as supply market agents, becoming buyers, sellers and distributors of agricultural inputs (fertilizer, seeds, pesticides).
- Co-operatives established themselves as marketing agents for agricultural products other than rice (which remained under state-controlled marketing bodies) on behalf of their membership.

2.2.33 The reforms initiated by Resolution No.10 are still being implemented in Vietnam's agriculture sector and have created a dynamism that presents interesting challenges to an orderly transition of the agricultural economy.

2.2.34 The key issue in implementing the provisions of Resolution No.10 is the redistribution of the land, or land reform. Following the passing of the resolution by the Party, the government sought to redistribute co-operatively-owned landholdings in the North by dividing the farm plots equally among all farm households. In the South, where the collectivization of the landholdings had been more recent (since 1975), the government proposed reallocating the landholdings back to the previous (pre-liberation) owners.

2.2.35 At present, although approximately 75% of the landholdings throughout the country have been redistributed in one form or another, this issue remains problematic for government policy makers.

2.2.36 At issue as well in the rural communities is the ownership of the collective assets (equipment, farm animals, water systems, etc.) owned and/or managed by the community co-operatives. With little or no shareholder equity base to the co-operative structures, the reallocation of both the ownership and the use of these assets, either by the co-operative or by the individual members, is largely unresolved.

2.2.37 In those communities, where the co-operative organization has remained as an active participant in the local economy, the co-operative members have retained the assets under collective ownership through the co-operative, and positioned the co-operative as a service-provider to the community. In communities where the co-operative has been weakened by the consequences of Resolution No.10, the ownership of the assets has been reallocated, often inequitably, on an 'ad hoc' basis.

2.2.38 Addressing these and other issues facing co-operatives on a national or regional basis is difficult. Despite more than forty years of co-operative organization, administration and development in Vietnam, where agricultural co-operatives have emerged as a significant force in the nation's economy, there is no specific co-operative legislative or institutional framework for the administration or regulation of independent co-operative policy. With this framework, it is impossible to identify a distinctive co-operative 'sector' in the economy.



### **3. ANALYSIS ON CO-OPERATIVES**

#### **3.1 Agricultural Co-operatives**

3.1.1. Vietnam still remains an agricultural economy. The share of agriculture on GDP in 1991 was 50%, whereas manufacturing had only 32%. The export of agricultural products have been marginal and confined to rubber and coffee mainly. However, Vietnam has been considered as one of the major rice producing countries in the world.

3.1.2 79.6% of the total population lived in rural areas in 1990. Out of a labour force of 30,286,000, 21,683,100 were employed in agriculture. Out of this, agricultural labour co-operatives had a total of 18,349,800, which is substantial. Number of households in co-operatives is 6,158,000 with a percentage in co-operatives of 69.2%. Number of co-operative farms in 1990 were 16341. At present, the agricultural co-operatives are confined to functioning at the village level only. Secondary level and tertiary level co-operatives are yet to be formed.

3.1.3 Under the command economy centralized administration of the socialist government, the agricultural sector is regulated and controlled by the national Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries (MAFI). MAFI has a number of departments and agencies involved in working directly with farmers and agro-producers in all aspects of the agricultural production, processing and distribution cycles. This includes strong support for agricultural development agencies. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 7 major agricultural zones comprising 431 agricultural districts.

3.1.4 Despite the intense concentration and critical dependence on agriculture, the sector has encountered many hindrances to growth. In 1989, for the first time, Vietnam became an exporter of rice (the prime agricultural commodity). The 1.4 million tonnes of rice exported to the international market, coupled with the sale of 300,000 tonnes by private traders across the border with China, provided 20% of the country's total export earnings. This positive development was short-lived, however, as the next year a series of natural disasters, particularly extensive flooding in the North, resulted in reduced yields and forced the country back into its traditional position as a net importer of food.

3.1.5 At present, only 33% of farms generate a surplus yield, and 35% of all farm households do not produce sufficient food from their landholding to maintain themselves. In 1990, the average Vietnamese person received 15% fewer calories than the World Health Organization recommended level of 2,300 and roughly one-half of Vietnam's children were classified as undernourished.

3.1.6 The average extent of cultivated land for agricultural co-operative in 1990 has been 139 hectares. Average number of household per co-operative in 1990 was 385. These figures show the vulnerability of using improved farm practices and water management methods in order to sustain the viability of the land holding. This also demands introduction of part-time income generating activities for supplementing the family income, in the light of inflationary market conditions.

3.1.7 Co-operatives play a central role in the agricultural sector. Although under the colonial administration of the French, the concept of co-operativism was not promoted in Vietnam, the idea of the development of co-operatives grew rapidly in the period immediately following World War II to address the very real and pressing problems of famine and organization of the distribution of food. The seeds of co-operation fell on fertile soil in Vietnam, since the principles of collective work, mutual aid, and self-help have a long standing tradition in Vietnamese society.

3.1.8 The development and evolution of agricultural co-operatives in Vietnam is directly related to the land reform process and the need to maximize agricultural output to satisfy such basic requirements of the society as food supply. The land is limited for the size and growth of the population and the intensity of agricultural utilization is very high. There are also fundamental and important differences in the evolution of the co-operatives in the North and in the South.

3.1.9 Self-help groups (or 'pre-coops') organized around community/village level in the North, proliferated during the 1950's and early 60's - by 1956, there were 190,000 self-help groups organized, covering almost 60% of Northern rural households. At that time, co-operatives accounted for 10% of agricultural output. By 1960, in the North, over 41,000 co-operative societies were set up, comprising membership of 2.4 million households.

3.1.10 By 1975, the year of unification with the South, 95% of Northern rural households were members of co-operatives, owning 95% of farm lands and producing 92% of total agricultural output. A major consolidation (amalgamation) of the co-operatives was undertaken by the central government, reducing the number from over 40,000 to under 20,000.

3.1.11 In the South, the formal process of co-operative formation was not undertaken until 1975. By 1980, 1,750 co-operatives were set up, as well as 18,800 production teams. These units (co-operatives and teams) represented 50% of rural families and 36% of farm lands.

3.1.12 Presently, on a national basis, there are 18,340 co-operatives in the agricultural sector, with a membership of 8,958,000 farm households. This represents approximately 69% of total farm/rural households.

3.1.13 Most of this co-operative membership is concentrated in the North, comprising almost 98% of rural households. In South Vietnam, only 6% of rural households are members of co-operatives, while approximately 78% of farm families are members of self-help groups or active in the 'informal' sector.

3.1.14 At present, three (3) types of agricultural co-operatives exist:

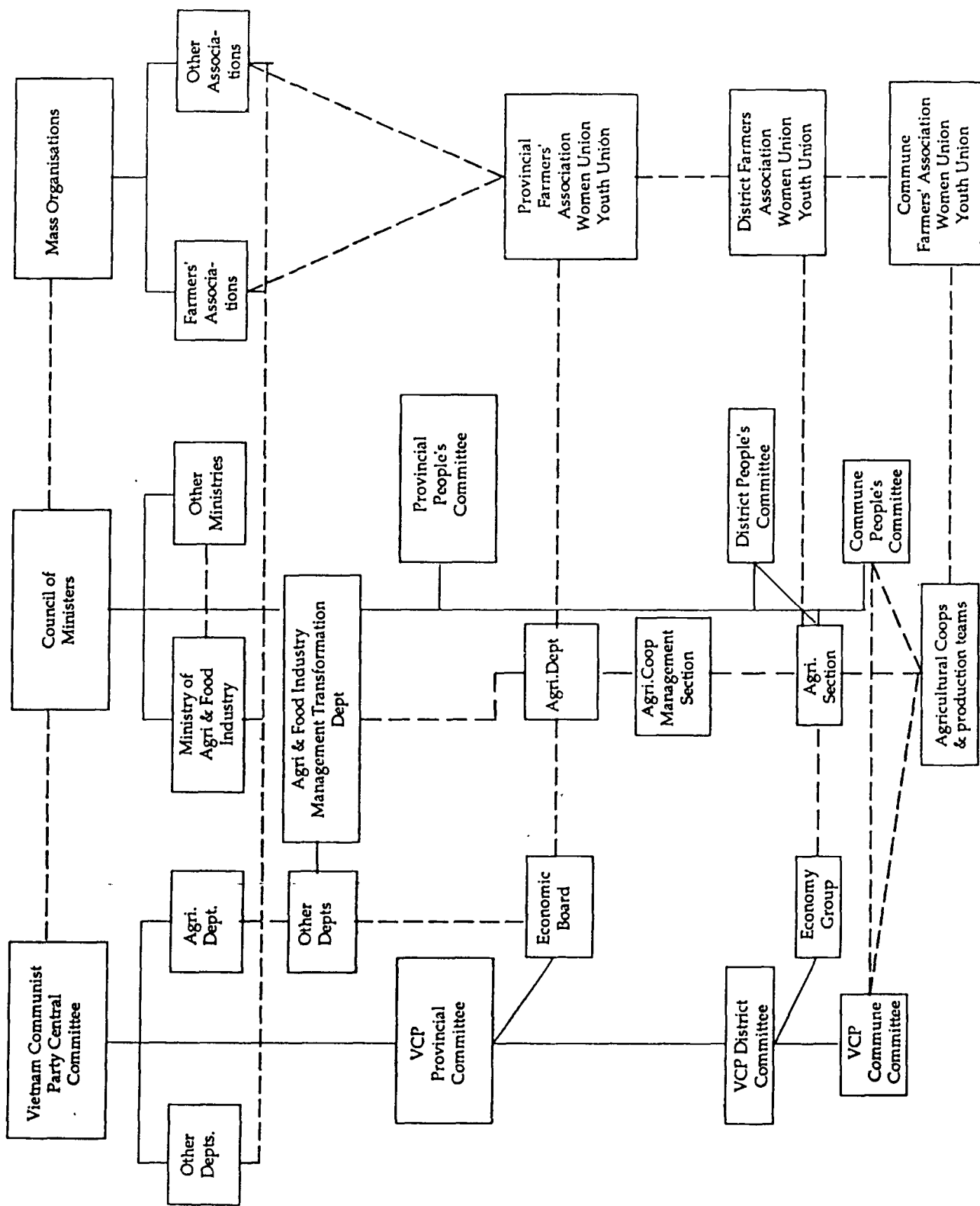
- a) Collectives formed during early stages of agricultural co-operatives, which absorb community activities in addition to farming activities,
- b) Voluntarily formed co-operatives by farmers through their own funding (e.g. self-help groups),
- c) The co-operatives formed by the farmers who entered into contracts with co-operatives.

3.1.15 The organisational structure of agricultural co-operatives is illustrated on the following page.

3.1.16 The agricultural co-operatives carry out following activities:

- Production and sale of agricultural inputs,
- Provide credit facilities to members through revolving fund or acting as an agent to agricultural banks,
- Provide agricultural machinery services such as tractors, water pumps, transport, etc.,
- Conduct farmers' saving schemes, investment and insurance,
- Marketing of agricultural produce,
- Undertake various agro-industries (e.g. coffee, cashew, fruits, etc.)

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL AND PRODUCTION CO-OPERATIVES



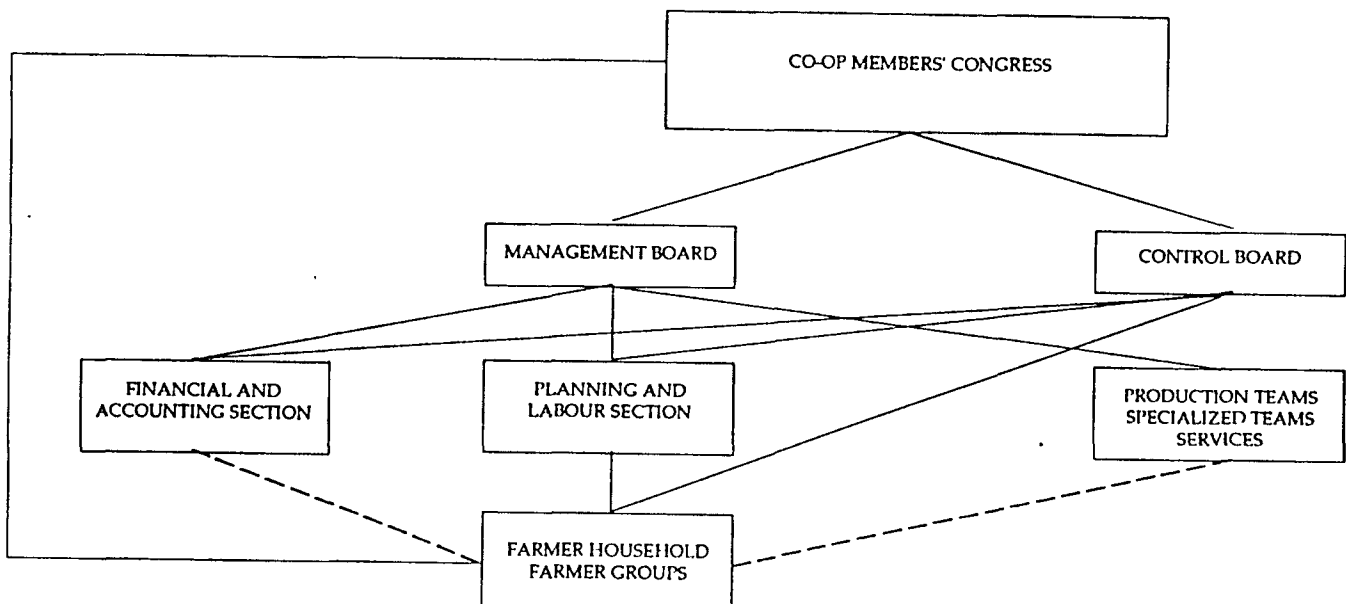
3.1.17 Gradually, with the introduction of freedom to farmers for taking business decisions on his farm, the agricultural co-operatives have increasingly started to concentrate on common services. The co-operatives too collect taxes and contributions. The taxes are normally 10% and contribution remains as 6% of the yield.

3.1.18 The co-operative has more or less the same members as the people's committees. They turn people's assembly into co-operative members' congress and elect their management board and the control board. The management board oversee the daily administration of the co-operatives. Control board conduct management audits. The work organisation of such an agricultural co-operative can be illustrated as follows:

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES AND PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES

UNIT 11

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE



3.1.19 The contrast between a formal co-operative and a self-help group is best exemplified by their size. The average formally-structured co-operative holds and manages 139 hectares of land, with an average membership of 385 farm households. In comparison, the average village self-help group administers 20-35 hectares of land, and has a membership of 50-65 farm households.

3.1.20 The self-help group is the most basic form of co-operative organization in the agricultural sector. In this structure, members preserve ownership of the 'means of production' but perform some work collectively (e.g. irrigation, acquisition of implements and equipment, etc.). Self-help groups have three main objectives:

- to organize self-help and mutual assistance among farmers in their work,
- to buy jointly (from state controlled sources) the required implements and goods and distribute them among members,
- to mobilize farmers, coordinating the sale of agricultural commodities to the State marketing mechanism.

3.1.21 Another form of co-operative organization is the small-scale production team. Under this form of organization, the means of production remain privately owned, but are used collectively, and the entire working activity is based on the principles of collectivism, the harvest and goods being distributed among members according to their work. Farmers receive incomes dependent on their inputs and financial contributions.

3.1.22 These production teams form the basis of 'pre-cooperative' structures and are frequently incorporated into more formal co-operative organizations, primarily to organize the labour component. The formally organized co-operative societies publicly own all major means of production and are based on the socialist principles of economic management.

3.1.23 Members of co-operatives contribute their land or cattle to the co-operative. Incomes of the co-operatives are distributed among members according to various formulas, including such calculations as the number of days worked by each member. A portion of the output is distributed to members according to the individual contribution in terms of means of production.

3.1.24 In the last 40 years, the growth and development of co-operative enterprises by the central government enabled Vietnam to steadily increase agricultural output and overcome many of the basic problems faced by the agricultural sector. The cost of this success was an increasing tendency away from 'voluntary' co-operation and more toward collectivization. The co-operatives became vehicles for local and regional political concerns, as well as for consolidating ownership and control over the means of agricultural production and basic land systems.

3.1.25 In the pursuit of its policy to rapidly increase the formation of co-operatives, the government tended to override or ignore traditional co-operative principles and management practices. As a consequence, in the rural communities, the concept of 'true' co-operative organization, as interpreted by adherence to the International Co-operative Principles, is not widely understood or practised.

3.1.26 The concept of 'co-operative' (particularly among South Vietnamese farmers) means 'collectivization' - a concept which encompasses all aspects of agricultural economic activity, including ownership of land and equipments. The farmer identifies himself as an agricultural 'worker', employed by a state-owned enterprise which traditionally offers few, if any, incentives for increasing output or efficiency. Surplus proceeds from the enterprise are divided among all participants equally.

3.1.27 In the early 1980s, several reform measures were introduced by State to improve the economic management of the agricultural sector. These reforms were in response to the problems encountered by policies which had provided disincentives to the active participation of farmers in co-operatives, such as fixed price contracts and high (controlled) prices of inputs. State market prices did not cover basic costs of production. There were wide price variance between prices on the open (black) market and the formal state-controlled market.

3.1.28 Egalitarian distribution of income from the co-operative served as a strong disincentive. The small portion of activity permitted by private households was much more lucrative for farmers. A 1990 government survey showed that, ‘..Although they accounted for 5% of all farmlands, private plots generated more than 70% of the income derived by the members of the co-operatives. Co-operatives, which owned 95% of the land, produced only 30% of the income....’

3.1.29 Resolution No.100, passed by the Party Congress in 1981, introduced a revision of agricultural policy through the ‘Khoan’ (or contract) system. This system made provision for farmers to ‘contract’ with the State for a certain yield per plot of land, with any surplus output being retained individually by the farmer.

3.1.30 The introduction of this concept provided immediate positive results. The farmers were able to sell any portion of yield above the contracted amount on a newly created ‘open’ market. Co-operatives contracted out the use of lands to individual members (families) on leases of 3-5 years.

3.1.31 Under the contract system, rice production yields increased up to 20%. By the mid-1990s, the Khoan contract system was operational in 88% of co-operatives in the North and 90% in the South.

3.1.32 Problems arose with the programme, involving the seemingly arbitrary redistribution of lands by local co-operatives to private property and difficulties over the equitable management and use of joint (co-operative) owned machinery, equipment, irrigation systems, and land. In addition, the states retained and exercised control over the annual renewal of the yield contract.

3.1.33 With the liberalization, the farmers would like to sell their surplus paddy in the open markets located at the village fairs or through private wholesalers. The co-operatives are gradually facing the problem of maintaining community services with the ever-decreasing contribution paid by the members. Unless the government takes initiative to have alternative arrangements for community services, such as education and health, they would become difficult to be maintained by the co-operatives. Since the household economy has been accepted as a sector by itself, the only bondage the members have with the co-operative is the land and other agricultural input supply services.

3.1.34 The present leaders and staff members of agricultural co-operatives are unfamiliar with market economy related management techniques. Re-orientation of these groups for introducing market oriented and cost efficient management systems would be an essential exercise if they are to survive with the growing competition with private traders. As an example, when the fertilizer was made a free commodity, the private traders created an artificial demand by hoarding fertilizer stocks. The government had to release fresh stocks to farmers in order to keep the targets.

3.1.35 Although the agricultural co-operatives have multiple services, they are somewhat imbalanced. For an instance, the function of purchase and marketing of produce has not been competitive enough with the private sector.

3.1.36 With the ineffective tax imposition on private trade, the situation would become worse.

3.1.37 Some of the principles laid down by the Resolution on co-operatives are very much similar to that of any business enterprise in a market economy:

- strive to raise productivity,
- reduce expenses and lower the cost of production,
- carry out cost accounting along socialist lines,
- maintain a principle of income distribution based on work done or the shares.

3.1.38 These statements could arrive at far reaching changes through the new system but still marginal efforts have been made to undertake such a task. As a result, there is a trend towards further weakening of agricultural co-operatives.

3.1.39 The organisations under the Ministry of Agriculture such as National Institute of Agricultural Planning and Projection (NIAPP) have been specially assigned to provide assistance in technical fields only. The NIAPP functions in the fields of:

- Farming system research and extension,
- Remote sensing,
- Soil services and analysis,
- Project analysis,
- Computer applications, and
- Environmental research and monitoring.

3.1.40 The other aspect is that the farmers do not possess sufficient knowledge on the surpluses they accrue which normally consist of 40-60% of their produce. It has also been observed that the cost of post-harvest handling is also as high as 15%.

3.1.41 A UNDP study published in 1990 has highlighted the need for certain policy revisions in order to strengthen the reforms introduced.

- i. Economically efficient use of scarce resources,
- ii. Coordination for the efforts of the technical cadres to address the need of farmers in the new situation,
- iii. Adjustments in the medium-term planning to accommodate individual decisions on inputs and outputs.

3.1.42 Agricultural co-operatives function in an uncoordinated fashion. There are no secondary or tertiary co-operative structures (unions, federations or apex organizations). Given the importance of agriculture to the national economy, and the prominence of agricultural co-operatives in the communities, administration of co-operative organizations has fallen, as if by default, to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries.

3.1.43 Co-operatives in the agriculture sector are considered very weak, resulting from a shortage of capital, lack of qualified manpower, lack of managerial skills, member apathy, lack of member education, and the absence of a legal and institutional framework for development.

## **3.2 New approaches to agricultural co-operatives**

3.2.1 In terms of what the ICA and most of its members mean by a co-operative, in Vietnam there are none, at least not within the systems the mission has looked into. This must be understood as a legacy/consequence of the old regime of collectivization, forced co-operation and the institutional arrangement supporting these regimes. This framework remains practically unchanged today.

3.2.2 After the reunification of Vietnam in 1975, several attempts were made to introduce collectivization and forced co-operation also in the South. The attempts proved largely unsuccessful. The mission was informed about the existence of 'Mutual Help Groups' in the Mekong Delta, where these are said to cover no less than 78% of all the agricultural households. Unfortunately, it was not made possible for the mission to visit such groups and consequently it is not possible to even make an assumption on the principles on which they work. The mission understands, however, that the groups functionally operate mainly on those agricultural activities which require collaboration.

3.2.3 From the map (on next page) produced by NIAPP, the nationwide distribution of co-operatives, active and inactive, can be read. The key areas, in terms of agricultural activities and paddy cultivation are the Red River Delta, the stretches of low lying coastal areas, and the Mekong Delta. These areas are also the most densely populated areas in the country.

3.2.4 As is apparent from chart No.III (Page 24), at one time there were only to exist multi-purpose co-operatives in the communes. Multi-purpose co-operatives were mainly to deal with four types of activities: Supply and Marketing, Small Scale Industries, (i.e. handicrafts, brick manufacturing, Credit and Agriculture. Although this organizational form is now no longer compulsory it is apparently still widely in use.

3.2.5 From chart IV on page 25, it can easily be seen which enterprises is engaged in each and every 'co-operative' activity during the collective regime.

### **3.3 Supply and Marketing Co-operatives**

3.3.1 The Supply and Marketing Co-operatives were set up since 1955. These co-operatives were started in municipality areas and were spread to rural areas in 1962. By 1975, North has set up about 5000 primary SMCs having 6 million persons as members. When the South was freed in 1975, the SMCs were introduced in the South along with other forms of collectives and state enterprises. As a result, there were 9000 primary SMCs with more than 20 million members in 1988. There were 486 District SMC unions, 44 provincial SMC unions with 50000 selling points. The annual retail turnover was 700 billion Dong.

3.3.2 However, with the introduction of free market economy in 1988, the picture has drastically changed.

3.3.3 At present in 1991, only 2000 SMCs are functioning. Rest have been either liquidated or sold to private entrepreneurs. The market share of co-operatives in the retail market dropped to 1.8% in 1991 from 12.6% in 1987. Processing industries run by SMCs and state too were gradually disappearing. Out of 9660 such enterprises, private companies hold 750 in 1991. Of the total of 12989 such enterprises in 1990, 761 were private enterprises. Which means private processing enterprises are still steady. More than 70% of district and provincial unions of SMCs became bankrupt.

3.3.4 In order to assess the relevance of SMCs in the present context, the functions and the organisations of SMC structure needs to be analyzed.

3.3.5 Supply and marketing co-operatives were established during the transformation of the economy with a socialist system. They were set up aiming at the supply of agri. inputs, processing and marketing agri. products & supply of consumer goods.

3.3.6 The SMCs are essentially a collective trading system at least at the primary level. They procure goods from state trading organisations and factories and supply them to the community



# CÁC VÙNG NÔNG NGHIỆP VIỆT NAM

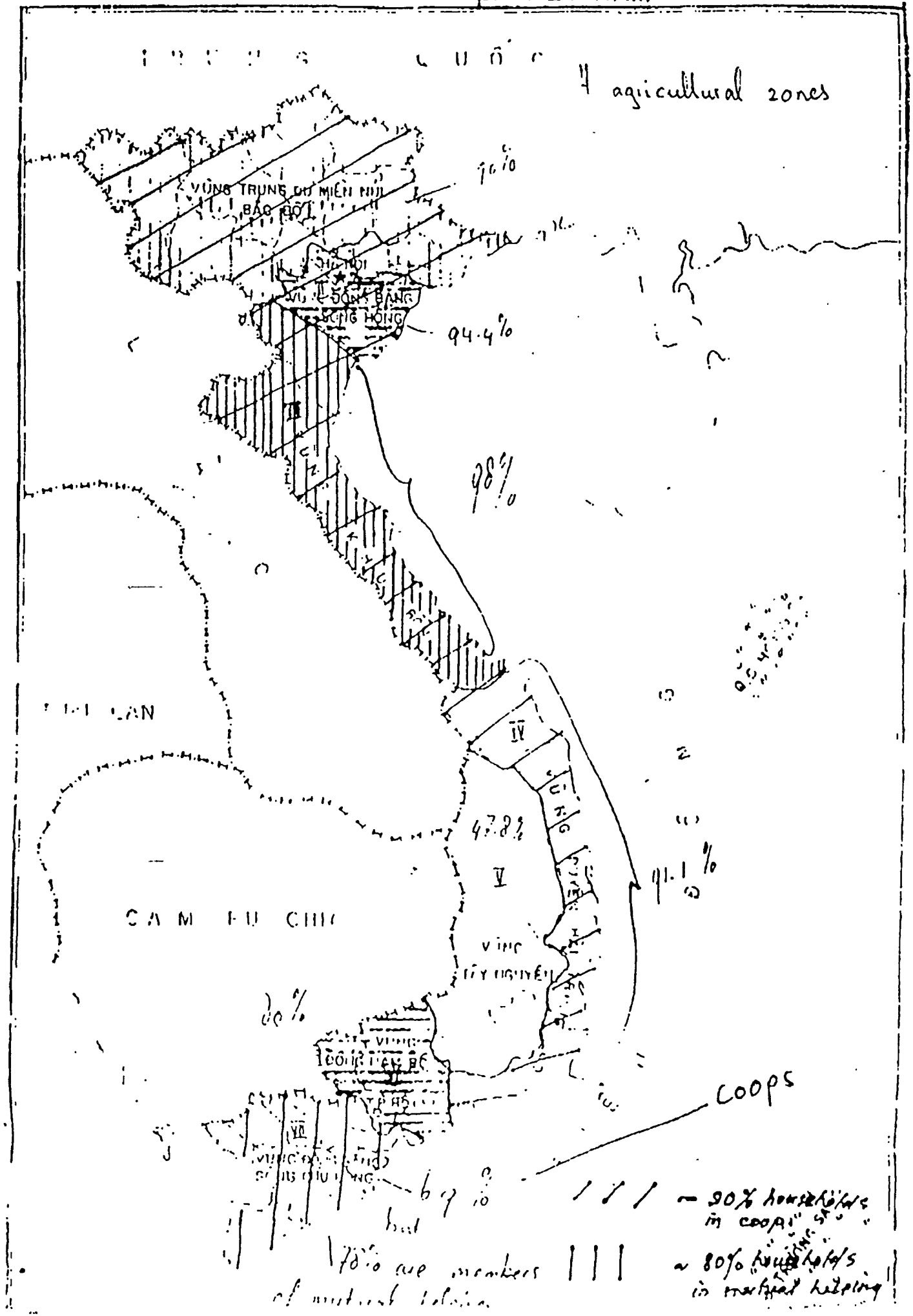
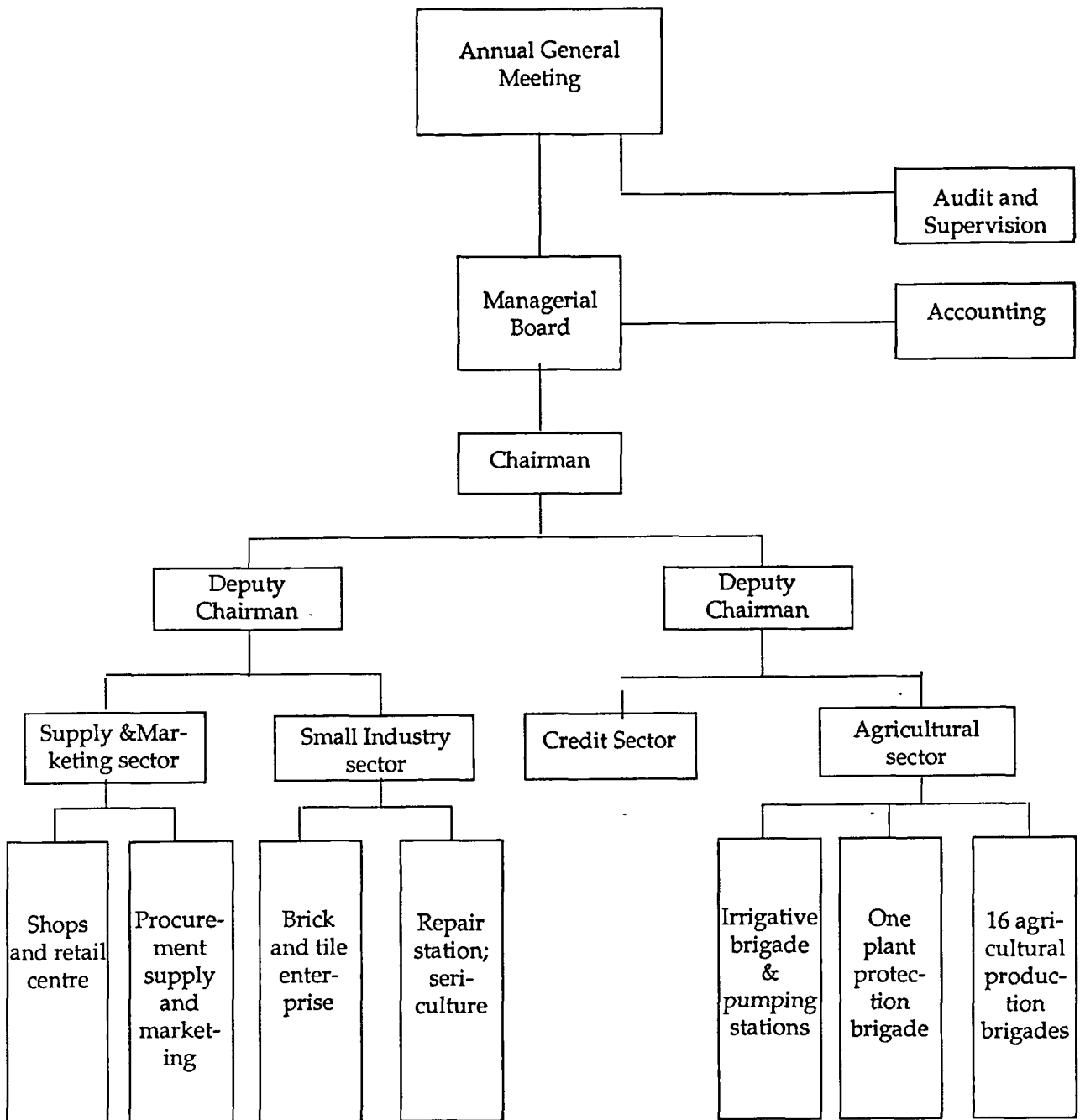


CHART III



at state subsidized prices. Therefore, they have been more or less distribution channels more than business enterprises. State set targets for purchases and distributions.

3.3.7 The SMC's organisational structure from the village level to national level is shown in the following chart:

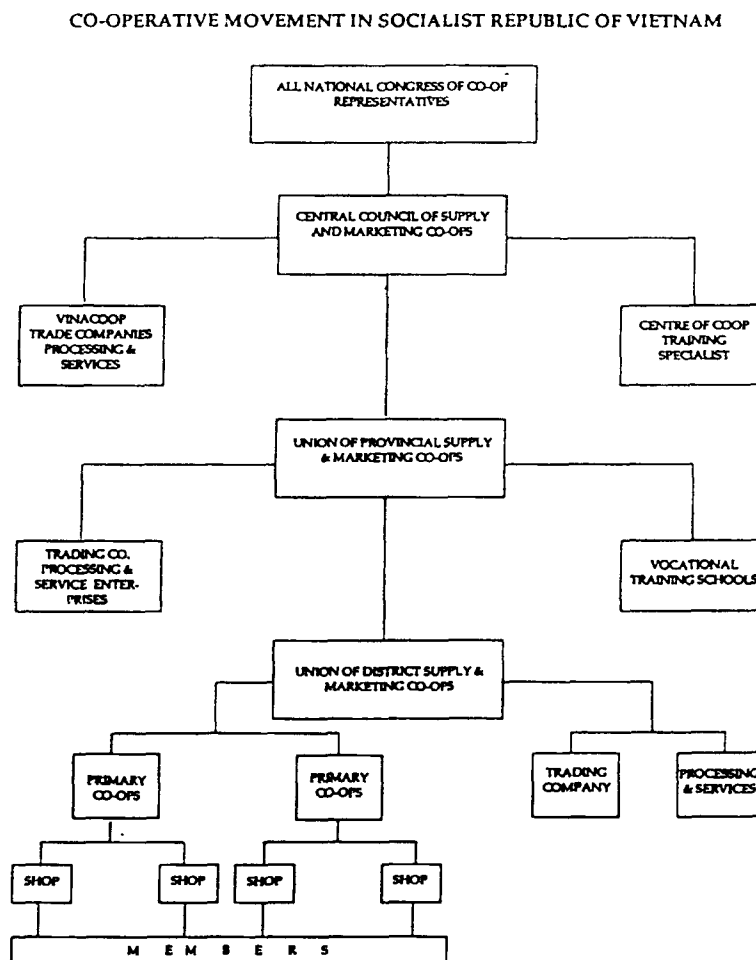


CHART IV

3.3.8 The SMCs have two types of members:

- i. Contracted private individuals
- ii. Co-operative producers.

3.3.9 The primary co-operatives normally buy and sell locally produced commodities as well as consumer goods bought from state and private enterprises. For this purpose, they have established shops. Earlier, contracted private individuals were under compulsion to sell to co-operatives but at present they could sell direct retailers or to overseas markets. Handicraft and processed foods are such items.

3.3.10 The member could pay for their shares in kind or in cash. They elect a committee consisting of 5-9 members. The committee appoints 1 director and 2-3 deputy directors.

3.3.11 The then district level SMCs have been either amalgamated with provincial unions or transferred to some other parties. The city SMCs still function in some areas. The provincial

assemblies are normally not summoned as the major shareholders are state or workers themselves. Primary co-operatives are not members of the provincial SMC unions. However, the provincial unions maintain business relations and social relations with the primary co-operatives through annual meetings.

3.3.12 The provincial councils have started looking for joint ventures and processing industries since the breakdown of SMC system. Saigon Co-operative and Haifong District Union are examples.

3.3.13 Board of directors are appointed by the government, considering their background and qualifications. Their moral behaviour, marketing qualifications, membership at co-operatives, etc. are to be used as the criteria. The chart on the following page provides information on the current status of SMCs in the North and the South.

3.3.14 The relationships between city SMC union with the provinces vary from province to province. Ho Chi Minh city SMC union has close relations with provinces in trading and guidance activities. Ultimately the relationship between secondary SMC union and primary SMCs are confined to following categories:

- i. Supply and purchase of commodities,
- ii. Providing guidance and training in business activities,
- iii. Helping the primaries to achieve their target set by the people's committees,
- iv. Establishing shops in areas where SMCs are not functioning.

3.3.15 In many areas, secondary SMC unions function as parastatal bodies. The board of directors are selected and appointed by the people's committees. They serve as full time staff.

3.3.16 The working capital of the SMC Unions consist of following sources:

- Farmers' deposits
- Loans from the government
- Other deposits - state companies.

3.3.17 The provincial people's committee gives quotas for contribution from the union for public amenities.

3.3.18 These unions pay 1% turnover tax and 50% of surplus as income-tax to the government. In addition, they have to pay tax for exports. The unions have annual budgeting based on the target quota given by the government. When the quota is high, the union could negotiate with the government. However, the primary SMCs don't get quotas to fulfil.

3.3.19 The workers become members of SMCs through their deposits. They get 15% of the net surplus as dividend. Some SMC unions pay rebates for participation in business.

3.3.20 Auditing of SMCs and unions is undertaken by the government. Private companies do not have such an arrangement. They pay taxes on the basis of the accounts they keep.

3.3.21 During the recent years, after renovation process started, some of the provincial and city unions started import/export business with countries such as Singapore, Japan, China, Hongkong and Taiwan. They have concentrated on fish products, vegetables and processed food as well as textiles. Import and export has been the main income earner in these SMC unions.

3.3.22 However, there is a growing informal type market system in rural areas. Many villages have started village fairs having half a day of business in the neighbourhood. Farmers bring their produce to these fairs and sell them to wholesale traders who in turn take them to

Organisational Structure of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives in Vietnam

Name of province/city	Provinces-cities				District-Town				Hamlets-commune							
	Board of management available	Transferred to dept of provincial	Trading	Total No. of management Admin units	Joining		Contract lender	Temp. halting or dissolution	No. of admin. units SMCs	Total	In operation		Contract lender	Joining	Temp. halting	Dissolutions
					Total	Trading					Trading	Others				
1. Ha Noi				16	14	10	2		359	359	174	122	100	30	55	
2. Hai Phong				12	9				193	193	51	52	106		35	
3. Anang Ninh				12	2	2	2		140	140	7	7	23	7	103	
4. Long son																
5. Lao Cai																
6. Yen Bai				17	2	15			296	296	18	18	47	234		
7. Cao Bang				13	10	8	2		220	151	31	5		24	96	
8. Hu Giang																
9. Tuyen Quang				14/10	3	2	4		246	246	30	10	116	100		
10. Lai Chau																
11. Son La				5/10	3			1								
12. Hoa Binh																
13. Ha Tay				20	8	8	2		396	396	144	81	71	116	59	
14. Ha Nam Ninh				20	18	18	2		471	471	194	105	59	156	62	
15. Thai Binh				8	2	2	1		285	285	53		19	118	81	
16. Vinh Phu				14	2		14	11								
17. Ha Bac				16	3		13		332	332	56	40	106	33	102	
18. Hai Hung				13	2				400	400	120	60		280	35	
19. Thanh Hoa				23	23	23			548	548	146	146	148	40	199	
20. Nghe An				14/18	9				360	120					15	
21. Ha Tinh				9	6											
22. Quang Binh				4/7	2	2	2		144	120	60	42		15	45	
23. Quang Tr				5/7	2	2	3	2	91	91	11	7		70	10	
24. Thua Thien Hue				4	2	2	2		134	113	10	10	30	60	13	
25. Bac Thai				10/11	4	4	5	2	302	202	43	37	10	7	102	
26. Ho Chi Minh City				18	15	11	2		276	276	179	169			97	
27. Tien Giang				8	4	3	1		154	154	17	15		137		
28. Hau Giang				7	7				230	200	70	50		150		
29. Song Be				9	1		8		132	128	15	15		67	46	
30. Kien Giang																
31. An Giang																
32. Cuc Long				14	1				148	148					148	
33. Dong Thai				11	1	1			128	124	4	4		28	89	
34. Minh Hai				11	2		4		77	77	10	10		7	60	
35. Tay Ninh				4/9	2	1	2	2	96	80	9	9	4	10	57	
36. Long An																
37. Vung Tau Ba Ria																
38. Gia Lai																
39. Cong Tum				15	3	2	6		142	102	10	4			92	
40. Lam Dong				10	2	2	2		148	97	15	6		40	44	
41. Dac lac				17					120	120	7	7			113	
42. Khanh Hoa				7	1		6									
43. Phu Yen									91	82	4	4		24	25	
44. Thuan Hai																
45. Bin Dinh				8/4	2			6	123	123	34	10		78	75	
46. Quang Ngai				11	6	1	5		115	113	14	8	21	33	45	
47. Quang Nam Da Nang				12/15	12	3			210	186	48	40	60	51	27	
48. Dong Nai				9	4		2		153	153	40	40		113		
49. Ben Tre				8	1	1	3		156	156	8				148	

cities. These commodities feed the family businesses as well as private traders in the cities. The system is still rudimentary due to the low purchasing power of the people and commonly limited to production of commodities owing to resource constraints. Quality control, grading, packing and selling techniques too are yet to be developed. This situation is evident in many SMC shops too except some in the Ho Chi Minh City.

3.3.23 Efficient business management systems too are yet to be developed. The profit margins are still nominal, varying from 3% to 5% for food items and upto 10% for other items.

3.3.24 Provincial governments have constructed common market facilities and give the floor area and shops on rent or hire purchase schemes to private parties and co-operatives. There are two government institutions, i.e. people's committee and the branch office of the Ministry of Trade.

3.3.25 People's committees at commune, district and provincial levels have much to say about co-operatives being the government's representatives. The committee recommends the list of candidates for the board of directors of co-operatives. The committee decides on the establishment and dissolution of co-operatives. The committee exercises its powers through relevant departments (department of commerce and tourism).

3.3.26 The people's committee assists SMCs in finding new spheres of business activities and issuing directives to wholesalers for better prices for co-operatives.

3.3.27 Earlier, the people's committees played a significant role in the people's socio-economic life. When the renovation came, the PCs were confined to undertake activities such as:

- propaganda for government,
- supervision of law and order,
- preparation of long-term investment plans,
- environment protection,
- education, health and cultural activities.

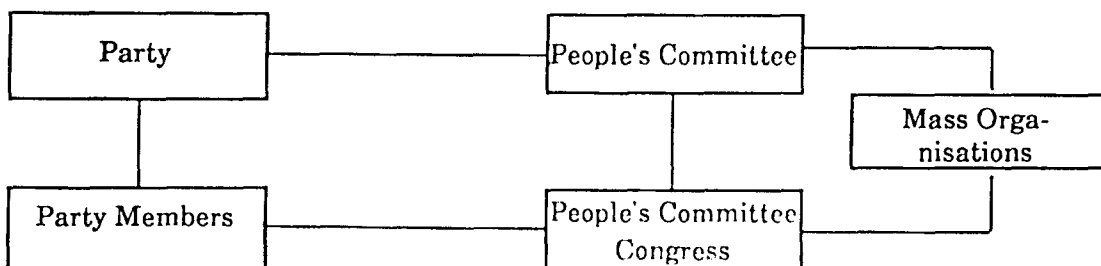
The people's committee has supervisory committees such as law supervising committee and jurisdiction committee. Now the people's committees give more emphasis to infrastructure development.

3.3.28 People's committee issues licenses for business enterprises using the following criteria:

- capital formation of the company,
- observance of law,
- business plan.

Taxation is undertaken using tax laws and the law of accounting and audit. However, it has been estimated that 30-40% of the income is lost through evasion.

5.3.29 The people's committee has close links with the party. The relation can be illustrated as follows:



3.3.30 People's committee meets once a month. Mass organisations (women, youth, etc.) are invited to participate. Board of management of the co-operatives is to be elected at the co-operative assembly which is identified with the people's Congress.

3.3.31 The Central Council for Supply and Marketing Co-operatives has been established, as a parastatal body, to guide the co-operatives. The board of management of the CCSMC is appointed by the government. Their salaries too are paid by the government.

3.3.32 The organisational structure of the CCSMC and related co-operatives are given in chart IV. The functions of the CCSMC are:

- Agro-processing,
- monitoring the supply of inputs to farmers,
- functioning as the coordinator for all levels,
- supervision of SMC union and primaries,
- export promotion (through Vina Co-op),
- carrying out training activities to co-operative staff through the national training centre,
- issue instructions on disputes and cancellation of co-operatives in regard to properties and compensation.

The role of CCSMC is gradually decreasing in the context of provincial unions and primary co-operatives receiving more autonomy in their operations in a more competitive market.

#### **3.4 Organisational structure of primary co-operatives**

3.4.1 We have discussed the vertical organization of SMCs. It is important to stress that this structure is a legacy of the central planning and collectivization period and thus represents an imposed top-down approach. In this approach, commune based SMCs are not horizontally linked.

3.4.2 Agricultural, credit and small scale industrial co-operatives are neither horizontally, nor vertically linked to each other. This is true for both types of organizational forms, multi-purpose and single purpose co-operatives. These co-operatives are atomized, self-sufficient entities.

3.4.3 Co-operatives are managed by a 'management board', which in turn is monitored by a 'control board' (or audit and supervision board). Both boards are elected by the Annual General Meeting. The management board is the executive, meaning that its locally elected members are salaried executive employees of the co-operatives. Members of the locally elected control board work without payment. They are farmers and representatives of different social associations (described above) of the commune.

3.4.4 Since the commune is the custodian of state property, i.e. all land, the right to distribute this land is vested in it. Usually the commune people's committee will delegate the actual distribution to the local co-operative. The co-operative leases out this land to co-operative members (households), ascertaining that land is equally divided between all members on the basis of quality, elevation, crop-potential, size of the household, and number of working people in the household. This results in each member-household receiving a number of small plots scattered over the commune area.

3.4.5 In order to get land, a household (most often a nuclear family) in a commune must become a member of the local co-operative, thus blurring the distinction between the commune and the co-operative.

3.4.6 Co-operatives do have share capital, but it is not a condition for any one to pay share capital in order to become a co-operative member. The mission is under the impression that in Vietnam often no distinction is made between different kinds of capital. Thus, often no distinction is made between loans from members to co-operatives and share capital, or between share capital and working capital.

### 3.5 Capital Formation in Co-operatives

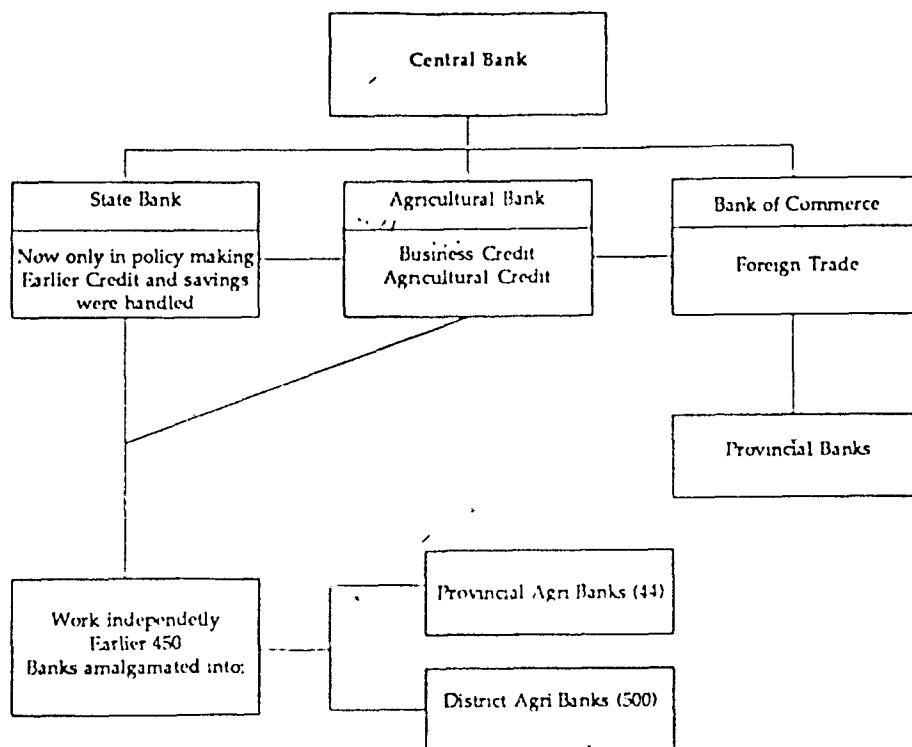
3.5.1 The primary co-operatives have different forms of financing:

- share capital (in kind or cash)
- borrowed capital from the banks (mainly agricultural banks) as loans,
- members' deposits,
- accumulated profits.

3.5.2 However, at the other levels - district and provincial levels- the government has contributed major share in the absence of members' shares. The deposits too have been marginal.

3.5.3 Generally, the repayment of loans has been good in the case of primary co-operatives, except in the case of credit co-operatives. The agricultural bank provides loans on interest free basis due to central government subsidy. Some of the credit facilities to farmers is provided in kind with arrangements with the manufacturers.

3.5.4 The agricultural bank is engaged in pawn broking in the absence of money lenders. The agricultural bank has been established in 1988 under Decree No.53. The new banking system can be illustrated as follows:





3.5.5 The authority of state bank has been confusing since 1988. This resulted in lack of independence and autonomy. Decree No.53 does not promote horizontal or vertical integration in management. The agricultural bank borrows from the state bank and individuals to form its working capital which is about 3600 million Dong.

3.5.6 Prior to 1988, the co-operatives had to borrow money from the bank on behalf of its members. At present, individuals too could borrow from the banks. The banks are unable to meet the demand for credit. In 1992, the agricultural bank could only supply 4600 billion Dong for the demand of 6000 billion Dong. Credit management has always been a problem on the face of inflation and calamities. The agricultural bank's loss expected in 1992 is 50 billion Dong. This is not due to bad debts.

3.5.7 The latest proposal is to set up a stock branch under the central bank for co-operatives and non-state enterprises. Vietnam is looking forward to get into capital market with establishment of Saigon Finance Company (SFC) in 1991. This will provide credit facilities to private sector. The SFC is owned by 7 state-owned shareholding companies. This may strengthen the private companies while co-operative would suffer from the lack of capital.

3.5.8 Indoving bank started its operations in January, 1992 as a partially Indonesian owned bank. However, this would not have much effect on co-operatives as its functions are limited to deal with foreign currency only.

### 3.6 Manpower in Co-operatives

3.6.1 Having a literacy rate of 82%, as one of the highest in the Region, Vietnam has a skilled labour force who are comparatively young. Population under 15 years is 32% of the total population. The total unemployment rate in urban areas is 13.2% while rural areas have 4.5%. Unemployment is highest among 13-24 years.

3.6.2 The co-operative labour force has been the highest in Vietnam. In 1990, the break down of labour force is as follows:

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Labour force ( in '000s)</i>
State	3544.2
Co-operatives	20606.2 (72% of total)
Private	6135.6

*(Economy and Finance of Vietnam-1991)*

3.6.3 The definition of employee is not that evident in co-operatives in Vietnam as in the case of a market economy. During the early years when the members received their wages in accordance with a work point system, they functioned as employees more than members. The directors are appointed by the government and some of them receive salaries from the government. Still the system continue to a greater extent even with contract workers. This is common to many socialist economies. The definition of employer and employee in a capitalist economic context is absent in these economies. The distinction has been made between those who works in the direct services of the co-operatives as employees and the members who have put in shares and working independly to the co-operatives as employers or individual members. However, the personnel management concepts and strategies are widely differing from capitalist economies.

3.6.4 After the renovation process started, there is a distinct employee category developing in the private sector. Labour laws are not that elaborate as in a market economy which is

advantageous to these companies who employ children and adults in unacceptable conditions.

3.6.5 Development of manpower in co-operatives take place at different levels without much organisation. There is no proper system to assess the changing needs of the members, leaders and staff of the co-operatives, although there is one of the largest national co-operative colleges under the central council. The National Training Centre at present suffers for want of capital for maintaining the premises. The buildings were built under aid from the Soviet Union.

3.6.6 The provincial unions help primary co-operatives to develop the leaders' managerial skills through vocational training programmes. The salary structure of co-operative staff is rather low. However, they receive bonus on the profit earned. Whenever a co-operative is liquidated, they get a different employment through the government. The salaries in different co-operatives differ from each other.

3.6.7 The co-operative employees duly obtain transfers to other institutions. The CCSMC issues instructions on standardization of salaries. The national co-operative training centre located at Gin Lan street could accommodate 1000 trainees at a time, with residential facilities for 300.

3.6.8 In the absence of a comprehensive personnel policy or a training policy in the co-operative sector, the NTC conducts a 2-year graduate course in co-operation. It is recognized by the government for employment. The course plans are prepared by the training staff taking government policies into consideration. The content is some what common to socialist ideologies. The main subjects taught are accounts and management.

3.6.9 The number of full time trainers are 10. The Director has been trained in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. In addition, the NTC invites guest lecturers from the relevant ministries and departments. The trainers do not have experiences in market economies or management systems.

3.6.10 The NTC has a fully equipped phonetic lab which is not being used. There are no audio-visual equipment, other than black boards. The methodology used are mainly lectures combined with field work. The NTC provides trainers to provincial training centres and also the materials.

3.6.11 One of the important features is the trainers' contacts with the trainees after training. They visit trainees at their work places and guide them. Symposiums are also organised to get feedback on their training. The main target groups of the NTC are:

- Personnel of co-operatives
- Secondary school children of co-operatives.

3.6.12 The fees levied from the trainees are supplied by the co-operative. The library is smaller compared to the needs.

3.6.13 The CCSMC or other co-operatives do not have a human resource planning system at the macro level as well as micro levels.

### **3.7 Women in Co-operatives**

3.7.1 Vietnam ranks 99 in the World having a score of 0.498 between 0 and 1 of Human Development Index of the UNDP in 1991. This is an achievement in social welfare considering its per capita GDP of US\$ 200 in 1991, as a least developed country.

3.7.2 Vietnam's female mortality rate has been 48 per 1000 live births whereas male ratio was 61. Life expectancy at birth too had been 69 years for females and 64 years for males in 1984.

3.7.3 The Vietnam being a socialist country provides strong legal rights to women. Penal Code promulgated in 1984, Article 138, stipulates that violation of women's rights to equality shall be punished.

3.7.4 Vietnam set up a National Committee for Women Decade in accordance with the UN resolution. The government, as a policy, follows prohibition of all discrimination against women in terms of employment and payment.

3.7.5 In Vietnam, as an exception due to the war, the female population was 51.5% of the population in 1985. The state sector had 46.10% of the total of the workers and civil servants as women.

3.7.6 In the co-operative sector, the ratio was 56.14% females. The private sector had 56%. 70% of women took part in direct production.

3.7.7 In 1988, the women's strength in selected job categories is as follows:

Trader services	67.5%
Agriculture	65.7%
Medical	68.6%
Light industries	63.5%
Education	62.0%
Construction	54.0%
Forestry	46.0%
Transport	30.0%
Communication	35.0%

3.7.8 The government has set up a national Women's Association as a macro-organisation which is an independent body advising the government and the party on policy. It is to represent women's rights to equality and to collective mastership.

3.7.9 Vietnam enjoyed 82% literacy rate in 1991, a higher achievement for a least developed country. 50% of the total pupils in 1984/85 were female children. In 1985/86, universities and vocational schools and 40.4% females.

3.7.10 The gender roles have been changed considerably during the last few years. It is partly due to war situation and the economic reconstruction work.

3.7.11 The Institute of Sociology in Hanoi carried out a survey on the socio-economic equality between husband and wife which reveals emerging gender integration pattern in the family.\*

<i>Family chores</i>	<i>Mainly done by wife</i>	<i>Mainly done by husband</i>	<i>Done by both</i>
Buying foodstuffs	70.3	6.8	18.3
Buying Clothes	57.0	12.3	29.1
Buying cultural articles	46.1	30.3	18.9
Buying costly articles	28.0	34.8	32.3
Decide how to divide labour in production	26.8	36.6	35.5
Planting new trees	23.3	25.2	32.4
Deciding on children's marriage	10.8	7.8	27.3
Selecting a job for children	9.4	10.6	35.6

\* *Vietnamese Women in Eighties*, Ed. The Vietnam Union and the Centre for Women Studies, People's Publishing House, Hanoi, 1989, p.29

3.7.12 Vietnamese women have been politically active since the revolution. It has been reported that 51.2% of housewives attended political rallies whereas husbands account for only 30.8%. Social activities are generally higher among women than men.

3.7.13 Women headed households are having a considerable presence in Vietnam. The co-operative sector claims higher participation of women. The number of workers in agricultural co-operatives has been 60.2% in 1986 and handicrafts and small industry co-operatives claimed 67% females. Considerable number of chairpersons and other officials in co-operatives too are women. 46.3% of the wives attend the co-operative members meetings and only 40.6% are men.

3.7.14 When Vietnam has started liberalizing the economy, women entrepreneurs have taken the lead. Majority of family shops are run by housewives. Husbands are normally out transporting stocks.

3.7.15 However, with the inflation increasing upto 600% per year during the last few years and the stagnation of the economy due to US embargo and other factors, women labour force has suffered a lot.

3.7.16 On the other hand, adjustment of employment facilities for women who has reproductive roles too has been difficult. Part-time jobs have become too few.

3.7.17 As once Attila Karaosmanoghu, Vice President, Asia Region of the World Bank mentioned at Beijing Women Journalists Association Meeting in 1988\* that technology has affected Vietnamese women labour force too. Many mature labour has difficulties of adjusting the new technology due to lack of facilities and the full time work added to mature years.\*\* This is evident mainly in the agriculture field. Investment in vocational training and new technology has been a constraint faced by the government. It has to be added that many of the schools and other community services are maintained by the village and district level people's committees themselves and they depend on the contribution by the co-operatives and the meagre taxes collected.

### 3.8 Current External Support to co-operatives

3.8.1 The external support agencies entered into Vietnam after 1988. The earliest entered was the ICA when CCSMC became a member. Since then, the ICA had several mission to Vietnam and arranged to train co-operative executives and leaders in different fields in Japan, India, Thailand and China. Some of the activities too were held in Vietnam with the expectation of orienting the authorities and leaders in co-operative practices.

3.8.2 The Canadian Co-operative Association made contacts with the CCSMC and the NIAPP with the emphasis on agriculture and credit. The CCA too provided training facilities to co-operative leaders as environment and marketing.

3.8.2 The SDID has entered into an agreement with banking institutions in Ho Chi Minh City and seeking collaborations in other areas.

3.8.3 The CIDSE -a Dutch NGO- has helped the agricultural co-operatives in a few selected areas on irrigation management and agricultural co-operatives.

3.8.4 There had been some exploratory missions from Japan recently but no proper development partnership has yet been established. As a whole, very few international NGOs are functioning in Vietnam.

\* *Southern Economist, June 1, 1989, Enhancing Role of Asian Women in Development*

\*\* *Vietnamese Women in the Eighties, p.62*

### **3.9 Future of Co-operatives**

3.9.1 In the new system, the role of the (agricultural or multi-purpose) co-operative is to distribute land, to supply services, to promote agricultural development, to promote agro-processing (as to create off-farm jobs) and to ensure a solid revenue base for commune and state.

3.9.2 It is also the responsibility of the co-operative to ensure that agricultural development takes place by disseminating information to its members on new or more appropriate technologies and the like as well as by promoting new farm activities (animal husbandry, sericulture, social forestry, etc.). Multi-purpose co-operatives should also provide production inputs, basic consumer goods, marketing facilities, credit and support for small scale industries.

3.9.3 The services rendered by the agricultural co-operative should only relate to agro-based activities. In particular, it should provide services related to crop production through its brigades. In paddy cultivation, which involves eight steps : i) soil preparation, ii) irrigation, iii) preparation of manure, iv) plant protection, v) sowing, vi) transplantation of seedlings, vii) tending, viii) harvesting; the co-operative will give services in any of the first 5 areas as required by the contractor.

3.9.4 Owing to the small (national) average farm size of 0.3 ha. per household, compounded by the fact that these 0.3 ha. are divided into a number of plots, it is not difficult to see that every farmer, of necessity, will have to rely on a number of the services. Also, the complex water regimes and the need for draught animals (or small tractors), compel the contractor to rely on certain co-operative services.

3.9.5 As people still tend to think in terms of the old collective system, in which the co-operative and the commune were synonymous, the co-operatives still provide a number of social services in terms of social welfare, social infrastructure and physical infrastructure, even though this now should be a responsibility of the people's committee only.

3.9.6 As the Vietnamese economy undergoes transition, the need for co-operation is being recognized by farmers, based on economic necessity (e.g. common irrigation needs beyond the capacity of any individual farmer, the need for efficient and equitable distribution and supply systems), and through long-standing cultural and social tradition. These forms as the pre-conditions for the growth and development of agricultural co-operative organizations and the evolution of a distinctive co-operative sector.

3.9.7 Co-operatives can greatly assist Vietnam in facing its many macro-economic development challenges. With the high rate of population growth, there is an immediate as well as emerging need for employment opportunities, particularly for youth, Vietnam can avoid the uncontrolled urbanization of its ASEAN neighbours through a programme of diversification of the rural economy. Sound ecological practices can contribute to on-going sustainable economic development. In these areas, there is a key leading role for a strongly developed co-operative sector.

3.9.8 Facing these challenges, however, depends on fundamental development initiatives to facilitate the evolution of 'true' co-operative organizations. Paramount among these is the successful completion of the land reform process and the equitable reallocation of collective assets.

3.9.9 The need for capital investment in agriculture is critical. Co-operative credit and savings mobilization programmes can provide a co-operative financial network that will benefit poor farmers who traditionally have limited or no access to formal banking systems and credit

facilities. Farm credit will play an increasingly important role in the rural economy as the deregulation of commodity and financial markets progresses.

3.9.10 The process of building a strong independent agricultural co-operative sector in Vietnam is one of transformation, rather than re-construction. Despite the many failures and short-comings of the existing co-operatives in the country, the skeletal structure of a potential co-operative network does exist.

3.9.11 The challenge facing further development is in overcoming the widely-held negative impression of the co-operative concept in the rural communities, increasing member participation in the rural communities and increasing member participation in the ownership, control and management of the existing co-operative organizations. This will require structural changes in the management and administration of co-operatives, moving from a centrally-controlled top-down approach to a fully participatory member-driven one.

3.9.12 The key component for success in this initiative is basic co-operative education. The first, and most fundamental, investment in a new agenda for co-operative development in Vietnam is in the education and training of co-operative members, elected officials and management. This education process should be reinforced by a new democratic structure of co-operatives.

3.9.13 Long-term success of the evolution of a strong independent co-operative sector will depend on this critical component. As awareness and understanding of co-operative development increases, the necessary primary, secondary and tertiary co-operative structures will emerge to administer and regulate the sector.

3.9.14 Support for this process by the international co-operative community will facilitate the transition of Vietnamese co-operatives during the transformation of the country's economy. A coordinated and integrated approach to development assistance will enable the emerging co-operative sector of Vietnam to become a fully participating member of the global co-operative community and to provide the full benefits of economic and social co-operation to its membership.

3.9.15 The Communist Party of Vietnam at its 7th National Congress, held in June 1991, adopted a strategy for socio-economic stabilisation and development upto the year 2000. The document says: *"The main objective and driving force in development is for man and by man. The socio-economic strategy places man at the centre, releases productive energies, inspires the full potential of each individual, each working people's collective and the entire community, encourage and assists all Vietnamese people to develop the will for self-reliance, industry and thrift for national construction and defence, building prosperity for themselves and for the country. The interests of each individual, each collective and the entire society are intertwined with the interests of individuals serving as a direct motivating force. All citizens shall enjoy freedom of business activity in accordance with the law, with their ownership and lawful incomes being protected. The economy has a multi-sector structure with many categories of ownership and many forms of business organizations in line with the characteristics and level of productive forces that vigorously speed up the efficient growth of social production. All economic units, regardless of system of ownership, operate in accordance with a system of autonomous business, co-operation and competition as equal partners before the law. The economy is to evolve in keeping with the market system with State management by means of laws, plans, policies and other instruments. Dynamism and creativeness are to be encouraged*

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\* *Community Party of Vietnam-7th National Congress-Documents, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi, 1991.*

while order and discipline are to be established in economic activities. To utilize relative advantage, to constantly increase the competitiveness of products, to best meet the needs of daily life and production, to strongly and effectively promote export-led and import-substitution strategies.”

3.9.16 The role of co-operatives in carrying out the development strategy has been demarcated as follows: “The collective economy, with its prevailing form being the co-operative, is to renovate its organization and mode of operation, develop in a widespread and diversified manner in various sectors and trades with different scope and scale of collectivization, on the basis of voluntary contribution of capital and labour by working people. A co-operative’s organizational and operational area will not depend on administrative boundaries. A household may join different co-operatives and is entitled to withdraw therefrom in accordance with the rules. In rural areas, based on the augmented role of co-operative members’ household autonomous economies, the co-operative is to channel its efforts into processes and sub-sectors that its members’ households fail to work in with less efficiency than the co-operative; together with the authorities and mass organizations to take care of social problems and the building of a new countryside.”

3.9.17 As stated in the policy documents, a policy environment has been created to build a movement of co-operative character. This process needs inputs from the co-operative leaders of Vietnam as well as experiences from the co-operative movements operating in market economies..

### **SECTION III**

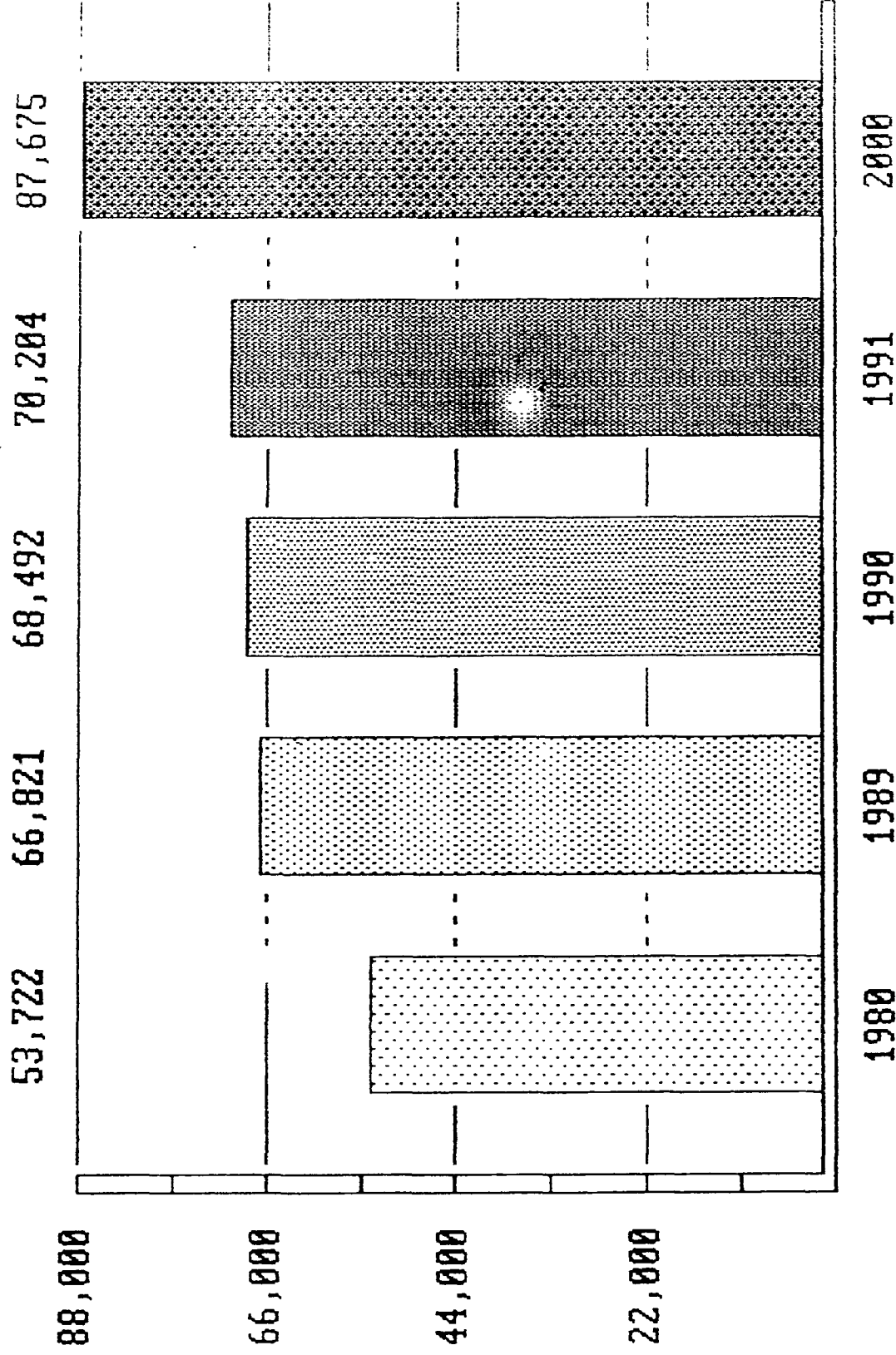
## **STATISTICAL DATA ON VIETNAM**

Some useful statistical data on Vietnam is given on the following pages.



# VIETNAM

Population (in thousands)



- Annual Pop'n Growth: 2.5%
- Pop'n Density: 525 inhab./sq mi
- Pop'n Doubling Time: 28 years
- Urbanization: 20.1%

SỐ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH CHIA THEO ĐƠN VỊ HÀNH CHÍNH VÀ SỐ NGƯỜI TRONG HỘ  
NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE

ĐƠN VỊ TÍNH HỘ GIA ĐÌNH  
NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

TOÀN QUỐC ( ALL COUNTRY )

: TỈNH, THÀNH PHỐ :	SỐ HỘ :	SỐ NGƯỜI TRONG HỘ ( NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD )										SỐ :
		: NGƯỜI :										
: PROVINCES :	NUMBER :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	≥10	PERSONS:
: CITIES :	OF H.H :											
TỔNG SỐ TỐI	12958041	646903	1256954	1943735	2451623	2223523	1733544	1159582	729283	381476	431418	62656941
1-HÀ NỘI . . .	705133	41173	81033	133539	164251	123089	76540	48585	22837	8876	5210	3028275
2-TP HỒ CHÍ MINH	737097	40760	62038	104780	124916	107422	92365	66614	47799	31236	59167	3928730
3-HẢI PHÒNG . .	338292	19663	34546	61590	82311	68735	40154	18992	8634	2451	1216	1436723
4-CAO BĂNG . .	104074	3064	6825	12267	19290	18365	15785	11753	7276	3954	545	559275
5-HÀ TUYÊN . .	180467	3831	11783	22767	31120	33027	24860	18828	13498	8078	10675	1014173
6-LẠNG SƠN . .	110497	2496	7151	13165	19202	18958	16672	13063	9231	4868	5691	600512
7-LAI CHÂU . .	67959	1260	4190	7095	9588	9229	9678	7695	5675	4265	9284	430125
8-HOÀNG LIÊN SƠN	186021	4667	14387	25227	32078	32085	26159	18911	12528	7825	12154	1012111
9-BẮC THÁI . .	204981	5934	16955	29759	38565	37612	31226	20692	12022	5985	6231	1008596
10-SƠN LA . . .	105141	1648	5774	10273	15671	16024	15100	11434	9280	6261	13676	666929
11-VĨNH PHÚ . .	385426	21566	42373	61291	78406	71812	50811	33307	16139	6009	3712	1780678
12-HÀ BẮC . . .	445787	19847	44967	70770	93982	85272	60949	36315	19231	8044	6410	2030655
13-QUẢNG NINH .	168916	5952	16124	28444	37845	33511	22723	12668	6022	3021	2606	771010
14-HÀ SƠN BÌNH .	384967	19174	35204	57657	77725	72073	51486	33440	19273	10230	8705	1784717
15-HẢI HUNG . .	597612	46062	75275	106510	140066	113893	66721	30693	12225	3988	2179	2377855
16-THÁI BÌNH . .	415007	39573	57861	76826	97966	73638	42758	18025	6049	1754	557	1603560
17-HÀ NAM NINH .	774535	82156	103470	126404	159353	135445	89897	48436	19831	5231	4312	3128954
18-THANH HÓA . .	654387	28582	68691	98129	132841	128923	96352	53319	26706	12221	8623	2953916
19-NGHỆ TĨNH . .	767232	37520	79768	119523	140705	148414	114442	67892	34956	14618	9394	3559487
20-BÌNH TRỊ THIÊN	407998	22420	41394	58527	70656	65290	57798	39518	26676	14444	11275	1967077
21-QUẢNG N-D.N	379111	23693	43964	61998	74878	60640	46837	32001	17957	10206	6937	1729829
22-NGHĨA BÌNH .	488983	29639	51564	71147	90283	81857	66361	45202	27725	14586	10619	2268113
23-PHÚ KHÁNH . .	281418	11932	22829	39393	47128	43510	39819	28950	21522	13444	12891	1447304
24-THUẬN HẢI . .	221544	7712	18627	30354	37043	35500	29255	24611	17125	10185	11132	1163000
25-GIA LAI-C.T	163740	3565	12324	21856	28698	28655	24348	18792	12312	6322	7070	863802
26-ĐẮC LẮC . . .	187320	4981	17785	26787	32917	29437	26061	19227	13553	7992	8080	952673
27-LÂM ĐỒNG . .	131847	5480	11642	19423	22534	20993	17610	13322	9514	5146	6183	632814
28-SÔNG BÉ . . .	189733	8824	18920	29168	35482	31253	25126	17337	11290	5979	6354	929621
29-TÂY NINH . .	154271	6039	14190	23234	26956	24100	20662	16003	11177	6094	5816	785983
30-ĐỒNG NAI . .	372561	12489	28735	48077	63738	57519	50546	39901	29928	17891	23737	2000570
31-LONG AN . . .	217518	9708	19266	30103	36001	34985	30820	22672	16845	8304	8814	1115027
32-ĐỒNG THÁP . .	245113	6911	17642	28693	37926	38506	38392	28606	21739	12222	14476	1326516
33-AN GIANG . .	318495	8746	21927	37502	49347	48512	45259	38082	29085	16677	23358	1776772
34-TIỀN GIANG .	289414	13512	27714	43785	48725	45454	39680	27906	20645	10572	11421	1471136
35-BẾN TRE . . .	244057	12301	24780	37703	41413	40638	35216	22077	14192	7408	8329	1206938
36-CỬU LONG . .	345872	10907	31141	50426	57887	54963	45992	37305	27084	13863	16304	1799849
37-HẬU GIANG . .	475783	11161	29345	56648	72943	74010	73750	56495	46342	25167	29930	2672665
38-KIÊN GIANG .	214365	5496	16658	28197	33078	32691	30187	24583	19064	10989	13422	1188414
39-MINH HẢI . .	269563	5214	15741	30598	41456	43011	42063	34292	24726	14093	18368	1550170
40-VŨNG TÀU-C.D	25804	1245	2351	4107	4653	3972	3086	2238	1570	977	1605	132387

Source: General Statistics Officer, Vietnam

DÂN SỐ CHIA THEO TỈNH VÀ LẠI HỘ  
POPULATION IN PRIVATE AND COLLECTIVE  
HOUSEHOLDS BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AND SEX

TOÀN QUỐC ( BAO CỒM CẢ CÁC NHÓM ĐIỀU TRA RIÊNG )  
ALL COUNTRY ( INCLUDING SPECIAL ENUMERATION GROUPS )

ĐƠN VỊ TÍNH: NGƯỜI  
NUMBERS OF PERSONS

: ĐƠN VỊ HÀNH CHÍNH : ( TỈNH, THÀNH PHỐ ) : ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS : ( PROVINCES, CITIES ) :	TỔNG SỐ ( TOTAL )			HỘ GIA ĐÌNH ( PRIVATE )			HỘ TẬP THỂ ( COLLECTIVE ) :		
	TỔNG SỐ : TOTAL :	NAM : MALES :	NỮ : FEMALES :	TỔNG SỐ : TOTAL :	NAM : MALES :	NỮ : FEMALES :	TỔNG SỐ : TOTAL :	NAM : MALES :	NỮ : FEMALES :
TỔNG SỐ (TOTAL)	64411713	31336568	33075145	62656751	29964175	32692766	1754772	1372393	382379
1-HÀ NỘI . . . . .	3056549	1474281	1582268	3078275	1452567	1575708	28274	21714	6560
2-T. P HỒ CHÍ MINH . . . . .	3934326	1846367	2087959	3928730	1843007	2085723	5596	3360	2236
3-HẢI PHÒNG . . . . .	1447614	693448	754166	1436723	685528	751195	10891	7920	2971
4-CAO BẰNG . . . . .	565967	272604	293363	559275	268557	290718	6692	4047	2645
5-HÀ TUYÊN . . . . .	1026315	503877	522438	1014173	496101	518072	12142	7776	4366
6-LẠNG SƠN . . . . .	610501	297139	313362	600512	291790	308722	9989	5349	4640
7-LAI CHÂU . . . . .	437983	217275	220708	430125	212154	217971	7858	5121	2737
8-HOÀNG LIÊN SƠN . . . . .	1032248	510114	522134	1012111	497206	514905	20137	12908	7229
9-BẮC THÁI . . . . .	1032749	506461	526288	1008596	495002	513594	24153	11459	12694
10-SƠN LA . . . . .	682385	340459	341926	666929	331950	334979	15456	8509	6947
11-VĨNH PHÚ . . . . .	1806164	860795	945369	1789678	842237	938441	25486	18558	6928
12-HÀ BẮC . . . . .	2061280	984044	1077236	2030655	960721	1069934	30625	23323	7302
13-QUẢNG NINH . . . . .	814150	411029	403121	771010	375070	395940	43140	35959	7181
14-HÀ SƠN BÌNH . . . . .	1840126	883849	956277	1784717	839563	945154	55409	44286	11123
15-HẢI HUNG . . . . .	2439823	1148371	1291452	2377855	1111868	1265987	61968	36503	25465
16-THÁI BÌNH . . . . .	1632525	759289	873236	1603560	735442	868118	28965	23847	5118
17-HÀ NAM NINH . . . . .	3156454	1494712	1661742	3128954	1477863	1651091	27500	16849	10651
18-THANH HÓA . . . . .	2991317	1438625	1552692	2959916	1412423	1541493	37401	26202	11199
19-NGHỆ TĨNH . . . . .	3581528	1736531	1844997	3559487	1723268	1836219	22041	13263	8778
20-BÌNH TRỊ THIÊN . . . . .	1994502	959120	1035382	1967077	939957	1027120	27425	19163	8262
21-QUẢNG N-ĐÀ NẴNG . . . . .	1739081	827171	911910	1720000	821590	908239	9252	5581	3671
22-NGHĨA BÌNH . . . . .	2287843	1089330	1198513	2260000	1075251	1192862	19730	14079	5651
23-PHÚ KHÁNH . . . . .	1462693	706856	755837	1447304	697176	750128	15389	9680	5709
24-THUẬN HẢI . . . . .	1169930	566340	603590	1163000	561619	601381	6930	4721	2209
25-GIA LAI-CON TUM . . . . .	872780	430523	442257	863802	426036	437766	8978	4487	4491
26-ĐẮC LẮC . . . . .	973851	486827	487024	952673	475439	477234	21178	11388	9790
27-LÂM ĐỒNG . . . . .	639168	318588	320580	632814	314991	317823	6354	3597	2757
28-SÔNG BÉ . . . . .	939083	459351	479732	929621	453347	476274	9462	6004	3458
29-TÂY NINH . . . . .	791762	380275	411487	785983	376937	409046	5779	3338	2441
30-ĐỒNG NAI . . . . .	2006689	992849	1013840	2000570	989109	1011461	6119	3740	2379
31-LONG AN . . . . .	1120727	531317	589410	1115027	528105	586922	5700	3212	2488
32-ĐỒNG THÁP . . . . .	1336930	635689	701241	1326516	627970	698546	10414	7719	2695
33-AN GIANG . . . . .	1793566	877210	916356	1776772	867295	909477	16794	9915	6879
34-TIỀN GIANG . . . . .	1484404	696858	787546	1471136	685748	785388	13268	11110	2158
35-BẾN TRE . . . . .	1214066	574569	639497	1206938	570246	636692	7128	4323	2805
36-CÚC LONG . . . . .	1811665	859163	952502	1799849	851025	948824	11816	8138	3678
37-HẬU GIANG . . . . .	2681650	1281180	1400470	2672665	1274077	1398588	8985	7103	1882
38-KIÊN GIANG . . . . .	1198584	575323	623261	1188414	567424	620990	10170	7899	2271
39-MÌNH HẢI . . . . .	1561760	752601	809159	1550170	743869	806301	11590	8732	2858
40-VŨNG TÀU-CÔN ĐẢO . . . . .	136225	67658	68567	132387	64647	67740	3838	3011	827
-ĐIỀU TRA RIÊNG ( SPECIAL ENUMERATION GROUPS ).	1044750	988509	156250	-	-	-	1044750	888509	156250

Source: General Statistics Office, Vietnam

VIETNAM

Languages	%	Ethnic Groups	%	Religions	%
Vietnamese*	90	Vietnamese	88	Buddhist	55
Tai	3	Chinese	2	Roman Catholic	7
Muong	1	Tai	2	Caodaism	3
Khmer	1	Khmer	1	Hoa Hao	2
Nung	1	Muong	1	Other	33
Chinese	1	Thai	1		
Other	3	Nung	1		
		Other	4		

\* Official Language(s)

Language percentages refer to native speakers (-- means less than 1%).

BIỂU

2.1

DÂN SỐ CHIA THEO MỘT SỐ DÂN TỘC VÀ GIỚI TÍNH  
POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUPS AND SEX

ĐƠN VỊ TÍNH : NGƯỜI  
NUMBERS OF PERSONS

	DÂN TỘC	TỔNG SỐ	NAM	NỮ
	ETHNIC GROUPS	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES

I. TOÀN QUỐC ( BAO GỒM CẢ CÁC NHÓM DÂN SỐ ĐIỀU TRA RIÊNG )  
ALL COUNTRY ( INCLUDING SPECIAL ENUMERATION GROUPS )

TỔNG SỐ (TOTAL)	64411743	31336568	33075144
01-KINH	56101583	27224861	28876721
02-TÂY	1145235	569915	575320
03-THÁI	992809	500075	492734
04-HOA	961702	482688	479014
05-KHO-ME	872372	417506	454866
06-MƯỜNG	874195	428405	445790
07-MŨNG	696305	345449	350856
CÁC DÂN TỘC KHÁC (OTHERS)	2699474	1334142	1365332
KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (NOT STATED)	68038	33527	34511

II. THÀNH THỊ ( KHÔNG CÓ CÁC NHÓM ĐIỀU TRA RIÊNG )  
URBAN ( EXCLUDING SPECIAL ENUMERATION GROUPS )

TỔNG SỐ (TOTAL)	12740228	6143304	6596924
01-KINH	11695554	5625441	6070113
02-TÂY	78567	38073	40494
03-THÁI	31428	16223	15205
04-HOA	719976	356263	363713
05-KHO-ME	94372	44488	49884
06-MƯỜNG	10333	4889	5444
07-MŨNG	43262	22250	21012
CÁC DÂN TỘC KHÁC (OTHERS)	58972	31716	27256
KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (NOT STATED)	7764	3961	3803

III. NÔNG THÔN ( KHÔNG CÓ CÁC NHÓM ĐIỀU TRA RIÊNG )  
RURAL ( EXCLUDING SPECIAL ENUMERATION GROUPS )

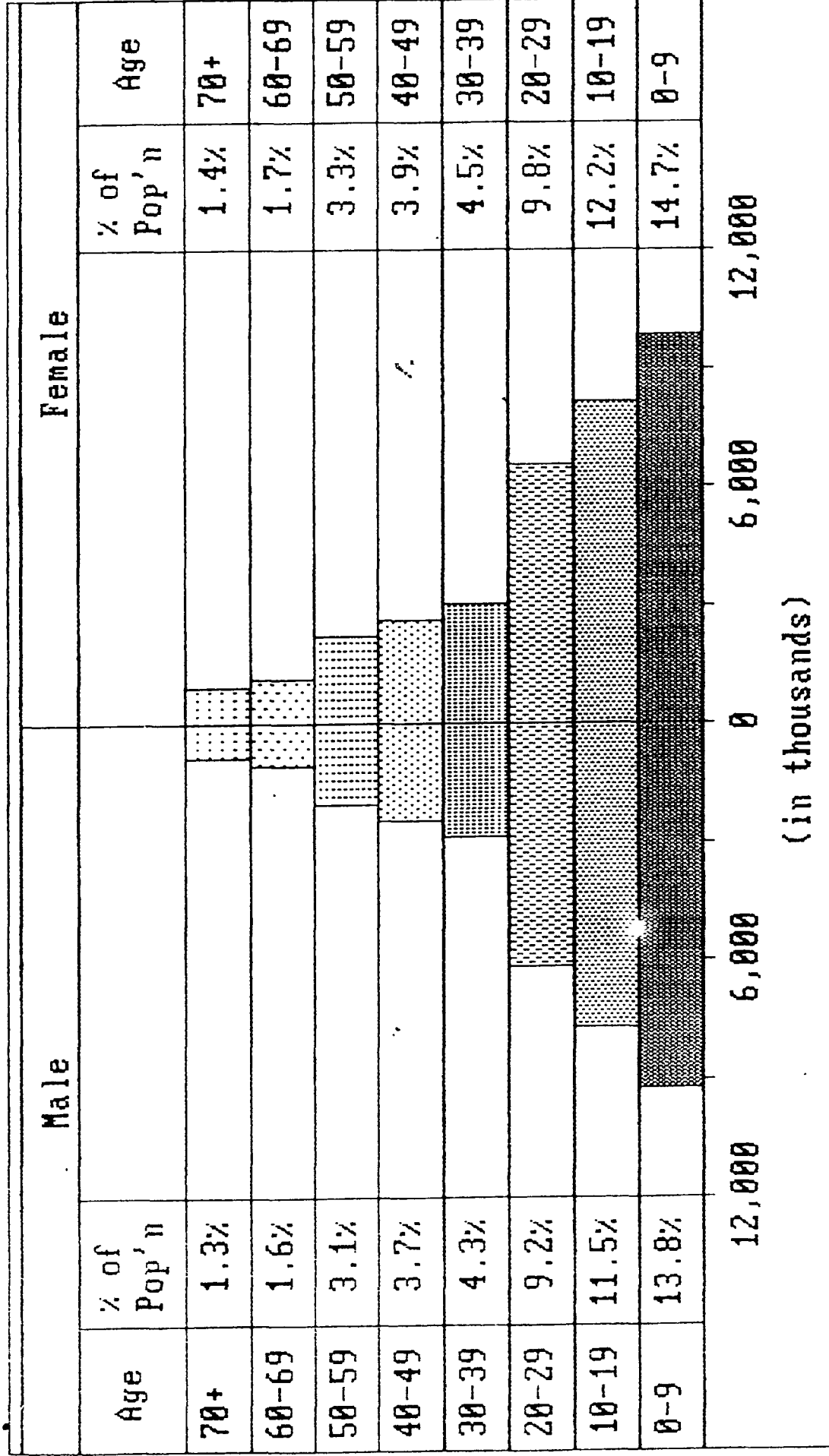
TỔNG SỐ (TOTAL)	50626735	24304764	26321971
01-KINH	43416605	20763154	22653451
02-TÂY	1046092	512492	533600
03-THÁI	953839	476632	477207
04-HOA	241209	125919	115290
05-KHO-ME	777062	372107	404955
06-MƯỜNG	852648	413311	439337
07-MŨNG	646955	317370	329585
CÁC DÂN TỘC KHÁC (OTHERS)	2632051	1294213	1337838
KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (NOT STATED)	60274	29566	30708

CHÚ Ý : ĐỐI VỚI CÁC DÂN TỘC CÓ SỐ LƯỢNG NGƯỜI NHỎ SẼ ĐƯỢC CÔNG BỐ  
TRONG CÁC BÁO CÁO SAU.

NOTE : FOR ETHNIC GROUPS, POPULATION SIZES OF WHICH ARE SMALL  
WILL BE RELEASED IN A FUTURE REPORTS.

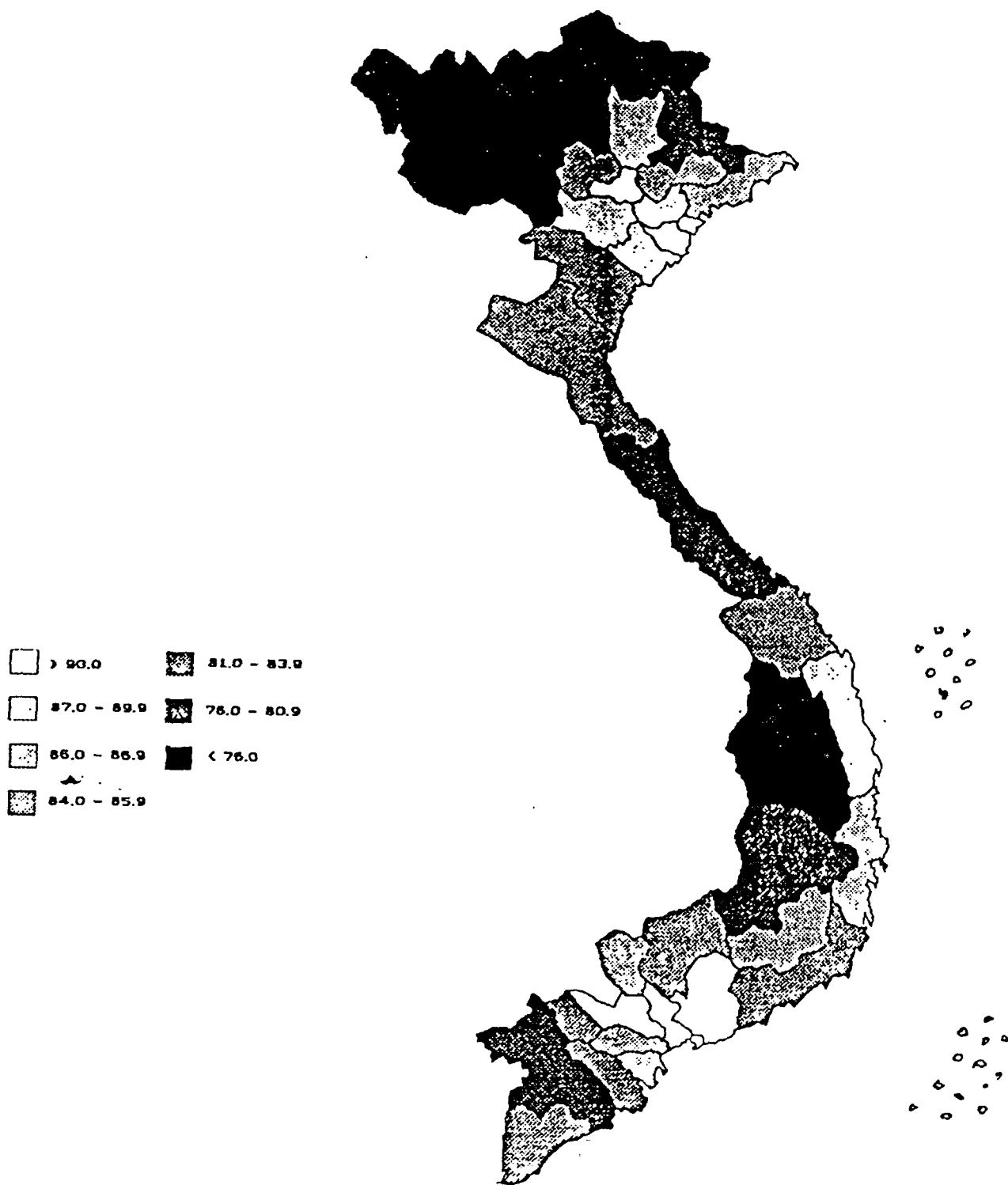
Source: General Statistics Office, Vietnam

**VIETNAM**  
**Age Distribution**



- Total Population: 66,821,000
- Total Male Pop'n: 32,408,000
- Total Female Pop'n: 34,413,000
- Life Expectancy (Male): 62 years
- Life Expectancy (Female): 66 years

Bản đồ (Map) 6.1b  
Tỉ lệ biết chữ chia theo tỉnh, thành phố, 1989  
Percentage literate by province, 1989



VIETNAM

Education				
	Schools	Teachers	Students	Students per Teacher
Elementary	8,239	264,132	7,739,068	29
Secondary	5,492	173,168	4,316,000	25
University	96	19,200	127,000	7
GNP for Education: 3.0% Literacy Rate: 94%				



TIẾP RIẾM 3.3 (CONTINUED TABLE 3.3)

NGÀNH K.T.Q.D.	TỔNG SỐ	13-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 TRỞ LÊN
GIỚI TÍNH		TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	LÊN
INDUSTRY - SEX	TOTAL	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	OVER
III-NỮ (FEMALE)													
	22168840	1445214	3424991	3073180	2934660	2441365	1759227	1188136	1080851	1075570	1044510	860490	1840646
1-NGÀNH CÔNG NGHIỆP (INDUSTRIAL)													
	1453864	17986	382	317593	301655	244745	161042	93409	54748	31520	16078	7256	5250
2-NGÀNH XÂY DỰNG (BUILDING)													
	151148	228	4115	20758	36438	44177	26139	13135	4649	959	443	53	54
3-NGÀNH NÔNG NGHIỆP (AGRICULTURE)													
	10849805	366957	1758053	1847987	1715719	1360018	968860	648658	642794	606493	475801	256953	195512
4-NGÀNH LÂM NGHIỆP (FORESTRY-WOOD)													
	40511	359	2059	8698	10615	9524	4799	2749	1039	307	208	111	43
5-NGÀNH GIAO THÔNG VẬN TẢI (TRANSPORT)													
	83127	455	4118	10028	17583	18018	14050	10132	4685	2687	804	180	387
6-NGÀNH BƯU ĐIỆN, THÔNG TIN LIÊN LẠC (COMMUNICATION)													
	16230	-	139	1688	4148	2892	3779	2669	666	169	80	-	-
7-NGÀNH THƯƠNG NGHIỆP, CUNG ỨNG VẬT TƯ VÀ THU MUA (BUSINESS)													
	1331666	8237	91821	189325	229719	223754	165645	113914	91995	80258	64496	37135	35317
8-NGÀNH SẢN XUẤT VẬT CHẤT KHÁC (OTHER PRODUCTION)													
	8163	268	1240	922	1197	1266	1001	932	565	440	222	116	14
9-NGÀNH NHÀ Ở, PHỤC VỤ CÔNG CỘNG, SINH HOẠT, DU LỊCH (TOURIST-SERVICE)													
	91885	603	11221	19022	18073	16022	10041	7196	4241	3150	1002	556	758
10-NGÀNH KHOA HỌC (SCIENCE)													
	15372	-	164	1122	3198	2897	3383	2840	995	658	115	-	-
11-NGÀNH GIÁO DỤC, ĐÀO TẠO (EDUCATION)													
	495193	-	10846	75865	115935	111642	98413	53886	19511	6885	1383	449	378
12-NGÀNH VĂN HÓA, NGHỆ THUẬT (ART-CULTURE)													
	19599	144	912	3220	5299	4701	2950	1224	437	314	136	155	107
13-NGÀNH Y TẾ, BẢO HIỂM XÃ HỘI, THỂ DỤC THỂ THAO (PUBLIC HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICE, SPORT)													
	167342	191	2498	22464	41880	34154	29031	19687	10203	5213	1085	447	489
14-NGÀNH TÀI CHÍNH, TÍN DỤNG, BẢO HIỂM NHÀ NƯỚC (STATE-FINANCE, CREDIT, INSURANCE)													
	49347	234	608	8284	14129	10549	6946	4858	2089	1057	248	225	120
15-NGÀNH QUẢN LÝ NHÀ NƯỚC (GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT)													
	87677	-	1519	11231	21277	21144	13339	11153	4375	2332	972	251	84
16-NGÀNH KHÔNG SẢN XUẤT VẬT CHẤT KHÁC (WITHOUT PRODUCTION)													
	27411	29	486	3699	5496	6000	3997	3023	2317	632	373	393	964
KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (NOT STATED)													15
	41049	5086	9157	6079	4900	3466	2335	1633	1922	1612	1745	1091	2021
KHÔNG LÀM VIỆC VÀ TÌNH TRẠNG LAO ĐỘNG KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVITY NOT STATED)													
	7239451	1044437	1323653	525195	387399	320396	243427	197038	233440	330884	479319	555119	1599144

CHÚ Ý: TRẺ EM DƯỚI 13 TUỔI VÀ TUỔI KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH KHÔNG TỔNG HỢP.  
NOTE: AGE LESS THAN 13 OR NOT STATED EXCLUDED FROM TABLE.

Source: General Statistics Office, Vietnam

DÂN SỐ 5 TUỔI TRỞ LÊN CHIA THEO NHÓM TUỔI, BIẾT ĐỌC BIẾT VIẾT VÀ GIỚI TÍNH  
POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY AGE - GROUPS, LITERARY AND SEX

TOÀN QUỐC ( BAO GỒM CẢ CÁC NHÓM DÂN SỐ ĐIỀU TRA RIÊNG )  
ALL COUNTRY ( INCLUDING SPECIAL ENUMERATION GROUPS )

ĐƠN VỊ TÍNH: NGƯỜI  
NUMBERS OF PERSONS

: ĐỘ TUỔI : DO YEAR	: TỔNG SỐ (TOTAL)			: BIẾT ĐỌC-VIẾT (LITERATE)			: MŨ CHỮ (ILLITERATE)			: KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH(NOT STATED)		
	: TỔNG SỐ :	NAM :	NỮ :	TỔNG SỐ :	NAM :	NỮ :	TỔNG SỐ :	NAM :	NỮ :	TỔNG SỐ :	NAM :	NỮ :
:	: TOTAL :	MALES :	FEMALES :	TOTAL :	MALES :	FEMALES :	TOTAL :	MALES :	FEMALES :	TOTAL :	MALES :	FEMALES :
TỔNG SỐ . . . . . (TOTAL)	55393635	26686510	28707125	46992789	23617296	23375493	8312411	3025779	5286632	88435	43435	45000
5- 9 TUỔI . . . . .	8580688	4403991	4176697	5567382	2879530	2707852	2918113	1485444	1432669	75193	39017	36176
10-14 TUỔI . . . . .	7526882	3875878	3651004	6999274	3620978	3378296	522432	52566	269866	5176	2334	2842
15-19 TUỔI . . . . .	6820107	3376525	3443582	6365644	3155629	3210015	453740	220420	233320	723	476	247
20-24 TUỔI . . . . .	5999744	2879761	3119983	5649540	2729723	2919817	349425	149744	199681	779	294	485
25-29 TUỔI . . . . .	5667234	2695857	2971377	5358586	2580647	2777939	307867	114976	192891	781	234	547
30-34 TUỔI . . . . .	4733391	2264254	2469137	4470217	2176190	2294027	262588	87778	174810	586	286	300
35-39 TUỔI . . . . .	3325266	1551126	1774140	3095723	1485736	1609987	229324	65372	163952	219	18	201
40-44 TUỔI . . . . .	2234574	1039015	1195559	2042803	993908	1048895	191542	45056	146486	229	51	178
45-49 TUỔI . . . . .	1964693	881617	1083076	1720960	832514	888446	243581	49053	194528	152	50	102
50-54 TUỔI . . . . .	1942063	865427	1076636	1625269	809416	815853	316355	55901	260454	439	110	329
55-59 TUỔI . . . . .	1966503	921778	1044725	1535009	839457	695552	431010	82321	348689	484	-	484
60 TRỞ LÊN . . . . . (AND OVER)	4632490	1931281	2701209	2542382	1513568	1028814	2086434	417148	1669286	3674	565	3109

CHÚ Ý :- TRẺ EM DƯỚI 5 TUỔI VÀ TUỔI KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH KHÔNG TỔNG HỢP.  
- Ở CÁC BÁO CÁO SAU, BIỂU NÀY SẼ ĐƯỢC TỔNG HỢP CHO TỪNG ĐỘ TUỔI.  
NOTE :- AGE LESS THAN 5 OR NOT STATED EXCLUDED FROM TABLE.  
- IN A FUTURE REPORTS, THIS TABLE WILL BE COMPLETED FOR SINGLE YEARS OF AGE.

(Source: General Statistics Office, Vietnam)

BIỂU DÂN SỐ 13 TUỔI TỚI 15 CHIA THEO TRÌNH ĐỘ HỌC TẬP VÀ TUỔI CHIA THEO GIỚI TÍNH VÀ CHỖ Ở (1999)  
 POPULATION 13 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY EDUCATION LEVEL AND SEX AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE (1999)  
 TOÀN QUỐC ( ALL COUNTRY ) NUMBERS OF PERSONS

: LỘ TUỔI VÀ : GIỚI TÍNH : TỔNG SỐ : KHÔNG CÓ TR. CÓ TRÌNH ĐỘ : CON. MIỄN : CÓ Đ. MIỄN : TRUNG HỌC : CAO ĐẲNG : KHÔNG :  
 : AGE : TOTAL : NO QUALI- : TOTAL WITH: TECH. WORKER: TECH. WORKER MIDD. VOCAT.: COLLEGE GRAD.: NOT :  
 : AND SEX : : FICATION : QUALIF. : WITH CERT. : W/ NO CERT. : EDUCATION : VERSITY GR/ : STATED :

I-TỔNG SỐ(TOTAL)	41225980	37605214	3461331	837471	677643	1220945	703272	159435
13-14 TUỔI	2983802	2932751	908	-	908	-	-	50143
15-19 TUỔI	6697547	6611315	55741	11657	27569	16515	-	30491
20-24 TUỔI	5588717	5208349	367511	89370	83569	148824	45757	12857
25-29 TUỔI	5478742	4796601	668805	146134	132873	244289	125509	13336
30-34 TUỔI	4575861	3864648	700822	181724	142539	228237	141324	10391
35-39 TUỔI	3241799	2668291	566426	133301	103897	201122	128106	7082
40-44 TUỔI	2194491	1785045	404186	92413	66020	155362	90391	5260
45-49 TUỔI	1945365	1670671	270861	60629	46500	94471	69261	3833
50-54 TUỔI	1931040	1739664	187035	42591	35625	60472	48347	4341
55-59 TUỔI	1959499	1828920	125648	28462	28910	40670	28506	4931
60-64 TUỔI	1572069	1506314	62099	13606	14398	18274	15816	3656
65 TRỞ LÊN (AND OVER)	3057048	2992645	51289	10579	17753	12704	10253	13114
II-NAM (MALES)	19057140	16901984	2078034	654677	449638	534122	439597	77122
13-14 TUỔI	1538588	1509831	444	-	444	-	-	28313
15-19 TUỔI	3272556	3225068	31065	7899	16555	6611	-	16423
20-24 TUỔI	2515537	2318774	191018	65428	48826	54787	21477	5745
25-29 TUỔI	2544082	2188741	349885	120647	82440	85552	61246	5456
30-34 TUỔI	2134496	1732159	397384	143839	88556	86288	78701	4953
35-39 TUỔI	1482572	1167349	311787	103216	64565	73159	70847	3436
40-44 TUỔI	1006355	769919	234360	73362	38302	63385	59311	2076
45-49 TUỔI	864514	667927	194774	51567	31661	56474	55072	1813
50-54 TUỔI	855470	699375	154310	38506	27526	45141	43137	1785
55-59 TUỔI	914989	800782	112083	27040	23459	34975	26109	2124
60-64 TUỔI	711579	654953	55004	12834	11767	16364	14039	1622
65 TRỞ LÊN (AND OVER)	1216402	117106	45920	9839	15037	11386	9658	3376
III-NỮ(FEMALES)	22168840	20703230	1383297	182794	250005	686823	263675	82313
13-14 TUỔI	1445214	1422920	464	-	464	-	-	21830
15-19 TUỔI	3424991	3386247	24676	3758	11014	9904	-	14068
20-24 TUỔI	3073180	2889575	176493	23442	34734	94037	24280	7112
25-29 TUỔI	2934660	2607860	318920	45487	50433	158737	64263	7880
30-34 TUỔI	2441365	2132489	303438	44899	53974	141949	62625	5438
35-39 TUỔI	1759227	1509942	254639	30085	39332	127463	57259	3646
40-44 TUỔI	1188136	1015126	169826	19051	27718	91977	31080	3184
45-49 TUỔI	1080851	1002744	76087	9062	14834	37997	14189	2020
50-54 TUỔI	1075570	1040289	32725	4085	8099	15331	5210	2556
55-59 TUỔI	1044510	1028138	13565	1422	4051	5695	2397	2807
60-64 TUỔI	860490	851361	7095	772	2631	1915	1777	2034
65 TRỞ LÊN (AND OVER)	1840646	1825539	5369	740	2716	1318	595	9738

CHÚ Ý : TRẺ EM DƯỚI 13 TUỔI VÀ TUỔI KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH KHÔNG TỔNG HỢP.  
 NOTE : AGE LESS THAN 13 OR NOT STATED EXCLUDED FROM TABLE.

(Source: General Statistics Office, Vietnam)

Population 13 years of age and over by Age group, sex  
and Type of Activity 1969

TUỔI VÀ GIỚI TÍNH	TỔNG SỐ	HOẠT ĐỘNG KINH TẾ					KHÔNG HOẠT ĐỘNG KINH TẾ				
		ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE					NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE				
AGE-GROUPS AND SEX	TOTAL	TRÊN 6 THÁNG	TRÌNH THANG	TRÌNH THANG	TRÌNH THANG	TRÌNH THANG	TRÌNH THANG	TRÌNH THANG	TRÌNH THANG	TRÌNH THANG	TRÌNH THANG
		WORKED > 6 MONTHS	WORKED 3-6 MONTHS	WORKED 1-3 MONTHS	UNEMPLOYED	STUDENT	HOUSEWORK	INVALID	OTHERS	NOT STATED	
11-NAM (MALE)	19057140	13225640	371540	218632	917747	2146817	208714	1039692	884056	44302	
13-14 TUỔI	1538588	292344	15814	13396	132900	1026332	5174	6894	18074	27660	
15-19 TUỔI	3272556	1698278	64395	51446	392221	994281	6480	22308	31267	11880	
20-24 TUỔI	2515537	2071392	64643	40233	197412	96151	2026	24556	18104	1020	
25-29 TUỔI	2544082	2300772	52789	29030	95483	22062	1658	25820	15740	728	
30-34 TUỔI	2134496	1960603	42871	21542	50909	5583	3743	29729	19159	357	
35-39 TUỔI	1482572	1354155	30747	13214	20668	1560	5205	33235	23402	386	
40-44 TUỔI	1006355	884733	18869	8938	11091	409	8626	36158	37215	316	
45-49 TUỔI	864514	718083	17448	8505	7401	168	14249	47486	51034	140	
50-54 TUỔI	855470	664837	17323	7614	4911	52	20863	70476	69058	336	
55-59 TUỔI	914989	615190	20651	9124	3429	50	32471	126595	107213	266	
60-64 TUỔI	711579	356440	13017	6943	1055	59	35585	154015	144221	244	
65-TRỞ LÊN (AND OVER)	1216402	308813	12973	8647	267	110	72634	462420	349569	969	
11-NỮ (FEMALE)	22168840	14354008	382876	192505	858071	1635878	2370251	1328393	1010667	36191	
13-14 TUỔI	1445214	369695	17292	13788	140335	826731	32355	6485	16667	21866	
15-19 TUỔI	3424991	1990713	68430	42194	410040	727105	133774	18459	26263	8013	
20-24 TUỔI	3073180	2448846	66407	32730	179542	70697	237716	18230	18266	746	
25-29 TUỔI	2934660	2468167	54796	24298	72157	7059	276319	18309	12935	620	
30-34 TUỔI	2441365	2061994	41715	17262	30041	2227	257937	17996	12048	145	
35-39 TUỔI	1759227	1471796	31761	12242	13037	834	194220	19155	15981	201	
40-44 TUỔI	1188136	960656	21261	9182	6025	500	138620	27529	24055	308	
45-49 TUỔI	1080851	816238	22239	8936	2915	166	159409	37340	33491	117	
50-54 TUỔI	1075570	715205	21018	6465	2008	161	200065	75800	52556	292	
55-59 TUỔI	1044510	538748	18153	8290	1145	161	229507	133950	114176	380	
60-64 TUỔI	860490	288115	9819	7436	454	100	201447	194080	158332	707	
65-TRỞ LÊN (AND OVER)	1840646	223835	9985	7682	372	137	308882	761060	525897	2796	

CHÚ Ý : TRÉ EM DƯỚI 13 TUỔI VÀ TUỔI KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH KHÔNG TỔNG HỢP.  
NOTE : AGE LESS THAN 13 OR NOT STATED EXCLUDED FROM TABLE.

(Source: General Statistical Office, Vietnam)

SỐ LƯỢNG NHÂN VIÊN LÀM VIỆC CHIA THEO TỈNH, THÀNH  
 QUỐC DÂN, TẬP THỂ VÀ THAM KHÁC KINH TẾ  
 EMPLOYED POPULATION BY YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY PROVINCE  
 SEX AND SECTOR

TOÀN QUỐC ( ALL COUNTRY )	ĐƠN VỊ TÍNH: NGƯỜI NUMBERS OF PERSONS				
	CÁC NGÀNH KINH TẾ QUỐC DÂN INDUSTRY	TỔNG SỐ TOTAL	TẬP THỂ COLLECTIVE	ĐƠN ĐƠN MỘT THÀNH PHẦN KHÁC INDIVIDUAL OTHER	THÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH NOT STATED
1-TỔNG SỐ (TOTAL) . . . . .	28745201	15460543	4332187	8626818	119453
1-CÔNG NGHIỆP (INDUSTRIAL) . . . . .	7367345	661999	1221677	1471140	10729
2-XÂY DỰNG (BUILDING) . . . . .	581285	18731	792180	168032	2762
3-NÔNG NGHIỆP (AGRICULTURE) . . . . .	20173678	14718817	327097	5309489	27275
4-LÂM NGHIỆP (FORESTRY-WOOD) . . . . .	97247	2765	78921	15336	325
5-GIAO THÔNG VẬN TẢI (TRANSPORT) . . . . .	541306	99552	230602	210211	961
6-BƯU ĐIỆN, THÔNG TIN LIÊN LẠC (COMMUNICATION) . . . . .	36926	399	36696	-	130
7-THƯƠNG NGHIỆP, CUNG ỨNG VẬT TƯ, THU MUA (BUSINESS) . . . . .	1879974	66716	532734	1277321	3580
8-CÁC NGÀNH SẢN XUẤT VẬT CHẤT KHÁC (OTHER PRODUCTION) . . . . .	22260	106	21143	12252	9
9-NHÀ Ở, PHỤC VỤ CÔNG CỘNG, SINH HOẠT, DU LỊCH (TOURISM-SERVICES) . . . . .	190696	1536	68506	118227	427
10-KHOA HỌC (SCIENCE) . . . . .	40923	93	40211	180	437
11-GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO (EDUCATION) . . . . .	738367	16056	219169	9055	2487
12-VĂN HÓA NGHỆ THUẬT (ART-CULTURE) . . . . .	57096	3223	49715	3773	385
13-Y TẾ, BẢO HIỂM XÃ HỘI, THỂ DỤC THỂ THAO (SOCIAL SERV., SPORT) . . . . .	262510	26036	216670	21109	736
14-TÀI CHÍNH, TÍN DỤNG, BẢO HIỂM NHÀ NƯỚC (STAT. FIN., INSUR) . . . . .	90411	5666	76130	10530	281
15-QUẢN LÝ NHÀ NƯỚC (GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT) . . . . .	305054	23831	280259	60	924
16-CÁC NGÀNH KHÔNG SẢN XUẤT VẬT CHẤT KHÁC (WITHOUT PRODUCTION) . . . . .	84058	12889	66566	4297	312
KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (NOT STATED) . . . . .	78065	1813	3289	4830	6133

(Source: General Statistical Office, Vietnam)

Population - 13 years of age and over by industry, sex and age group - 1989

TIẾP THEO BẢNG CHẾ BIẾN BẢNG 1.3

NGÀNH K.T.Q.Đ. : TÍNH SỐ	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 TRƯỞNG		
GIỚI TÍNH	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	TUỔI	LÊN		
INDUSTRY - SEX	TOTAL	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	OVER		
<b>II-NAM (MALE)</b>													
	19057140	1538588	3272556	2515537	2544082	2134496	1482572	1006355	864514	855470	714987	711579	1216402
1-NGÀNH CÔNG NGHIỆP (INDUSTRIAL)	1913481	23196	215284	335182	369301	317618	215144	128486	98917	81499	65873	35191	27799
2-NGÀNH XÂY DỰNG (BUILDING)	430137	1837	34898	71916	89688	90210	57350	33007	19831	14891	10131	3968	2410
3-NGÀNH NÔNG NGHIỆP (AGRICULTURE)	9523873	284053	1473959	1535365	1560013	1237306	852588	557860	474721	481107	499355	303022	273524
4-NGÀNH LÂM NGHIỆP (FORESTRY-WOOD)	56736	208	4005	9593	13010	13370	6451	4145	2648	1716	1129	292	178
5-NGÀNH GIAO THÔNG VẬN TẢI (TRANSPORT)	458179	1937	26416	61215	88590	93658	64013	42092	29650	23150	17786	7118	2554
6-NGÀNH BƯU ĐIỆN, THÔNG TIN LIÊN LẠC (COMMUNICATION)	18696	-	176	1703	4599	3867	2367	3575	1248	733	419	6	3
7-NGÀNH THƯƠNG NGHIỆP, CUNG ỨNG VẬT TƯ VÀ THU MUA (BUSINESS)	548308	3689	24696	61067	107242	111652	77705	52464	38040	27827	22525	11073	10328
8-NGÀNH SẢN XUẤT VẬT CHẤT KHÁC (OTHER PRODUCTION)	14097	299	1237	2084	2196	2234	1498	1319	1200	784	663	381	202
9-NGÀNH NHÀ Ở, PHỤC VỤ CÔNG CỘNG, SINH HOẠT, DU LỊCH (TOURIST-SERVICES)	98811	444	6930	12798	16926	16529	11568	8580	6414	6122	5193	3211	4096
10-NGÀNH KHOA HỌC (SCIENCE)	25551	-	166	1715	3710	4887	4985	3465	3358	2097	1058	98	42
11-NGÀNH GIÁO DỤC, ĐÀO TẠO (EDUCATION)	243174	-	5059	38463	44473	45311	35520	24297	24848	16856	5702	1498	1147
12-NGÀNH VĂN HÓA, NGHỆ THUẬT (ART-CULTURE)	37497	175	1613	5193	7958	7986	5442	3395	2729	1578	846	401	181
13-NGÀNH Y TẾ, BẢO HIỂM XÃ HỘI, THỂ DỤC THỂ THAO (PUBLIC HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICE, SPORT)	95168	78	1449	10181	17167	15341	12661	11248	8197	7222	5884	2929	2811
4-NGÀNH TÀI CHÍNH, TÍN DỤNG, BẢO HIỂM NHÀ NƯỚC (STATE-FINANCE, CREDIT, INSURANCE)	41064	341	1385	4094	8728	8528	5832	3066	3100	2705	2095	770	420
5-NGÀNH QUẢN LÝ NHÀ NƯỚC (GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT)	217377	-	5047	17499	39176	43991	33551	27091	20830	15377	9974	3461	1380
6-NGÀNH KHÔNG SẢN XUẤT VẬT CHẤT KHÁC (WITHOUT PRODUCTION)	56647	37	2152	3457	6532	9379	9482	6695	6614	5002	3765	1922	1610
KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (NOT STATED)	37016	5266	9643	4742	3283	3148	1956	1756	1692	1118	1574	1088	1750
KHÔNG LÀM VIỆC VÀ TÌNH TRẠNG LAO ĐỘNG KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVITY NOT STATED)	5241328	1217028	1458441	339270	161490	109481	84459	93814	120477	165695	270026	335180	885967

TIẾP BIỂU 3.3 (CONTINUED TABLE 3.3)

NGÀNH K.T.Q.D. : TÓNG SỐ :	13-14 :	15-19 :	20-24 :	25-29 :	30-34 :	35-39 :	40-44 :	45-49 :	50-54 :	55-59 :	60-64 :	65 TRỞ	
GIỚI TÍNH :	TUỔI :	TUỔI :	TUỔI :	TUỔI :	TUỔI :	TUỔI :	TUỔI :	TUỔI :	TUỔI :	TUỔI :	TUỔI :	LÊN :	
INDUSTRY - SEX :	TOTAL :	YEARS :	YEARS :	YEARS :	YEARS :	YEARS :	YEARS :	YEARS :	YEARS :	YEARS :	YEARS :	OVER :	
III-NỮ (FEMALE)													
	22168840	1445214	3424991	3073180	2934660	2441365	1759227	1188136	1080851	1075570	1044510	860490	1840646
1-NGÀNH CÔNG NGHIỆP (INDUSTRIAL)	1453864	17986	3182	317593	301655	244745	161042	93409	54948	31520	16078	7256	5250
2-NGÀNH XÂY DỰNG (BUILDING)	151148	228	4115	20758	36438	44177	26139	13135	4649	959	443	53	54
3-NGÀNH NÔNG NGHIỆP (AGRICULTURE)	10849805	366957	1758053	1847987	1715719	1366118	968860	648658	642794	606493	475801	256953	195512
4-NGÀNH LÂM NGHIỆP (FORESTRY-WOOD)	40511	359	2059	8678	10615	9526	4799	2749	1039	307	208	111	41
5-NGÀNH GIAO THÔNG VẬN TẢI (TRANSPORT)	83127	455	4118	10028	17583	18018	14050	10132	4685	2687	804	180	387
6-NGÀNH BƯU ĐIỆN, THÔNG TIN LIÊN LẠC (COMMUNICATION)	16230	-	139	1688	4148	2892	3779	2669	666	169	80	-	-
7-NGÀNH THƯƠNG NGHIỆP, CUNG ỨNG VẬT TƯ VÀ THU MUA (BUSINESS)	1331666	8237	91821	189325	229719	223754	165645	113914	91995	80258	64496	37135	35317
8-NGÀNH SẢN XUẤT VẬT CHẤT KHÁC (OTHER PRODUCTION)	8163	268	1240	922	1197	1266	1001	932	545	440	222	116	14
9-NGÀNH NHÀ Ở, PHỤC VỤ CÔNG CỘNG, SINH HOẠT, DU LỊCH (TOURIST-SERVICE)	91885	603	11221	19022	18073	16022	10041	7196	4241	3150	1002	556	758
10-NGÀNH KHOA HỌC (SCIENCE)	15372	-	164	1122	3198	2897	3383	2840	995	658	115	-	-
11-NGÀNH GIÁO DỤC, ĐÀO TẠO (EDUCATION)	495193	-	10846	75865	115935	111642	98413	53886	19511	6885	1383	449	378
12-NGÀNH VĂN HÓA, NGHỆ THUẬT (ART-CULTURE)	19599	144	912	3220	5299	4701	2950	1224	437	314	136	155	107
13-NGÀNH Y TẾ, BẢO HIỂM XÃ HỘI, THỂ DỤC THỂ THAO (PUBLIC HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICE, SPORT)	167342	191	2498	22464	41880	34154	29031	19687	10203	5213	1085	447	481
14-NGÀNH TÀI CHÍNH, TÍN DỤNG, BẢO HIỂM NHÀ NƯỚC (STATE-FINANCE, CREDIT, INSURANCE)	49347	234	608	8284	14129	10549	6946	4858	2089	1057	248	225	120
15-NGÀNH QUẢN LÝ NHÀ NƯỚC (GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT)	87677	-	1519	11231	21277	21144	13339	11153	4375	2332	972	251	81
16-NGÀNH KHÔNG SẢN XUẤT VẬT CHẤT KHÁC (WITHOUT PRODUCTION)	27411	29	486	3699	5496	6000	3997	3023	2317	632	373	393	964
KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (NOT STATED)	41049	5086	9157	6079	4900	3466	2335	1633	1922	1612	1745	1091	2021
KHÔNG LÀM VIỆC VÀ TÌNH TRẠNG LAO ĐỘNG KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVITY NOT STATED)													
	7239451	1044437	1323653	525195	387399	320396	243427	197038	233440	330884	479319	555119	1599144

CHÚ Ý : TRÉ EM DƯỚI 13 TUỔI VÀ TUỔI KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH KHÔNG TỔNG HỢP.  
NOTE : AGE LESS THAN 13 OR NOT STATED EXCLUDED FROM TABLE.

Nhóm tuổi Age group	Tỷ lệ hoạt động kinh tế Economic activity rates			Tỷ lệ chưa có việc làm Unemployment rates		
	Tổng số Total	Thành thị Urban	Nông thôn Rural	Tổng số Total	Thành thị Urban	Nông thôn Rural
	Tổng (Total)	74.2	66.4	76.4	5.8	13.2
15-14	33.9	17.8	37.6	27.4	67.3	23.1
15-19	70.6	53.4	75.3	17.0	45.7	11.6
20-24	91.3	82.5	93.7	7.4	19.8	4.4
25-29	93.1	87.8	94.6	3.3	8.5	1.8
30-34	92.4	87.6	94.0	1.9	4.6	1.1
35-39	90.9	85.5	92.8	1.1	2.7	0.7
40-44	87.6	81.2	89.7	0.9	2.1	0.5
45-49	82.3	71.8	85.6	0.6	1.9	0.3
50-54	74.7	61.1	78.3	0.5	1.6	0.3
55-59	62.0	46.8	65.8	0.4	1.0	0.3
60-64	43.5	30.0	46.7	0.2	0.5	0.2

Vietnam Population Census 1989  
Detailed Analysis of Sample Results  
General Statistics Office, Vietnam, Hanoi 1991



## VIETNAM

Health Statistics																						
Life Expectancy (Male):	62 yrs																					
Life Expectancy (Female):	66 yrs																					
Crude Birth Rate:	33/1000																					
Crude Death Rate:	6/1000																					
Infant Mortality:	51/1000																					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Number</th> <th style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Pop'n per</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hospitals</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11,550</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,785</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hospital Beds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">202,259</td> <td style="text-align: center;">330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Physicians</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20,100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,324</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dentists</td> <td style="text-align: center;">803</td> <td style="text-align: center;">83,214</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pharmacists</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12,100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,522</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nurses</td> <td style="text-align: center;">83,401</td> <td style="text-align: center;">801</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Number	Pop'n per	Hospitals	11,550	5,785	Hospital Beds	202,259	330	Physicians	20,100	3,324	Dentists	803	83,214	Pharmacists	12,100	5,522	Nurses	83,401	801
	Number	Pop'n per																				
Hospitals	11,550	5,785																				
Hospital Beds	202,259	330																				
Physicians	20,100	3,324																				
Dentists	803	83,214																				
Pharmacists	12,100	5,522																				
Nurses	83,401	801																				

## Cooperative and private industrial labour

Thousands

	1988	1989	1989/1988%
Total	2101.1	1749.4	83.3
By form of organizations			
Professional cooperatives	567.4	408.6	72.0
Professional groups	198.9	147.1	74.0
Mixed cooperatives	411.5	230.7	56.1
Private plants	13.2	21.0	159.1
Private households	910.1	942.0	103.5
By industrial branches			
Electricity	0.2	0.1	50.0
Fuel industry	0.8	1.2	150.0
Metallurgy (black)	2.3	2.5	108.7
Metallurgy (colour)	4.4	1.7	38.6
Production of equipment and machines	68.1	58.5	85.9
Electric and electronic technology	10.9	10.6	97.2
Manufacture of other metallic products	122.1	92.6	75.8
Chemical, mineral fertilizers and rubber	50.5	38.8	76.8
Building materials	277.1	199.1	71.9
Processing of wood and forestry products	285.5	222.1	77.8
Cellulose and paper	12.1	9.1	75.2
Glass earthen ware and porcelain	28.3	22.9	80.9
Food	102.4	108.8	106.3
Foodstuffs	511.7	491.5	96.1
Weaving	365.5	266.3	72.9
Sewing	136.1	124.8	91.7
Tanning and manufacture of leather products	13.4	10.8	80.6
Printing	2.8	1.6	57.1
Others	106.9	86.4	80.8

## Number of the cooperative and private industrial units

	Units		1989/1988 %
	1988	1989	
Professional cooperatives	5514	4285	77.7
Professional groups	11457	8433	73.6
Mixed cooperatives	15063	9203	61.1
Private plants	318	1284	403.8
Private households	318557	333337	104.6

## DOMESTIC TRADE

### 67- Retail sales of general trade (in actual prices)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
			Bill.dongs		
Total	333.9	1453.5	7233.2	12911.0	18547.0
State	132.8	596.3	2924.0	4267.5	5855
State trade	113.5	522.4	2507.5	3384.4	4240
Public catering	13.7	59.5	27.7	350.7	484
Others	5.6	14.4	144.8	352.4	1131
Collective	48.8	182.6	663.0	792.8	799
State trade	39.0	148.5	487.6	490.9	453
Public catering	2.1	8.2	38.7	23.5	26
Others	7.7	25.9	136.7	278.4	320
Private	152.3	674.6	3646.2	7850.7	11893
State trade	75.7	304.7	2073.6	5000.8	7230
Public catering	29.4	184.0	752.2	1612.4	2069
Others	47.2	185.9	820.4	1232.5	2594
			Structure - %		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State	39.8	41.0	40.4	33.1	31.6
State trade	34.0	35.9	34.7	26.2	22.0
Public catering	4.1	4.1	3.8	2.7	2.6
Others	1.7	1.0	2.0	4.2	6.1
Collective	14.6	12.6	9.2	6.1	4.3
State trade	11.7	10.2	6.7	3.8	2.5
Public catering	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
Others	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7
Private	45.6	46.4	50.4	60.8	64.1
State trade	22.7	21.0	28.7	38.7	39.0
Public catering	8.8	12.7	10.4	12.5	11.2
Others	14.1	12.8	11.3	9.5	14.0

**Retail sales of general trade**  
(IN COMPARABLE PRICES)

	Total	Of which	
		State and collective	Others
Bill dongs			
1980	79.4	45.2	34.2
1985	154.2	89.6	64.6
1986	133.4	75.3	58.1
1987	138.2	76.8	61.4
1988	151.4	80.1	71.3
1989	153.5	65.1	88.4
Index (1980 = 100) %			
1985	194.2	198.5	188.6
1986	168.0	166.7	169.6
1987	174.1	170.2	179.3
1988	190.7	177.2	208.5
1989	194.9	146.7	258.5
Structure - %			
1985	100.0	58.1	41.9
1986	100.0	56.4	43.6
1987	100.0	55.6	44.4
1988	100.0	52.9	47.1
1989	100.0	42.9	57.1

## 7 Volume of foreign trade (a)

	Total	Of which	
		Exports	Imports
		Mill.Rouble and dollar	
1986	2978.0	822.9	2155.1
1987	3309.3	854.2	2455.1
1988	3795.1	1038.4	2756.7
1989	4511.8	1946.0	2565.8
1990	4784.6	2189.2	2595.4
		Index. 1985 = 100 %	
1986	116.5	117.8	116.0
1987	129.5	122.3	132.2
1988	148.5	148.7	148.4
1989	176.5	278.6	138.1
1990	187.2	313.4	139.7
		Last year = 100 - %	
1986	116.5	117.8	116.0
1987	111.1	103.8	113.9
1988	114.7	121.6	112.3
1989	118.9	187.4	93.1
1990	106.0	112.5	101.2

(a) *By commercial treaty*

## 74- Net work of the retail trade and public services

	Grassroot units			
	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	61399	63038	44245	38851
Retail trade	48072	48668	44823	31858
State trade	14004	15672	14246	13130
Collective trade	34068	32996	30577	18728
Collective trade in communes & precinct	28867	26607	25954	14992
Medicine shop in commune	5201	6389	1023	3726
Catering and services	13327	14370	9422	6993
Public restaurant and state services	5357	6380	3123	4627
Catering	3123	4385	2075	2876
Services	2234	1995	1048	1751
Collective catering and services	7970	7990	6299	2366

## Results of typical survey of the household carry on a business in private trade

	Unit of measure	By register	By survey	% register in compare with survey
1. Number of surveyed household	Household	47587	47587	
2. Enterprise asset average household	Thous. dong	655.2	1161	56.4
3. Turnover average a household in 1989	Thous. dong	9911	16124	61.5
Ha Noi	"	15755	21462	73.4
Hai Phong	"	14371	21749	66.1
Quang Nam Da Nang	"	6909	8810	78.4
Ho Chi Minh city	"	27927	37414	74.6
Hau Giang	"	8559	15229	56.2
4. Profit average a household in 1989	"	760	1443	52.7

Farm Households in Agricultural Co-operatives  
Distribution by Zones and Provinces.

Unit: 1000 households  
Đơn vị: 1000 hộ

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
A	1	2	3	4	5
<i>The whole country</i> TOÀN QUỐC	5836,1	6035,0	6157,8	6258,6	6294,1
<i>Miền Bắc. Northern</i>	4713,9	4846,5	4956,5	5039,6	5172,1
<i>Miền núi: Mountains</i>	586,6	601,2	591,2	624,5	570,6
Hà Tuyên	117,0	111,3	115,3	119,8	125,0
Cao Bằng	60,2	63,0	42,9	47,7	
Lạng Sơn	56,0	20,7	20,6	54,7	29,4
Bắc Thái	114,0	120,9	125,9	129,3	132,4
Lai Châu	31,2	31,1	33,0	33,1	34,4
Sơn La	59,4	63,3	66,1	68,2	72,1
Hoàng Liên Sơn	90,3	93,2	94,6	106,9	109,0
Quảng Ninh	58,5	60,1	62,8	62,2	68,3
<i>Trung Du: Middle Land</i>	626,0	623,1	676,4	706,7	732,7
Vĩnh Phú	281,0	295,2	305,5	318,2	330,7
Hà Bắc	345,0	357,6	370,9	388,5	402,0
<i>Đồng Bằng: Red river delta</i>	2216,8	2280,2	2352,0	2400,2	2474,6
Hà Nội	305,7	312,7	326,4	312,0	346,9
Hải Phòng	182,6	188,9	200,8	210,0	212,5
Hà Sơn Bình	276,3	282,3	300,6	310,8	317,5
Hải Hưng	501,8	515,6	530,1	549,0	558,2
Thái Bình	355,9	366,3	371,0	374,6	377,0
Hà-Nam Ninh	594,5	608,1	623,1	643,8	662,5
<i>Khu Bốn cũ: South zone</i>	1284,5	1311,3	1346,9	1358,2	1394,2
Thanh Hóa	484,0	499,1	513,1	523,3	529,6
Nghệ Tĩnh	560,7	571,4	581,4	591,5	609,4
Bình Trị Thiên	239,8	241,3	242,4		
Quảng Bình				105,1	105,6
Quảng Trị				54,0	65,1
Thừa Thiên Huế				84,3	84,5

(Source: NIAPP, Hanoi)



Unit: 1000 hectares  
Đơn vị: 1000 ha

A	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Southern</i> Miền Nam	1122,2	1188,8	1201,3	1169,0	1122,0
<i>Middle coastline zone</i> Vùng duyên hải khu 5+6	769,0	801,2	816,5	811,5	819,6
O.Nam-Dà Nẵng	200,3	204,0	207,9	205,4	207,8
Nghĩa Bình	323,3	329,1	330,2		
Quảng Ngãi				150,8	158,2
Bình Định				174,5	176,0
Phú Khánh	140,7	163,8	169,4		
Phú Yên				95,2	96,9
Khánh Hòa				74,1	66,2
Thuận Hải	104,7	107,0	109,0	111,5	114,5
<i>Tay Nguyen plateau</i> Vùng Tây Nguyên	140,6	131,3	142,6	131,8	117,5
Gia Lai-Kông Tum	49,6	33,7	38,2	26,8	12,7
Đắk Lắk	66,8	73,3	76,1	75,6	75,5
Lâm Đồng	24,2	24,3	28,3	28,4	29,3
<i>South East of VN</i> Miền Đông Nam Bộ	95,5	108,7	99,6	92,3	86,4
Đồng Nai	13,6	15,0	15,7	11,3	11,0
Sông Bé	21,7	29,3	22,3	20,2	17,6
Tây Ninh	6,5	7,4	6,7	6,5	1,4
TP. Hồ Chí Minh	53,7	56,1	54,9	51,3	56,4
<i>Cuulong river delta</i> Đồng bằng sông Cửu Long	117,1	112,2	142,6	134,4	98,5
Long An	11,0	11,0	12,1	12,3	
Tiền Giang	61,8	70,7	76,9	77,0	69,0
Bến Tre	2,8	2,1	2,4	1,8	1,8
Đồng Tháp	1,3	3,3	3,6	3,7	3,9
Cửu Long	6,7	8,5	8,7	8,4	
Hậu Giang	10,6	11,8	12,1	12,2	12,2
An Giang	3,2	3,6	3,8	0,5	
Kiên Giang	1,3	2,0	2,6	1,8	1,6
Minh Hải	18,1	22,5	20,4	16,7	10,0

Source: NIAPP, Hanoi

No. of Agricultural Co-operatives  
Distributed by Zones and Provinces.

Unit: Cooperatives  
Đơn vị: HTX

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
A	1	2	3	4	5
<i>The whole country</i> TOÀN QUỐC	16.743	16.985	17.335	18.631	16.341
<i>Miền Bắc: Northern</i>	14.165	14.351	14.682	15.907	14.087
<i>Miền núi: Mountainous</i>	6.288	6.425	6.344	6.897	5.044
Hà Tuyên	1.231	1.246	1.275	1.364	1.388
Cao Bằng	1.277	1.383	1.190	1.297	
Lạng Sơn	723	739	739	805	225
Bắc Thái	761	771	824	822	824
Lai Châu	476	437	440	458	458
Sơn La	891	912	944	1.183	1.220
Hoàng Liên Sơn	646	651	642	673	629
Quảng Ninh	283	286	290	295	300
<i>Trung du: Middle land</i>	1.436	1.455	1.541	1.556	1.584
Vĩnh Phú	571	568	648	654	637
Hà Bắc	865	887	893	902	947
<i>Đồng bằng: Red river delta</i>	2.768	2.801	3.037	3.410	3.512
Hà Nội	381	384	419	467	512
Hải Phòng	185	185	198	242	245
Hà Sơn Bình	780	807	985	1.222	1.266
Hải Hưng	437	437	438	446	456
Thái Bình	302	305	311	316	317
Hà Nam Ninh	683	683	686	717	716
<i>Khu bốn cũ: Fourth zone</i>	3.673	3.670	3.760	4.044	3.947
Thanh Hóa	1.499	1.432	1.441	1.542	1.544
Nghệ Tĩnh	1.532	1.582	1.614	1.628	1.650
Bình Trị Thiên	642	656	705		
Quảng Bình				312	328
Quảng Trị				562	253
Thừa Thiên Huế				169	172

Unit: Cooperat  
Đơn vị: HTX

A	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Southern</i> Miền Nam	2.578	2.634	2.657	2.555	2.254
<i>Middle of the Sea Coastline zone</i> Vùng duyên hải khu 5 + 6	1.284	1.290	1.281	1.280	1.256
O. Nam - Đà Nẵng	269	268	270	271	271
Nghĩa Bình	426	435	428		
Quảng Ngãi				206	205
Bình Định				221	230
Phủ Khánh	254	252	250		
Phủ Yên				151	112
Khánh Hòa				99	114
Thuận Hải	335	335	333	332	324
<i>Tây Nguyên Plateau</i> Vùng Tây Nguyên	507	485	512	478	368
Gia Lai công tum	173	135	142	113	34
Đắk Lắk	237	245	265	260	260
Lâm Đồng	99	105	105	105	74
<i>Eastern of the Southern of RV</i> Miền Đông Nam Bộ	411	421	416	386	338
Dồng Nai	36	41	43	41	41
Sông Bé	157	159	153	126	107
Tây Ninh	30	31	32	32	7
TP. Hồ Chí Minh	188	190	188	187	183
<i>Cuulong river delta</i> Đồng bằng sông C. Long	374	438	444	411	292
Long An	35	37	37	37	
Tiền Giang	153	192	193	193	197
Bến Tre	9	9	8	7	7
Dồng Tháp	5	6	6	6	6
Cầu Long	25	27	31	30	
Hậu Giang	43	46	46	46	46
An Giang	8	9	9	1	
Kiên Giang	8	9	14	10	9
Minh Hải	88	103	100	81	27

(Source: NIAPP, Hanoi)

Average Cultivated Land for Each Agricultural Co-operative

Unit: ha/cooperative  
Đơn vị: ha/Hợp tác

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
A	1	2	3	4	5
<i>The whole country</i> TOÀN QUỐC	152	150	141	130	139
— Miền Bắc <i>Northern</i>	135	131	123	113	124
<i>Miền núi: Mountainous</i>	60	60	55	52	62
Hà Tuyên	64	63	47	45	36
Cao Bằng	45	40	32	32	
Lạng Sơn	43	48	48	49	47
Bắc Thái	61	60	50	57	57
Lai Châu	49	35	35	34	34
Sơn La	91	92	89	71	98
Hoàng Liên Sơn	56	56	55	54	58
Quảng Ninh	113	111	111	110	104
<i>Tung du: Middle Land</i>	175	175	160	162	157
Vinh Phú	203	211	171	177	174
Hà Bắc	158	152	152	151	145
<i>Đồng bằng Red river delta</i>	248	244	221	193	194
Hà Nội	231	230	219	193	171
Hải Phòng	284	277	258	212	213
Hà Sơn Bình	154	148	124	88	96
Hải Hưng	338	312	310	268	314
Thái Bình	303	304	291	287	285
H Nam Ninh	285	288	264	258	259
<i>Khu bốn cũ: Fourth zone</i>	152	151	142	132	127
Thanh Hóa	120	126	121	118	118
Nghệ Tĩnh	160	146	149	142	123
Bình Trị Thiên	206	218	167		
Quảng Bình				148	136
Quảng Trị				59	131
Thừa Thiên Huế				231	223

Unit: ha/Cooperat.  
Đơn vị: ha-MTX

A	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Southern</i>					
Miền Nam	244	255	246	244	238
<i>Middle of the sea coast zone</i> Vùng duyên hải khu 5-4-6	301	291	291	293	271
Q. Nam - Đà Nẵng	358	303	296	299	270
Nghĩa Bình	307	305	306		
Quảng Ngãi				280	214
Bình Định				333	320
Phủ Khánh	311	345	351		
Phủ Yên				271	450
Khánh Hòa				476	231
Thuận Hải	217	172	222	225	226
<i>Tây nguyên Plateau</i> Vùng Tây nguyên	178	192	198	191	199
Gia Lai công tunc	153	165	184	172	268
Đắk Lắk	186	107	206	197	216
Lâm Đồng	201	188	195	196	107
<i>Eastern of the Southern of VN</i> Miền Đông Nam Bộ	157	161	163	163	167
Đồng Nai	200	193	217	224	224
Sông Bé	106	112	112	98	102
Tây Ninh	122	189	185	188	173
TP. Hồ Chí Minh	187	191	189	189	191
<i>Cửu Long river delta</i> Đồng bằng sông C. Long	235	311	250	232	229
Long An	223	213	250	245	
Tiền Giang	205	219	219	219	215
Bến Tre	187	187	192	197	197
Đồng Tháp	317	329	341	346	346
Cửu Long	210	222	224	224	
Hậu Giang	224	234	224	225	225
An Giang	274	293	293	293	
Kiên Giang	373	318	396	236	235
Minh Hải	289	592	308	258	321

(Source: NIAPP, Hanoi)

Average proportion of farm households to each Agricultural Cooperative

Unit: household/Cooperat  
Đơn vị: hộ/HTX

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
A	1	2	3	4	5
<i>The whole country</i>					
TOÀN QUỐC	349	355	355	336	385
<i>Miền Bắc: Northern</i>	333	337	337	320	367
<i>Miền núi: Mountainous</i>	93	93	93	91	113
Hà Tuyên	95	89	90	88	90
Cao Bằng	47	46	36	36	
Lạng Sơn	77	76	68	68	131
Bắc Thái	149	156	152	157	161
Lai Châu	65	71	74	73	75
Sơn La	66	69	70	58	59
Hoàng Liên Sơn	139	143	147	159	173
Quảng Ninh	206	212	216	221	228
<i>Trung du: Middle land</i>	436	449	438	454	463
Vĩnh Phú	492	520	471	487	519
Hà Bắc	398	403	415	431	424
<i>Đồng bằng: Redriver delta</i>	800	814	774	704	705
Hà Nội	802	813	778	668	678
Hải Phòng	966	1.021	1.014	868	687
Hải Sơn Bình	354	358	305	254	251
Hải Hưng	1.148	1.179	1.210	1.107	1.224
Tĩnh Bình	1.173	1.200	1.192	1.185	1.189
Hà Nam Ninh	870	890	908	828	925
<i>Khu bốn cũ: Fourth zone</i>	349	357	355	336	353
Thanh Hóa	322	348	356	339	343
Nghệ Tĩnh	366	361	360	363	369
Bình Trị Thiên	373	367	343		
Quảng Bình				337	322
Quảng Trị				96	257
Thừa Thiên Huế				499	491

Unit: household/crop.  
Đơn vị: hộ/HTX

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<i>Southern</i> MIỀN NAM					
<i>Middle of the Sea Coast-line zone</i> Duyên hải miền trung	487	451	452	458	498
Quảng Nam Đà Nẵng	606	623	637	634	653
Nghĩa Bình	711	761	769	758	767
Quảng Ngãi				732	772
Bình Định				789	765
Phù Khánh	672	650	677		
Phú Yên				631	865
Khánh Hòa				749	581
Thuận Hải	317	319	327	336	353
<i>Tây nguyên - Tây nguyên Plateau</i>					
Gia Lai công suất	287	218	268	237	373
Đắk Lắk	289	282	286	291	290
Lâm Đồng	219	212	269	270	396
<i>Eastern of the southern of VN</i> Đông Nam Bộ	237	236	239	239	356
Đồng Nai	379	366	366	277	269
Sông Bé	137	82	145	160	165
Tây Ninh	219	212	207	203	197
<i>Cửu long river delta</i> Đồng bằng sông Cửu Long					
TP. Hồ Chí Minh	257	296	291	290	308
Đồng bằng sông Cửu Long	313	321	321	327	337
Long An	313	321	321	331	
Tiền Giang	401	397	398	399	350
Bến Tre	317	365	300	259	259
Đồng Tháp	257	250	603	622	641
Cần Thơ	266	213	279	279	
Hậu Giang	245	255	264	265	265
Aà Giang	403	421	420	480	
Kiên Giang	163	222	185	186	179
Minh Hải	209	218	203	206	371

(Source: NIAPP, Hanoi)

# VIETNAM

Capital: Hanoi

Population: 64m. (1989)

GNP per capita: US\$200 (1989)

Cộng Hòa Xã Hội Chủ Nghĩa  
Việt Nam—Socialist  
Republic of Vietnam

**HISTORY.** Conquered by the Chinese in B.C. 111, Vietnam broke free from Chinese domination in 939, though at many subsequent periods it was a nominal Chinese vassal. (For subsequent history until the cessation of hostilities with the US in Jan. 1973 see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1989-90).

After the US withdrawal, hostilities continued between the North and the South until the latter's defeat in 1975.

(For details of the former Republic of Vietnam, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1975-76). A Provisional Revolutionary Government established an administration in Saigon. A general election was held on 25 April 1976 for a National Assembly representing the whole country. Voting was by universal suffrage of all citizens of 18 or over, except former functionaries of South Vietnam undergoing 're-education', the last of whom (approximately 7,000) were released in Sept. 1987 and Feb. 1988. The unification of North and South Vietnam into the Socialist Republic of Vietnam took place formally on 2 July 1976. In 1978 Vietnam signed a 25-year treaty of friendship and co-operation with the USSR. Relations with China correspondingly deteriorated, an exacerbating factor being the Vietnamese military intervention in Cambodia in Dec. 1978. Occasional skirmishing along the China-Vietnam border continued into 1988. In 1988 Vietnam began the phased withdrawal of its 120,000 troops in Cambodia, claiming in Sept. 1989 that withdrawal was complete.

**AREA AND POPULATION.** The country has a total area of 329,566 sq. km and is divided administratively into 40 provinces. Areas and populations (in 1,000) at the census of Oct. 1979 were as follows:

Province	Sq. km	1979	Province	Sq. km	1979
Lai Chau	17,408	322,077	Thai Binh	1,344	1,506,235
Son La	14,656	487,793	Hai Phong (city)	1,515	1,279,067
Hoang Lien Son	14,125	778,217	Ha Nam Ninh	3,522	2,781,409
Ha Tuyen	13,519	782,453	Thanh Hoa	11,138	2,532,261
Cao Bang	13,731	479,823	Nghe Tinh	22,380	3,111,989
Lang Son			19,048	1,901,713	
Bac Thai	8,615	815,105	Quang Nam - Da Nang	11,376	1,529,520
Quang Ninh	7,076	750,055	Nghia Binh	14,700	2,095,354
Vinh Phu	5,187	1,488,348	Gia Lai - Kon Tum	18,480	595,906
Ha Bac	4,708	1,662,671	Dac Lac	18,300	490,198
Ha Son Binh	6,860	1,537,190	Phu Khanh	9,620	1,188,637
Hanoi (city) <sup>1</sup>	597	2,570,905	Lam Dong	10,000	396,657
Hai Hung	2,526	2,145,662	Thuan Hai	11,000	938,255
Dong Nai	12,130	1,304,799	Ben Tre	2,400	1,041,838
Song Be	9,500	659,093	Cuu Long	4,200	1,504,215
Tay Ninh	4,100	684,006	An Giang	4,140	1,532,362
Long An	5,100	957,264	Hau Giang	5,100	2,232,891
Dong Thap	3,120	1,182,787	Kien Giang	6,000	994,673
Thanh Pho -			Minh Hai	8,000	1,219,595
Ho Chi Minh <sup>1</sup>	1,845	13,419,978	Vung Tau - Con Dao <sup>2</sup>		91,160
Tien Giang	2,350	1,264,498			
				329,466	52,741,766

<sup>1</sup> Autonomous city. <sup>2</sup> Special area.



At the census of Oct. 1979 the population was 52,741,766 (25,580,582 male; 19.7% urban).

Population (1989), 64m. (Ho Chi Minh 4m.; Hanoi, 2m. (1979); growth rate (1988) 2.4% per annum. Density, 181 per sq. km. Sanctions are imposed on couples with more than two children.

84% of the population are Vietnamese (Kinh). There are also over 60 minority groups thinly spread in the extensive mountainous regions. The largest minorities are (1976 figures in 1,000): Tay (742); Khmer (651); Thai (631); Muong (618); Nung (472); Meo (349); Dao (294). In 1987 1m. Vietnamese were living abroad, mainly in the US. Following an agreement of July 1989 the US in Jan. 1990 began the phased immigration of some 94,000 families of former South Vietnamese soldiers and officials.

From 1979 to July 1984 59,730 persons emigrated legally. In 1986 1,400 people a month were leaving legally under the UN's orderly departure scheme. (For previous details see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1981-82). Between April 1975 and Aug. 1984 a further 554,000 illegal emigrants ('boat people') succeeded in finding refuge abroad. In June 1988 the UK announced that Hong Kong would no longer accept 'boat people' who were not proven political refugees. In Feb. 1989, Vietnam agreed to accept their return but not their enforced repatriation, and a voluntary repatriation programme under the aegis of the UN High Commissioner of Refugees began. By Oct. 1989 there were 57,000 'boat people' in camps in Hong Kong, and the UK government announced it would embark on a programme of mandatory repatriation of up to 40,000 of them, giving each a resettlement allowance worth US\$620. 51 persons were repatriated on 12 Dec. 1989, but the programme was then suspended. A meeting of the UN-sponsored Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indochinese Refugees in Jan. 1990 failed to agree a new repatriation programme.

**CLIMATE.** The humid monsoon climate gives tropical conditions in the south and sub-tropical conditions in the north, though real winter conditions can affect the north when polar air blows south over Asia. In general, there is little variation in temperatures over the year. Hanoi. Jan. 62°F (16.7°C), July 84°F (28.9°C). Annual rainfall 72" (1,830 mm).

**CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.** A new Constitution was adopted in Dec. 1980. It states that Vietnam is a state of proletarian dictatorship and is developing according to Marxism-Leninism.

At the elections for the National Assembly held on 19 April 1987, 829 candidates stood and 496 were elected. Turn-out of voters was said to be 99.32%.

Local government authorities are the people's councils, which appoint executive committees. Local elections were held with the National Assembly elections in 1987.

'The standing organ of the National Assembly and presidium of the Republic' is the State Council:

*President (titular head of state):* Vo Chi Cong. *Vice-Presidents:* Nguyen Huu Tho, Le Quang Do, Nguyen Quyet, Dam Quang Trung, Huynh Tan Phat, Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh.

*Chairman of the National Assembly:* Le Quang Do.

All political power stems from the Communist Party of Vietnam (until Dec. 1976 known as the Workers' Party of Vietnam), founded in 1930; it had 1.7m. members in 1986. Its Politburo in April 1990 consisted of Nguyen Van Linh (*First Secretary*); Vo Chi Cong; Do Muoi (*Prime Minister*); Vo Van Kiet; Le Duc Anh (*Minister of Defence*); Nguyen Duc Tam; Nguyen Co Thach (*Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister*); Dong Si Nguyen (*Deputy Prime Minister*); Tran Xuan Bach; Nguyen Thanh Binh; Dao Duy Tung; Doan Khue; Mai Chi Tho (*Minister of the Interior*). Ministers not in the Politburo include: Vo Nguyen Giap (*Deputy Prime Minister*); Doan Duy Than (*Foreign Trade*); Hoang Quy (*Finance*); Tran Hoan (*Information*); Pham Van Kai (*Chairman, State Planning Commission*).

There were 2 puppet parties, the Democratic (founded 1944) and the Socialist

## VIETNAM

(1946), which were unified with the trade and youth unions in the Fatherland Front. The Democratic Party was wound up in Oct. 1988.

*National flag:* Red, with a yellow 5-pointed star in the centre.

*National anthem:* 'Tien quan ca' ('The troops are advancing').

**DEFENCE.** Men between 18 and 35 and women between 18 and 25 are liable for conscription of 3 years, specialists 4 years.

**Army.** The Army consists of 1 armoured division, 65 infantry divisions (of varying strengths), 8 engineer and 16 economic construction divisions, 15 independent infantry regiments and 10 field artillery brigades. Equipment includes some 1,600 main battle, and 450 light tanks. Strength was (1990) about 1.1m, although reductions have been announced. Paramilitary forces are the Peoples' Defence Force (500,000), local forces of some 2.5m, and a tactical rear force of 500,000. In 1990 some 10-15,000 troops were still stationed in Laos but forces were withdrawn from Cambodia.

**Navy.** The equipment of the Vietnamese navy derives from two sources: *ex-US* equipment transferred to South Vietnam before or during the war, and *ex-Soviet* equipment transferred to North Vietnam during the war, or subsequent to the unification of the country in 1975. The latter is in general newer, and benefits from Soviet technical and logistic support in return for use of the main naval base at Cam Ranh Bay. However, reliable information on the state of the fleet is scarce.

The fleet currently includes 5 *ex-Soviet* 'Petya' class frigates, 2 *ex-US* frigates (built 1943 and 1944), 8 Soviet-built fast missile craft, 16 fast torpedo craft, 5 patrol hydrofoils, 2 offshore and at least 30 inshore patrol craft, 3 coastal and 2 inshore minesweepers, 7 landing ships, and some 20 smaller amphibious craft. There may additionally still exist a proportion of the inshore fleet of 24 patrol craft, 25 coast-guard cutters and over 350 riverine craft abandoned by the USA in 1975, but the continued operability of more than a few of these must be considered doubtful.

In 1989 personnel were estimated to number 10,000 plus an additional Naval Infantry force of 27,000.

**Air Force.** The Air Force, built up with Soviet and Chinese assistance, had (1990) about 12,000 personnel and 350 combat aircraft (plus many stored), including modern US types captured in war. There are reported to be 3 squadrons of variable-geometry MiG-23s, 6 squadrons of MiG-17s and Su-20s, over 150 MiG-21 interceptors; An-2, Li-2, C-47, An-24, An-26 and Il-14 transports; and a strong helicopter force with UH-1 Iroquois, Mi-6, Mi-8 and Mi-24 helicopters. 'Guideline', 'Goa' and 'Gainful' missiles are operational in large numbers.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**Membership.** Vietnam is a member of UN, Comecon and IMF.

## ECONOMY

**Planning.** Long-term forward planning gives priority to self-sufficiency in agriculture and stimulating regional industry. The fourth 5-year plan covers 1986-90. (For previous plans see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1985-86.)

Curtailed Western aid, and resistance to Government measures have contributed to a shortage of consumer goods and widespread malnutrition. Small family businesses were legalized in 1986.

Since assuming Party leadership in Dec. 1986 Nguyen Van Linh has denounced the inefficiency and bureaucracy of the past and announced major economic reforms injecting free enterprise principles and reducing central control. Although initial implementation was slow, the extent and pace of reforms increased in 1989.

**Currency.** The monetary unit is the *dong*. A currency reform of 14 Sept. 1985 substituted a new *dong* at a rate of 1 new *dong* = 10 (old) *dong*. Notes are issued for 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 new *dong*. (For former currency see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1985-86). In a currency reform of March 1989 the *dong* was brought

into line with free market rates. In March 1990 £1 = 7,400 *dong*; US\$1 = 4,515 *dong*. Inflation was 700% in 1988, but was significantly reduced in 1989.

**Banking.** The bank of issue is the National Bank of Vietnam (founded in 1951). There is also a Bank for Foreign Trade (Vietcombank).

### ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

**Electricity.** In 1988, 6,300m. kwh. of electricity were produced. A hydro-electric power station with a capacity of 2m. kw. was opened at Hoa-Binh in 1989.

**Minerals.** North Vietnam is rich in anthracite, lignite and hard coal: Total reserves are estimated at 20,000m. tonnes. Anthracite production in 1975 was 5m. tonnes. Coal production was 5.3m. tonnes in 1980. There are deposits of iron ore, manganese, titanium, chromite, bauxite and a little gold. Reserves of apatite are some of the biggest in the world. Offshore exploration for oil near Da Nang started in 1989. Crude oil production was 750,000 tonnes in 1988; 1989 estimate, 1m. tonnes.

**Agriculture.** In 1985, 62% of the population was engaged in agriculture. In 1984 there were some 23,000 production collectives and 268 agricultural co-operatives in the South accounting for 47% of the cultivated area. The intemperate collectivization of agriculture in the South after 1977 had disastrous effects which the Government tried to rectify by allowing peasants small private plots and the right to market some produce. These measures had only limited success, and in 1989 the Government abandoned virtually all its controls on the production and sale of agricultural produce, and switched to encouraging the household as the basic production unit. There were 105 state farms employing in all 70,000 workers and with 55,000 hectares arable and 50,000 hectares of pasture. The cultivated area in 1980 was 6.97m. hectares (5.54m. hectares for rice).

Production in 1,000 tonnes in 1988: Rice (15,200), soybeans (100), tea (35), rubber (61), maize (580), tobacco (40), potatoes (350), sweet potatoes (2,100) from 400,000 hectares, sorghum (55) from 37,000 hectares, dry beans (105) from 63,000 hectares, coffee (14). Cereals production was 15,835,000m. tonnes in 1988. Other crops include sugar-cane and cotton.

!Livestock (1988): Cattle 2,923,000; pigs, 12,051,000; goats, 414,000; poultry, 96m.

Animal products, 1988: Eggs, 171,000 tonnes, meat, 884,000 tonnes.

**Forestry.** There were (1988) 13m. hectares of forest, representing 40% of the land area. 1,626,000 cu. metres of timber were produced in 1980.

**Fisheries.** Fishing is important, especially in Halong Bay. In 1976, 6m. tonnes of sea fish and 180,000 tonnes of freshwater fish were caught.

### INDUSTRY AND TRADE

**Industry.** Next to mining, food processing and textiles are the most important industries; there is also some machine building. Older industries include cement, cotton and silk manufacture.

Private businesses were taken over in 1978. Foreign firms, principally French, are continuing to function, but all US property has been nationalized. There is little heavy industry. Most industry is concentrated in the Ho-Chi-Minh area.

Production (1980, in 1,000 tonnes) iron, 125; steel, 106; sulphuric acid, 6,700; caustic soda, 4,500; mineral fertilizer, 260; pesticides, 18,400; paper, 54,000; sugar, 94,000, cement, 705. 1,500 tractors were built in 1980, and 621 railway coaches. Footwear production, 200,000 pairs. Beer, 942,000 hectolitres.

**Labour.** Average wage (1984) 200 *dong* per month. Workforce (1985) 28.76m., of whom 17.91m. were in agriculture.

**Commerce.** 65% of exports are to, and 85% of imports from, Communist countries. USSR and Japan are Vietnam's main trading partners; others are Singapore and Hong Kong. Main exports are coal, farm produce, sea produce and livestock.

## VIETNAM

Imports: Oil, steel, artificial fertilizers. There is an aid agreement with the USSR for 1986-90 amounting to about 9,000m. roubles. In 1989 Vietnam's total indebtedness was estimated at US\$9,000m (US\$2,000m. to the West). In 1978 the IMF approved a virtually interest-free loan of US\$90m. repayable over 50 years, but in April 1985 suspended all further credits to Vietnam. Sweden gives annual aid of US\$47m. A law of Jan. 1988 regulates joint ventures with Western firms; full repatriation of profits and non-nationalization of investments are guaranteed. Offices may be opened in Vietnam.

Trade between Vietnam and UK (British Department of Trade returns, in £1,000 sterling):

	1986	1987	1988	1989
Imports to UK	1,200	357	492	1,711
Exports and re-exports from UK	1,288	2,598	2,213	4,108

Tourism. Since 1988 Vietnamese have been permitted to travel abroad for up to 3 months for various specific reasons. Group travel to Communist countries has also been authorized.

### COMMUNICATIONS

Roads. In 1986 there were about 65,000 km of roads described as 'main roads'.

Railways. Route length was 4,200 km in 1986. The Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City line is being rebuilt in a programme of reconstruction and extension. About 50m. passengers and 10m. tonnes of freight are carried annually.

Aviation. Air Vietnam operates internal services from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City, Cao Bang, Na Son and Dien Bien, Vinh and Hue, and from Ho Chi Minh City to Ban Me Thuot and Da Nang, Can Tho, Con Son Island and Quan Long and from Hanoi to Bangkok in conjunction with Thai Airways. Aeroflot (USSR) operate regular services from Ho Chi Minh City to Moscow and from Hanoi to Moscow, Rangoon and Vientiane. Interflug (German Dem. Rep.) to Berlin, Moscow and Dhaka. Philippine Airlines to Manila, and Air France to Paris.

Shipping. In 1986 there were 150 ships totalling 338,668 GRT. The major ports are Haiphong, which can handle ships of 10,000 tons, Ho Chi Minh City and Da Nang, and there are ports at Hong Gai and Haiphong Ben Thuy. There are regular services to Hong Kong, Singapore, Cambodia and Japan. In 1987 there were some 6,000 km of navigable waterways.

Cargo is handled by the Vietnam Ocean Shipping Agency; other matters by the Vietnam Foreign Trade Transport Corporation.

Post and Broadcasting. In 1984 there were 6m. radios. There were 106,100 telephones in 1984. There were 2.25m. TV sets in 1984.

Cinemas and theatres. 116 films were produced in 1980 (including 10 full-length). There were 145 theatres.

Newspapers and books. The Party daily is *Nhan Dan* ('The People') circulation, 1985: 500,000. The official daily in the South is *Giai Phong*. Two unofficial dailies, *Cong Giao Va Dan Toc* (Catholic) and *Tin Sang* (independent) are also published. 2,564 books were published in 1980 totalling 90.9m. copies.

### JUSTICE, RELIGION, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Justice. A new penal code came into force 1 Jan. 1986 'to complete the work of the 1980 Constitution'. Penalties (including death) are prescribed for opposition to the people's power, and for economic crimes. There are the Supreme People's Court, local people's courts and military courts. The president of the Supreme Court is responsible to the National Assembly, as is the Procurator-General, who heads the Supreme People's Office of Supervision and Control.

Religion. Taoism is the traditional religion but Buddhism is widespread. At a Conference for Buddhist Reunification in Nov. 1981, 9 sects adopted a charter for a new Buddhist church under the Council of Sangha. The Hoa Hao sect, associated

## Vietnam

with Buddhism, claimed 1.5m. adherents in 1976. Caodaism, a synthesis of Christianity, Buddhism and Confucianism founded in 1926, has some 2m. followers. There are some 6m. Roman Catholics (mainly in the south) headed by Cardinal Trinh Van Can, Archbishop of Hanoi and 13 bishops. There were 2 seminaries in 1989. In 1983 the Government set up a Solidarity Committee of Catholic Patriots. In Aug. 1988 the Government announced that all Catholic priests had been released from re-education camps, but were not yet permitted to resume their duties.

**Education.** Primary education consists of a 10-year course divided into 3 levels of 4, 3 and 3 years respectively. There were 500,000 teachers in 1988. Numbers of pupils and students in 1980-81: Nurseries, 2.66m.; primary schools, 12.1m.; complementary education, 2.19m.; vocational secondary education, 130,000. In 1980-81 there were 92,913 nurseries. There were 11,400 schools and 280 vocational secondary schools, with 357,000 and 13,000 teachers respectively.

In 1980-81 there were 83 institutions of higher education (including 3 universities: (Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Central Highlands University at Ban Me Thuot), 13 industrial colleges, 7 agricultural colleges, 5 economics colleges, 9 teacher-training colleges, 7 medical schools and 3 art schools, in all with 16,000 teachers and 159,000 students. In 1981 there were 5,000 Vietnamese studying in the USSR.

**Health.** In 1975 there were 1,996 hospitals and dispensaries and 93 sanatoria. There were some 13,517 doctors and dentists in 1981 and 197,000 hospital beds.

## APPENDIX I

### AIDE-MEMOIRE

#### 1. Introduction

An agricultural country, Vietnam needs a strong agricultural foundation to develop its agriculture and rural economy, especially rural based co-operatives in order to provide necessary services to farmers such as farm credit, farm extension, input farm supply, marketing, processing, etc. However, at this moment Vietnam can not do it. Because its co-operative movement is very weak, resulting from lack of funds, lack of suitable structure of co-operative organizations, lack of qualified manpower, lack of managerial skills and lack of legal framework to support co-operatives. Therefore, it is necessary to set up a co-operative development project in Vietnam through technical assistance from ICA ROAP. The project activities may cover wider range of functions such as the creation of co-operative legislation, the re-organization of co-operative structure, the education and training, the co-operative promotion, the co-operative pilot projects and the implementation of co-operatives in a large scale.

#### 2. Major Components and Activities

##### 2.1 Co-operative Legislation

There is no co-operative law in Vietnam at the present time. The preparatory work on a co-operative legislation is, however, about to start.

The ICA would through the proposed programme assist the Vietnamese co-operative movement in the process of preparing the new legislation by:

- i. Making the co-operative laws of other countries available for research and study.
- ii. Providing consultancy assistance.

##### 2.2 Re-organization of the Co-operative Structure

In view of the rapid changes in the economic field which are taking place in Vietnam, there is an apparent need to evaluate and review the co-operative structure.

The ICA would, through the proposed programme, assist in:

- i. Carrying out an in-depth study of the present co-operative structure as well as of the relation between the co-operative and other economic organizations and give recommendations regarding the future structure.
- ii. Organising exposure of co-operative leaders on district, provincial and national level to co-operative organizations and management in neighbouring countries. (China, India, Indonesia, Thailand..)

##### 2.3 Education and Training

The ICA would, through the proposed programme, assist in:

- i. carrying out a survey of the manpower situation and to give recommendations regarding the future education and training policy and plan.

- ii. Organizing within Vietnam and abroad, training and study opportunities for senior co-operative staff in:
  - management and organisation
  - improvement of language skills
  - trade
  - accounting and finance,
  - communication.

#### *2.4 Promotion of collaboration between Vietnamese Co-operative Organization and other co-operative organisations in the region:*

- i. to organize delegations of Vietnamese co-operative leaders to visit other co-operatives in the region to establish relations with these co-operatives in order to exchange experience and explore possible assistance that could be offered by the advanced co-operative organisations.
- ii. to strengthen Vietnamese co-operative export and import organizations and collect all initiative information concerning trade to promote international trade with other co-operatives and trading partners in the region.
- iii. to promote joint ventures with co-operatives and foreign investors to develop production, business, transportation and tourism which is a big potential area in Vietnam.
- iv. to introduce knowledge and technology of agro-processing to Vietnamese co-operatives to establish income-generating projects in co-operatives to add additional value to agricultural products which are now sold as raw material at very low price.

#### *2.5 Co-operative Pilot Projects*

In order to help government officials, co-operative leaders and staff members and general public understand the new structure, its organisation, business operation, administration and management properly and clearly the project should set up a co-operative pilot project in each zone: North, Central and South.

The pilot project should be organized and run as any ordinary rural based co-operative in each region but under the close advice and supervision of the Project Adviser.

The co-operative pilot project shall have main functions/ activities as follows:

- Administration and planning,
- Farm credit
- Farm extension
- Farm supply
- Farm marketing
- Farm processing
- Others.

The pilot project shall be organized and developed as a learning centre within the Region.

### **3. Organisational Framework**

The Central Council of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives of Vietnam and the ICA, through its Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, would enter into an agreement

regulating the operations of the joint programmes. The Central Council of Vietnam Supply and Marketing Co-operatives would be the implementing agency of the programme. It would be the responsibility of the Central Council to get the necessary government approval for the programme.

The ICA would post a project coordinator in the Central Council's office in Hanoi to be responsible for the implementation of the programme under the Chief Executive of the Central Council.

#### **4. Time Schedule**

At this early stage it would be difficult to suggest a detailed time schedule for the various activities. An indication of the sequence of actions to be taken is still necessary to give:

- |      |          |   |  |
|------|----------|---|--|
| 1990 | October  | - | Project identification report  |
|      | November | - | Submission of report to prospective funding agency.  |
| 1991 | Jan-Feb  | - | Approval   |
|      | Mar-Apr  | - | (if funding secured) preparation of plan of operation.<br>- Recruitment of project coordinator |
|      | July     | - | Start of Project.  |

In terms of priorities, the recruitment of a Project Coordinator, the basic survey on the co-operative structure and the manpower situation, the co-operative legislation, the exposure programme for co-operative leaders and the training of Vietnamese senior staff would be among the first activities to be undertaken.

Hanoi, 07 October, 1990

Sd/-

**Dr. Nguyen Quang Quynh**

Sd/-

**Karl Fogelstrom**



APPENDIX II

**WORKING PROGRAMME OF ICA MISSION IN VIETNAM  
JANUARY 13-31, 1992**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>
13.01.92 Monday	11.00	Discussion with Vice President, Mr. Tuy and Mrs. Lan Sight Seeing
14.01.92 Tuesday	08.00	Visit to Ho chi minh's Mausoleum Visit to Hanoi Wholesale Market
	14.00	Discussion with the leaders of the Central Council of Vietnam Supply & Marketing Co-operatives.
	15.00	Visit to National Training Centre.
15.01.92 Wednesday	08.00 14.00	Discussion with State Statistics Department Visit to Ba Dinh District Supply & Marketing Co-operative.
16.01.92 Thursday	08.00 14.00	Departure for Quang Ninh Province (250 KMs from Hanoi) Visit to Quang Ninh Wholesale Market.
	15.00	Discussions with Director, Department of Commerce and Tourism.
17.01.92 Friday	08.00 14.00	Visit Pa Long Harbour Departure to Haiphong City.
18.01.92 Saturday	9.00 15.00	Haiphong City Trading Co-operative Discussions with the Chairperson. Visit to Provincial Co-operative-Discussions.
19.01.92 Sunday		Return to Hanoi
20.01.92 Monday	08.00 14.00	Discussions with State Foreign Trade Economic Institute Visit to Handicrafts Co-operative.
21.01.92 Tuesday	08.00 14.00	Discussions with Technical Economic Commercial Institute Visit to Agricultural Planning Institute
22.01.92 Wednesday	09.00 14.00	Arrival and check-in at Hotel in Ho Chi Minh City Sight Seeing - Residence of old Regime-Port
23.01.92 Thursday	08.00 14.00	Discussions with Union of SMC (Saigon Co-op) Visit to Consumer Co-operatives at Tran Hung Dao
24.01.92 Friday	09.00 14.00 15.00	Leaving for Vung Tau Arrive Vung Tau city Discussions with Vung Tau People's Committee.

25.01.92	08.00	Leaving from Vung Tau to Ho Chi Minh city.
Saturday		
26.01.92		Leaving for Hanoi.
Sunday		
27.01.92	09.00	Visit Binh Ninh Co-operative
Monday.		Visit branch of Agricultural Development Bank in Cam Binh district. Hai Hune province.
28.01.92	09.00	Discussions with CCSMC
Tuesday	14.00	Visit the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Discussions with the Vice Minister for Agriculture.
29.01.92	09.00	Visit provincial co-operative in Than Hoa Province
Wednesday		
30.01.92	09.00	Discussions with CCSMC
Thursday	14.00	Visit Vietnam Agricultural Development Bank
31.01.92	09.00	Discussions with NIAPP
Friday	14.00	Discussions with Mr. Tran Doc
		Departure