



SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

THE FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2016 2020



HANOI - 2016

**THE FIVE-YEAR
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2016
2020**

HANOI - 2016

CONTENTS

RESOLUTION ON THE 5-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF 2016 - 2020	5
--	----------

Part I

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011-2015	19
--	-----------

I. SITUATION AND RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FROM 2011-2015	21
---	-----------

II. LIMITATIONS AND WEAKNESSES	47
---------------------------------------	-----------

III. OVERALL OVERVIEW, UNDERLYING CAUSES AND LESSONS LEARNED IN IMPLEMENTING THE FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC PLAN OF 2011-2015	56
--	-----------

Part II

THE FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2020	63
--	-----------

I. INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC CONTEXT	64
--	-----------

II. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINT	67
----------------------------------	-----------

III. GOALS, TARGETS AND BREAKTHROUGH	68
---	-----------

IV. MAJOR BALANCES FORECAST	71
------------------------------------	-----------

V. TASKS AND MAJOR SOLUTIONS	73
-------------------------------------	-----------

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN	112
--	------------

Appendix A

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011-2015	115
--	------------

Appendix B

THE FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2020	133
--	------------

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Resolution no.: 142/2016/QH13

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence - Freedom - Happiness



**RESOLUTION
ON THE 5-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PLAN OF 2016 - 2020**

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

Considering reports of the Government, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuracy, National Assembly's agencies, related agencies, and opinions of National Assembly members;

RESOLVES:

**I. THE PERFORMANCE OF THE 5-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN THE PERIOD 2011-2015**

In the five years of 2011 - 2015, aside the advantages and opportunities, complicated global and regional situations have had negative impact on our nation. The whole political system, alongside with enterprises and the people, have overcome many obstacles and challenges to implement the Resolutions of the National Assembly and have achieved key results. The scale and capability of our economy have improved; economic growth remained at favourable rate and gradually recovered from 2013. The economy was restructured with a new growth model, focusing on three breakthroughs, which has achieved initial results. Education and training, science and technology, culture, society, health care and environment protection have all progressed. Kindergarten education for children under 5 years old has been universalized. Social security is ensured, and people's living standard has been improved. Social and political stability, national defence and security capability have been enhanced; determination and persistence to fight for the protection of our independence, sovereignty,

and territorial integrity. Foreign relation and international integration have been broadened and become more effective. The profile and prestige of our nation in international arena continued to be elevated. Socialist democracy and national unity have continued flourishing.

However, there were 10 socio-economic criteria, which were not achieved; many criteria for the goal of becoming a modern industrialized country by 2020 were not achieved. Solving limitations and inefficiency in education and training, science and technology application, culture, society, health care and unemployment were slow. Limited effort in anti-climate change, resource management and environment protection. A portion of the population, especially in rural and mountainous areas, still have low living standard. The administration organization was still cumbersome, administration operations and procedures in many fields were still inconvenient. Limitation in the capability, quality, discipline of a number of public and government staff. Complications in criminal activities, social security were not up to par. Anti-corruption has yet to reach the goal; lavishness was still high. The efficiency in inspecting, solving complaints and accusations was not up to par.

II. 5-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2016 - 2020

1. Overall objectives

Ensure macro-economic stability; strive for better economic growth than the previous 5-year period. Promote strategic breakthroughs; restructure the economy with modernized growth model, enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and competitiveness. Develop the culture, promote social security and welfare, and improve the living standard of the people. Actively respond to climate change; effectively manage natural resources and environment protection. Strengthen national defence and security, determined and persistently fight for the protection of our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and ensure political security, social order and security. Enhance external-relation activities and raise the effectiveness of international integration. Protect the peace, stability; create the environment and favourable conditions for the development and protection of our nation. Elevate the profile and prestige of our nation in international arena. Strive to bring our nation to basically become a modernized industrial country by 2020.

2. Major objectives

2.1. Economic objectives:

Average growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 5 years will be 6,5 - 7% per annum.

GDP per capita by 2020 reaches about 3.200 - 3.500 USD.

The percentage of industry and service sectors in GDP by 2020 reaches about 85%.

Total social investment in 5 years will account for about 32 - 34% of GDP on average.

State budget deficit will be below 4% of GDP by 2020.

Total factor productivity (TFP) will contribute for about 30 - 35% in economic growth.

Average social labour productivity will grow by about 5% per annum.

Energy consumption over GDP will decrease 1 - 1.5% per annum on average.

Urbanization ratio by 2020 reaches 38 - 40%.

2.2. Social objectives:

Percentage of agriculture labour in total social labour by 2020 will be about 40%.

Percentage of trained labour by 2020 will be about 65 - 70%, in which certified labour: 25%.

Unemployment rate in urban area will be below 4% by 2020.

By 2020 achieve 9 - 10 doctors and more than 26.5 patient beds per 10,000 people.

Health insurance coverage by 2020 will be above 80% of population.

Percentage of poor households will decrease by 1.0 - 1.5% per annum on average.

2.3. Environmental objectives:

Percentage of population who have access to clean water by 2020 will be 95% in urban areas, and 90% in the countryside.

Percentage of hazardous waste treated by 2020 at 85%.

Percentage of healthcare waste treated by 2020 at 95 - 100%.

Forest coverage by 2020 will be 42%.

III. PRIMARY OBJECTIVES AND SOLUTIONS

1. Develop a market-based socialism-oriented economy, stabilize the macro-economy, create the environment and drive for socio-economic development

Continue to realize and implement the 2013 Constitution, focus to perfect the modern market-based economy that is synchronized and integrated with the international. Evaluate and create a course to fully comply the laws of market-based economy and international integration, ensure healthy, fair and transparent competition in each field, each sector. Effectively coordinate monetary, fiscal and other policies to ensure macro-economic stabilization and economic balances. Implement monetary policy with flexibility, assure the value of Vietnamese Dong, control the inflation at below 4% in the first years of the term and 3% in 2020, flexibly manage the interest rates in accordance with inflation, manage the exchange rates in accordance with the market, and raise the national foreign reserve. Strictly implement the Law on State Budget, Law on Fees and Taxes. Closely manage revenues and expenditures of the State budget, ensure revenues are acquired fully and correctly, decrease tax liabilities. Restructure State budget revenues and expenditures, increase the percentage of development and investment expenditures; closely control, restructure and effectively utilize public debts and ensure public debts, Government debts and national debts are within the limit set up in the Resolution of the National Assembly. Increase the effort in managing and using debts; gradually decrease State-guaranteed loans, loans for sub-lending; closely control local government debts and State budget-funded investment funds.

Transfer the public investment management method from annual plans to 5-year medium-term plans; improve investment efficiency. Appropriately allocate governmental financial resources to participate in and boost investments from non-governmental sector. Focus the State budget into fields, which other sectors do not participate in. Appropriately adjust the public investment fund to Central

and local levels of government, as well as strengthen the effort to process debts and retrieve advance funds.

Assure and improve the stability of economic balances, aim for trade balance surplus, formulate a process to gradually lessen the imbalance in trade relations with several countries contributing to the stability of the macro-economy, as well as attract foreign direct investments into high-tech, eco-friendly projects. Improve the quality of goods; create more national-brand goods. Exercise proper methods to protect domestic productions and rights and benefits of the consumers. Fully exercise market mechanism with goods prices and gradually with prices of public services.

2. Continue pushing economic restructure with new growth model; improve productivity, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy

Continue to enhance the investment environment aiming for the top 4 of the South-East Asia region. Restructure State-owned enterprises striving for efficiency, transparency and on target with clear deadlines and strictly follow the Law on management and utilization of State capital invested in the enterprise's manufacturing and business activities. Research for the formulation of an agency for managing State capital and properties in enterprises to cope with new situations. Provide any support necessary for the healthy development of the private sector; perfect the laws and policies allowing private enterprises to have equal access to resources, especially capitals, land properties and natural resources. Promote start-ups with policy support from the Government. Encourage society participation in business ownership and manufacturing, as well as the development of joint-stock company model. Support the development of small and medium enterprises, household economy and cooperative economy.

Continue to restructure the financial market for proper proportion between monetary market, capital market and insurance market. Develop the capital and insurance; promote healthy development of the stock exchange market with the restructure of monetary market activities to fit the new development era. Improve the effectiveness of insurance activities; promote agricultural insurance. Continue to restructure credit institutions with the objectives of processing bad debts, ensuring systemic soundness and applying international standards and practices in banking management.

Formulate a management mechanism for regional connecting and cooperation model. Focus on key economic zones. Select a number of zones with significant advantages to form special economic zone with specialized and effective mechanism, and widespread effect on agricultural production structure transition,

labour structure transition and economic structure transition as a whole. Develop economic perimeters and connect with other countries in the region. Properly allocate economic and industrial zones with the aim of regional economic transition. Strengthen the development of maritime economy, protect our maritime sovereignty and improve the living standard of people living on islands.

Step by step set up a system of urban areas with modern, synchronized and eco-friendly infrastructure, especially in greater urban areas. Enhance the quality and management of urban planning; ensure sustainable development. Encourage the construction of housing for people with low income and workers in industrial zones.

Develop fundamental industries to provide essential means of production for the economy. Focus on the development of support industries, enhance the linkage between multinational corporations and domestic firms; establish supportive industry clusters.

Focus on agriculture restructure, improve the efficiency of agricultural production, build new countryside and improve the living standards of the people in the countryside. Substantially enhance the competitiveness of agricultural goods and products, formulate suitable policies to concentrate the land, develop large scale production zones with product variety and suitable with each region's characteristics; continue to reorganize agricultural production, quickly develop management and production model for the supply chains of each specific type of plants, cattle and products; goods produced followed by processing industry and consumers' market. Review and perfect the mechanism, policies and criteria of building new countryside to suit the characteristics of each region and maintain and develop sustainably the communes that met the national criteria for new countryside. Strive for 50% of communes meeting the criteria for new countryside with no commune meet less than 5 criteria by 2020. Encourage household economy, farmstead economy via strong development of new-style cooperatives and attracts enterprises into investing in agriculture, industry and service businesses in countryside area. Encourage training in various forms, which suits and boosts economic growth, generates jobs, increases income and changes the countryside economic and employment structure; show significant changes from labour transition to high value-added sectors in 2016 and 2017.

3. Continue to push for the strategic breakthrough of building the infrastructure system in sync with modern buildings

Enhance the quality of socio-economic infrastructure planning, ensure the overall efficiency and systemic aspects of planning, especially the transportation,

electricity distribution, water distribution, irrigation, information, media, education, health care, and environment systems. Continue the constructions of roads, highways, the Northern - Southern railroad and upgrade the current railroad system, in-land and coastal waterway network. Continue to prioritize funds for transportation infrastructure projects in low-income areas. Resolve traffic jams in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City. Review and rearrange toll stations appropriately in order to relieve the burden for the people and businesses. Ensure the first phase of the Long Thanh international airport construction is started and finished on time as stated in Resolution no. 94/2015/QH13 dated June 25th, 2015 of the National Assembly.

4. Improve the quality of human resource and scientific and technological capability

Continue to renovate the universal education programme in order to reduce workload for the students; promote independence thinking, creativity and self-research skills in university education. Renovate the form, the content of tests, examinations and education result evaluation. Properly develop and ensure equality between public and non-public education. Focus on education to produce high quality human resource, improve the quality of training, and provide sufficient number of skilled labours to meet the requirements of economic development, make most of the golden population era and increase the chance of the people to get employed. Perfect mechanism and policies to significantly boost productivity. Create specialized policies to select and provide proper treatment for the gifted.

Enhance the scientific and technological capability and formulate a national system for creative activities, promote creativity from individuals, enterprises and organizations. Formulate and promulgate breakthrough policies in order to encourage scientific researches and technological innovations, apply new technologies into productions to increase productivity and goods' value. Respect and promote freedom and creativity in scientific research, consulting and argumentation. Allow and encourage enterprises in every sector to develop and apply new technologies. Perfect the regulation for valuing intellectual properties, strengthen intellectual property protection, and handle violations. Support the import of source technology, high technology and closely control technology imports. Conduct output-based order, bidding and advances and ensure the transparency in research budgeting and result. Enhance the effectiveness of science and technology development funds; encourage venture funds. Establish institutes for researching and applying modern technology, development creative centres and technology gardens.

5. Sustainably develop culture, society, health care base on close and harmonious connection between economic development and cultural development, strive for social advancement and equality, and improve people's living standards

Continue to perfect the policy and improve the living standards for people with meritorious services. Synchronously implement policies and measures in order to achieve sustainable pro-poor goals, limit the number of households regressing to poverty, and reduce the number of especially poor districts and communes according to the National poor standards of 2016 - 2020 by 4 percent per year. Implement employment policy and unemployment security. Support the development of production, employment, training and bringing labours to overseas employments. Closely supervise foreign labours in Vietnam.

Reform the salary and remuneration based on market principles and appropriate with productivity. Adjust the baseline salary and minimum salary on appropriate roadmap; ensure the minimum living standard of the labours. Formulate human resource management standard and productivity evaluation criteria.

Expand the participant, improve the efficiency of the system, modernize the financial operation, and ensure the sustainable development of the social security fund. Strive for 50% of the labour force to participate in social security. Continue to perfect the policy, encourage the participation of the community, and enhance the efficiency of social support. Ensure the minimum provision of basic social services such as education, health care, housing, water, and information to the people.

Enhance the quality of health care service and ethics of the health care workers at all levels. Attend to primary health care service, develop the preventive health care, and actively prevent diseases to avoid widespread epidemics. Expand the satellite hospital model and family doctor model. Continue the development of non-public health care services, pilot private-public partnership for health care institutions and public enterprise management model for hospitals. Create policies to encourage the development and application of domestic medicine and enhance the quality of traditional medical science. Support the development of domestic medicine industry, improve the management of medicine quality, and enhance the effectiveness of medicine bidding. Give more attention to population management, family planning, maternal and children health care, balance the gender percentage of new-born children, maintain the replacement level fertility, and sustainably develop the population. Along with improving living standards, strive for average life expectancy at 74 to 75 years old by 2020. Speed up the implementation of population-wide health insurance. Renovate the financial procedures and adjust the prices of health care services in line with the roadmap, ensure the prices are

calculated fully and correctly and their transparency; while providing sufficient support for the poor and people under preferential treatment policy. Strictly and effectively control, handle, and prevent counterfeits, contraband goods, goods that fail to meet the food safety standards or of unclear origin, and limit their effect to the lives and business of the people and enterprises.

Encourage creativity in cultural, literature and artistic activities along with promote civil responsibilities, social responsibilities of artists and cultural activists. Better the implementation of authors' rights protection. Preserve and promote valuable cultural heritages and values of ethnic communities in Viet Nam. Ensure appropriate and complete implementation of policies on ethnic groups, religions and the freedom of religion.

Develop the media and publishing effectively and healthily to meet the requirements of developing and protecting our nation and satisfy the ever-rising demand of the people. Promote sports to common people as well as develop professional sports. Pay more attention to family issues, health care for the elderly and promote their roles. Effectively implement gender equality policy and women advancement policy. Promote socialization of cultural activities.

6. Actively cope with climate change, prevent and cope with natural disasters, enhance the management of natural resources and environment protection

Enhance the management of natural resources and minerals, and environment protection; require transparent bidding for new resource and mineral mining permits abiding new regulations; formulate and implement natural disaster prevention and anti-climate change schemes in every sector, prioritize ODA and State budget funds to invest in infrastructure at vital location to mitigate damage and casualties, disseminate measures of preventing and coping with each level of impact from climate change to the population. Inspect and handle environmental pollution, especially in countryside areas, traditional crafting villages, industrial clusters and valley areas.

Protect the water sources, construct the infrastructure to utilize effectively and economically water resource; ensure enough water which is supplied for the production and consumption of enterprises and the people. Assign the Government to submit to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly for decision on investment and support to the people to cope with ecological condition changes. Firstly, in 2016, invest in several projects to prevent droughts, saltwater intrusion, and sea level rise in Southern-Central, Central Highlands and Mekong Delta provinces. Consistently protect our nation's interests in sustainably manage and utilize the Mekong River's water resource.

Strengthen the organizational structure, forces, operating mechanism with synchronous measures to protect and develop forests; especially in the coastal protection forest, watershed forests, special use forests (SUF), nature conservation and biodiversity. There were policies to encourage the production and use of new energy, renewable energy, saving, efficient and environmentally friendly.

7. Focus on anti-corruption, practice saving and anti-wastefulness

Strengthen the anti-corruption apparatus. Strictly follow the Law on Anti-corruption, especially the honesty and completeness of the declarer and the agency in charge of inspecting asset and income declarations of state officials and civil servants. Inspect and control the income flows via bank account, based on the strengthening of strict and substantial inspecting mechanism. Formulate an effective monitoring and inspecting mechanism; detail the responsibilities of heads of agencies, organizations, and departments; promote the monitoring capability of elective bodies, Vietnam Fatherland Front, and the society; promote the role and responsibilities of mass communication organizations in anti-corruption, practice saving and anti-wastefulness. Formulate an effective mechanism to protect corruption accusers. Improve the effectiveness of inspecting, auditing, investigating, prosecuting, trial, and strictly and legally handle corruption and wastefulness.

8. Enhance the effectiveness of public administration and ensure the freedom and democracy of the people in socio-economic development

Perfect the administration procedures with the aim of improving policy and regulation quality to be more detailed, clear, transparent, easy-to-access and reduce inconvenience for business and people; promote transparency in administration procedures in each and every field and sector; mitigate the limitations and incompetence in law implementation and abiding. Boost the application of information technology into the activities of public agencies, public service provision and conduct e-Government. Monitor the law and regulation implementation, state officials and civil servants evaluation, stamp out staffs who hinder, take advantages of or raise difficulty against business and people. Revitalize the recruitment, sacking, discharge, promotion and appointment of state officials and civil servants to ensure legality, democracy, equality and transparency. Strengthen the apparatus for streamlined and effective personnel; evaluate results and effectiveness of employment position determination in order to report to the National Assembly in late 2016; clearly define the scope of socio-economic public administration competence and responsibilities of all levels of government. Focus on public services delivery, ensure social welfare, social order, enhance social security and improve the

living standards of the people. Perfect the roles, responsibilities and organization and formulate tailored policies for special urban, island authorities and administration-economic units. Renovate the local authority model with the aim of streamlined and effective organization. Enhance the operation of the justice system, mitigate injustice, forced perjury and torture in investigation, prosecution and trial to ensure human and civil rights.

Strengthen the management capability and accountability of the authorities at all levels, along with the monitoring and reviewing role of Vietnam Fatherland Front and other socio-political organizations during the formulation and implementation of policies.

Perfect the decentralization, ensure the throughout consistency in leadership, management and administration from central to decentralized level. Spatial planning for economic development shall be consistent nation-wide, in each region and consistent between sector-wise management and geography-wise management. Perfect the decentralization in authority, investment and budgeting, ensure consistent management of development planning and resources allocation.

9. Enhance national defence and security; ensure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, maintain socio-political stability and peace for the development of our nation

Persistently protect our nation's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Develop the People's Army, People's Police to be revolutionary, regular, elite, and incrementally modern, prioritize to modernize several armed forces, ensure appropriate number, combat-readiness, good accomplishment of missions. Enhance the effectiveness of naval enforcer forces. Focus on developing the self-defence militia and mobilization reserve forces; develop defence and security industries.

Combine national defence and security with socio-economics development. Build peaceful, friendly, cooperative and developed border areas. Strengthen the national defence and people's security formation, especially in the islands; proactively protect our maritime sovereignty, sovereign rights, national and people's maritime interests. Enhance the efficiency of defence economic zones.

Synchronously implement measures to ensure the social security, order and safety. Strengthen the effort to prevent crimes and social evils and social ethics deterioration. Strengthen information network security and safety; ensure traffic order, safety and reduce traffic accidents.

10. Improve the effectiveness of foreign relation activities, proactively integrate into the globe, and create a peaceful environment and favourable conditions for national development

Bring more depth, practicality, and effectiveness to our partnerships. Enhance the effectiveness of inter-lateral foreign relations. Closely cooperate with ASEAN nations and agencies of the United Nations to protect our sovereignty and territorial integrity. Persistently solving maritime disputes by peaceful measures, based on international law and the region's code of conduct.

Effectively implement international commitments, actively negotiate and sign new generation Free trade agreements, take full advantages of the chances, and mitigate negative impacts to broaden our markets, and make use of external forces for development. Proceed with proper procedures to submit for National Assembly's approval and formulate detailed action program to implement new agreements and the Implementation plan of 17 goals and 169 targets as stated in the "Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" of the United Nations. Support enterprises to modernize the technology, apply developed countries' standard on environment, food safety for Viet Nam's export goods, improve the perception about and the ability to implement international regulations on geographical indications, origin of goods, copyright, brand, etc. Practice early warning about commercial defensive measures of partner countries.

Strengthen the effort in foreign relation information, international integration, generate domestic approval and make use of international support for the development and protection of our nation. Properly carry out the protection of our overseas citizens.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

The Government, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuracy and the State Audit Office shall, according to their respective functions and tasks, formulate detailed plans for each year of the term, organize the effective implementation of the Resolution of the National Assembly; report mid-term results to the National Assembly in late 2018.

The National Assembly Standing Committee, the Ethnic Minorities Council, the National Assembly Committees, National Assembly member delegations and individual National Assembly member shall supervise the implementation of this Resolution.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front, Front member organizations and social organizations established under law shall supervise and mobilize the people of all strata to join in the fruitful implementation of the Resolution of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly appeals the fellow citizens and combatants nationwide and our compatriots abroad to heighten the spirit of patriotic emulation and unity, to spare no efforts and seize favorable opportunities to overcome difficulties and challenges to successfully implement the five-year socio-economic plan in 2016 - 2020 period.

This Resolution was passed on April 12th, 2016, by the XIII term of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at its 11th session.

**CHAIRWOMAN
OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

(Signed and sealed)

Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan

PART I

**ASSESSMENT
OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF FIVE-YEAR
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN 2011-2015**

Before the XI term of the National Assembly, most countries in the world implemented policies supporting growth in response to the financial crisis and global economic recession. Many predicted that the recession may soon end, and the world economic outlook may be recovered after 2010. In our country we have many synchronous solutions to promote socio-economic development, among which are policies to stimulate demand and support growth. During the 2006-2010 period, the average economic growth was 7%¹. Our country was out of the under-developed status, entering the group of developing countries with average incomes and completed several Millennium Development Goals. On the basis of the results achieved in the 2006-2010 period and by unexpected difficulties and challenges, many key indicators of socio-economic set for 5 years from 2011 to 2015 was quite high.

Entering the 5-year plan 2011-2015, the world situation and domestic situation have many fast and complicated movements; world economic recovery is slower than expected; political crisis is happening in many places, many countries; competition is increasingly fierce in many aspects among the major countries in the region; ... which adversely affects our country. In the country, right from the beginning of the period, along with the effects of the financial crisis and global economic recession, the limitations and shortcomings of the economy which have not been resolved; weaknesses in leadership, management and new problems arising has made high inflation, seriously affect macroeconomic stability, growth and people's living conditions. Complex situations, tensions over the South China Sea are serious threats to peace, stability and negatively impact socio-economic development of the country. Natural disasters, epidemics, climate change cause severe damages. The need to ensure social security, social welfare is increasing. Simultaneously, we have to spend a lot of resources to ensure national defense, security and protect sovereignty of the country before the new dynamics of the international and regional situation.

Before the new changes of the situation, the Government has submitted and the Central Party Committee has decided to adjust the goals and tasks of socio-economic development for 5 years from 2011 to 2015 in order to meet the requirements of the new situation. Accordingly, priority is to constrain inflation, stabilize the macro-economy, social security; improve people's living; maintain reasonable growth rate, ensure national defense, security and socio-political stability; enhance foreign activities and improve the efficiency of international integration; create a firm basis for higher level of growth in the last years of the 5-year plan from 2011 to 2015.

¹ Calculated at constant prices in 1994, the average economic growth rate of 5-year period 2006-2010 was above 7%, including: 2006: 8.23%, 2007: 8.46%, 2008: 6.31%, 2009: 5.32 %, and 2010: 6.78%. However, at constant prices of 2010, the average economic growth rate of 5-year period 2006-2010 was only 6.32%, in which: 2006: 6.98%, 2007: 7.13%, 2008: 5.66%, 2009: 5.4%, and 2010: 6.42%.

Thanks to the sound leadership and the direction of the Party Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat, the Party committees during the implementation of the Resolution of 11th National Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party, the resolutions of the National Assembly, Resolution No. 10/NQ-CP dated April 24, 2012 of the Government promulgating of the Government Action Plan for implementing the socio-economic development strategy for 2011-2020 and directions and missions to develop the country in five years from 2011 to 2015; the innovation, the improvement of the quality of Parliament's activities; the dynamic and drastic management and administration in various fields of the Government, local government levels; the efforts and creativity of the whole Party and people which have been settled many issues in time, with efficiency; the economy has overcome various difficulties and challenges, which enhances the scale and resources of the economy.

Assessment of the situation, key results, limitations and lessons learnt of the implementation of 5-year socio-economic development plan from 2011-2015 are mentioned below:

I. SITUATION AND RESULTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN FROM 2011-2015

1. Macroeconomic stability has basically been maintained; inflation has been under control.

Synchronous solutions have been implemented in order to control inflation, stabilize the macro-economy; monetary policy was proactive, flexible with better coordination with fiscal policy. Basically, major balances of the economy have been guaranteed. Consumer price growth fell sharply from 11.75% in 2010 to 0.6% in 2015². Interest rate reduces in 2015 to only about 50% compared to end-2011 rate. Exchange rate and foreign exchange market were stable. Use of dollars and gold in payment transactions has been improved. More confidence was seen in Vietnamese currency. The trade balance has been enhanced; the international balance of payments surplus was high. Foreign exchange reserves increased, reaching its highest level ever. Market and price management was improved, which ensured the balance of supply – demand of essential commodities and promoted the prevention of smuggling and trade fraud. Some essential commodities and services whose prices are managed by the state have been gradually adjusted in terms of mechanisms and rate to be in line with the market mechanism,

² Consumer Price Index year 2011 rose to 18.13%.

contributing to a fairly competitive environment, attracting economic component of business investment, especially in the public services in health, education and training sector...

State budget management has been improved; revenue policies were adjusted properly to contribute to handle difficulties and promote production and business, to meet the requirements of integration; solutions against losses and price transferring have been promoted, tax arrears were handled, revenue increased almost 2 times compared to 2016 - 2020 period.

In the difficult economic condition, revenue policy has been adjusted towards tax reduction; tax break and reduction of part of state budget revenues, contributing significantly to support firm recovery, competitiveness increase to meet the requirements of international integration. Along with the recovery of the economy combined with improvement of revenues management, the task of collecting the annual state budget exceeded the estimate by the National Assembly; revenue rate from taxes, fees was around 20-21% of GDP (meanwhile, the rate was 22-23% according to the Resolution of National Assembly). The revenue structure has positive changes with higher domestic revenue proportion of the total state budget revenues: from 59% in 2006-2010 to around 68% in 2011-2015, in which 2015 reached around 74.2%, greater than the target of 70%.

Total state budget expenditure for 2011-2015 increased by approximately 2 times of 2006-2010 period, in which expenditure for investment and development by about 1.7 times, debt service expenditure by about 1.83 times, recurrent expenditure by about 2.53 times. Budget spending is managed strictly towards economical, efficient with restructured expenditure tasks; priority is to ensure social security, human development and the implementation of the repayment obligation. Mobilize more resources for investment and development, concentrating on completing important, urgent works and for investment and development of agriculture and rural areas. Of the total state budget expenditure in 2011-2015, recurrent expenditure accounts for about 64-65% (which is 55.2% in 2006-2010 period), mainly increasing expenditure was for people, including wages payment and social security expenditure; expenditure for investment and development fell sharply compared to previous periods, from 30.6% (in 2001-2005) to 28.2% (in 2006-2010) and to 23.6% (in 2011-2015).

State budget balance of this period experienced difficulties due to unfavorable impacts from international and domestic situation, affecting the state budget revenues, while demand for increasing expenditure was huge, which leads to budget deficit higher than the point allowed by the National Assembly³ (which is 4.4% GDP in 2011; 5.36%

³ According to Resolution of the National Assembly: Budget deficit below 4.5% in 2015 (including Government bonds).

GDP in 2011; 6.6% GDP in 2013; 5.69% in 2014; 6.1% GDP⁴ in 2015). By the end of 2015, the ratio of public debt to GDP was about 62.2%, Government debt was 50.3%, and national external debt was 43.1%⁵.

Regarding investment and development: due to the economic downturn, difficulties in mobilizing capital from various economic components, along with the implementation of policies to restrain inflation, leading to total investment of development slowdown and lower than the growth rate of the previous period. The total social investment capital for 5 years reached 5,617.1 trillion, more than 1.8 times higher than the period 2006-2010. Rate of mobilizing from social capital to GDP average for 5 years reached 31.7% (with goal from 22.5-35%); including: investment of the state budget for 5 years was 1,206.9 trillion, accounting for 21.5%; Government bonds: 326.0 trillion, accounting for 5.8%; state investment and development credit capital: 279.2 trillion, accounting for 5%; investment from state-owned enterprises: 500.1 trillion, accounting for 8.9%; residential investment and private enterprises investment: 2,166.5 trillion, accounting for 38.6%; investment from foreign direct investment (FDI): 1,026.2 trillion (excluding the contribution of domestic capital), accounting for 18.3%; other funding sources: 112.1 trillion, accounting for 2.0% of total social investment capital.

External investment sector contributed positively to the development of the economy. For 5 years from 2011 to 2015, total realized FDI capital (including domestic capital share) reached 60.5 billion US dollars, which means an increase of 35.6% over the period 2006-2010 and has steadily increased over the years⁶. FDI capital registered in the 5 years from 2011 to 2015 decreased compared to the previous period. For the whole period, total newly registered and increased capital was 99 billion dollars. The decline in FDI registered during this period was caused by the slow recovery of the world economy, which reduced global FDI flows, the number of large-scale projects significantly reduced compared to the previous period.

Although the global ODA supplies declines, our country still received the support and strong commitment of the donors' community. In the 5 years from 2011 to 2015, the total ODA capital and preferential loans registered under international treaties reached 27.78 billion US dollars, including ODA capital and preferential loans reached

⁴ Budget deficit in 2015 was 256 trillion Vietnamese dong, equal to point allowed by the National Assembly, including 226 trillion Vietnamese dong approved by the National Assembly through Resolution No. 78/2014/QH13 dated 10/10/2014 and 30 trillion Vietnamese dong increased in ODA and preferential loans from foreign donors which was passed in the National Assembly's Resolution No. 99/2015/QH13 dated 11/11/2015. The deficit rate was higher than the point allowed by the National Assembly due to the real GDP in 2015 reported to Congress was lower than the one reported to the Parliament, which was 291.1 trillion Vietnamese dong.

⁵ According to Resolution No. 10/2011/QH13 dated 08/11/2011 on Socio-economic Development Plan for 5 year from 2011-2015 of the National Assembly, in 2015 the public debt must not exceed 65% of GDP, Government debt must not exceed 50% of GDP and the country's foreign debt must not exceed 50% of GDP.

⁶ 2011: \$11 billion, 2012: \$11 billion, 2013: \$11.5 billion, 2014: \$12.5 billion, and 2015: \$14.5 billion.

26.53 billion US dollars account for about 95.5% and non-refundable ODA reached \$1.25 billion which accounted for about 4.5%. Total ODA capital and preferential loans disbursement of the period reached 22.32 billion USD.

2. Economic growth has been maintained reasonably, gradually recovered from 2013; the quality of growth has been raised

Growth rate of the general domestic product (GDP) on average over 5 years reached 5.9%/year⁷, which was 5.98% in 2014, 6.68% in 2015, exceeding the target. The size and potential of the economy continues to grow; GDP reached 193.4 billion US dollars in 2015, per capita of about \$2,109⁸.

Industrial production gradually recovered; average industrial and construction sector growth was 6.9%/year⁹; industrial production index in 2015 increased by 9.8% higher than 2014. The internal structure of the industry has gradually shifted positively.

Energy industry developed sustainably, with diverse projects including power, coal, hydropower, wind power; extraction and processing of oil and gas, coal, all of which had stable operation. The utilization of emission in cement plants to generate electricity; use of ash, plaster of thermal power plants, steel and fertilizers to serve as raw materials for other industries has been concerned to develop further.

Mining industry has shifted the focus to deep processing, proceeding to restrict exports of unprocessed minerals, give priority to secure needs of raw materials and fuel for production in the country. Supporting industries, high-tech industry has begun to take shape and gradually developed to serve the needs of manufacturing and assembly of other sectors, with aim to further enhance the ratio of products localization.

The industry sector has basically secure needs for many essential commodities for production and people's life, including many new products with various designs and higher quality; meanwhile, industry sector contributed about 80% of annual export revenue of the country.

The construction sector has gradually improved the institutional system, the quality of construction planning has gradually enhanced, which actively implemented the construction sector restructuring associated with promoting equitization, state-owned business restructuring. Real estate market has gradually recovered with higher

⁷ GDP growth in 2011 reached 6.24%, 2012: 5.25%, 2013: 5.42%, and 2014: 5.98% and 6.68% in 2015.

⁸ Calculated at current prices. Calculated according to purchasing power parity of about \$5,800.

⁹ Value-added of industries and construction in 2011 increased 6.68%, 2012: 5.75%, 2013: 5.43%, 2014: 7.14%, and 2015: 9.29%.

quality of transactions. Housing prices was stable; real estate stocks fell. The structure of the property shifted reasonably, consistent with the needs of the market.

Agriculture sector has basically stable development with average growth of agriculture, forestry and fishery was 3%/year; forest coverage reached 40.7% in 2015.

The steady development of the farming sector and taking the advantages of exploitation and aquaculture has become the force of growth of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Irrigation continued to receive investment interest. Agricultural production restructuring associated with building new rural lifestyle in local area is strongly implemented. Essential infrastructure system in rural areas has been enhanced, creating momentum for socio-economic development and increasing direct enjoyment to people. The proportion of rural population using clean water in 2015 was 86%. The form of production organization has been initially innovated towards cooperation, linking and producing large-scale goods in chains.

Generally affected by economic crisis, rising inflation, during 2011-2013, growth of distribution services and commercial services activities in the country was lower than the previous period. However, thanks to the proper policy, along with the general recovery of the economy in 2014 and 2015, the service sector has gradually overcome difficulties and regains growth momentum. Growth in the services sector rose well with the average increase of 6.3%/year. Total retail sales of goods and services increased on average rate of 14.1%/year (excluding price increase of about 5.6%), particularly in 2015 when excluding the price factor increased by 8.4%.

The service sector has constantly diversified the types of services; expanding the market, meet the needs of economic development and living standards, which created more jobs for the society.

Freight demand has basically met the requirements. The volume of cargo transported in the five years reach 5,060.8 million tons, on average rose 7.2%/year. Aviation market is growing rapidly with ensured security, aviation safety. Network traffic infrastructure has constant investment in new, upgraded projects.

The tourism industry consistently witnessed rapid development. Although, the number of international tourists to Vietnam has dropped sharply since the end of 2014 and the first 6 months of 2015 compared to the previous year¹⁰. Total revenue from tourists increased by an average rate of 21%/year; international arrivals reached 7.9 million in 2015. Overall in the period 2011-2015 the basic indicators still exceeded its objectives in the Strategy and Master plan for tourism development of Vietnam to 2020, vision to 2030.

¹⁰ The number of international visitors to Vietnam in 2011: 6 million; 2012: 6.8 million; 2013: 7.6 million; 2014: 7.87 million; 2015: 7.9 million.

Telecommunications and information technology sector developed rapidly with an average growth rate in 2011-2015 of over 10%/year. By the end of 2015, the rate of Internet subscriptions reached 15.4 fixed broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants, the rate of telephone subscribers reached 144.9 per 100 people. The proportion of the population using the Internet reached about 45%.

Export and import: Total exports of goods reached 656 billion for 5 years from 2011 to 2015 dollars, which means an average increase of 17.5%/year, equivalent to the rate in the previous period¹¹ and exceeded the target of 12%/year, becoming one of the important factors of economic growth in Vietnam to restrain to decrease in recent years. Total imports of goods reached 5,666 billion in 2011-2015, an average increase of 14.3%/year, lower than the previous period which is 18.2%.

The export structure has the positive changes towards reducing the amount of crude exports, increasing exports of processed products, industrial products. Regional capital of foreign direct investment (FDI) continued to maintain at a high growth rate and contributed largely to the growth of exports¹². The structure of imports also shifted towards increased imports of machinery and equipment items; raw materials, fuels, materials for manufacturing investment in the development of exports, decreased imports of nonessential goods, which can be produced by the domestic sector.

The export market is increasingly expanding; exports have reached most of the world market. Many products gradually has had a place and competitiveness in many markets with high demands on quality such as the EU, Japan, US, ... Export market structure has shifted gradually, by 2015, exports to the Asian market: 50%, to Europe: 20% and to the Americas increased to over 25%. Markets Africa, Southwest Asia and Oceania also started to show signs of change. Regarding the import market structure, the proportion of imports from the Asian market in the total import turnover of Vietnam is high, at about 80%.

Deficit has been under control since 2011 and continued to be improved in the coming years. In 2011, the trade deficit of the total export value accounted for 10.16% (\$9.8 billion), particularly in the following 3 years has changed to a surplus, which is \$2.4 billion in 2014, or 1.6% of total exports. In 2015, trade deficit was about 2% of exports. Trade deficit is one of the important factors to help reduce upward pressure on the exchange rate and improve the international balance of payments.

¹¹ In 2001-2005: 17.5%; from 2006 to 2010: 17.4%.

¹² The proportion of FDI exports (excluding crude oil) in total exports increased from 49.4% to 68.2% 2011-2015.

Regarding Enterprise Development: total number of enterprise registered for establishment in the economy up to the end of 2015 reached 940.9 thousand enterprises, of which, the number of enterprises registered for establishment during 2011-2015 period reached 393.8 thousand enterprises. Total registered capital of new-established private enterprises in 2011-2015 reached 2,413.3 trillion.

Business incubators, venture capital funds have been gradually formed and developed, creating more favorable conditions for supporting the formation and development of enterprise high-tech applications.

Collective economy with cooperatives as the core, despite many difficulties, initially expressed increasingly important role in the overall economy. In the period 2011-2015, the number of cooperatives and cooperative unions tended to increase rapidly in terms of number and scale¹³. Operation of cooperatives has gradually been improved, which increasingly confirmed the effectiveness and sustainability, especially in the economic link farmers towards commodity production, processing and consumption of agricultural products, especially in exports.

Along with the recovery and development of the industries and economic sectors, multi-faceted quality of growth has been raised with increased contribution of science and technology; labor productivity increased on average 4.2%/year, higher than the previous period¹⁴; investment capital has been used more efficiently¹⁵. The contribution of total factor productivity (TFP) in growth during 2011-2015 was about 29%.

3. Three breakthroughs have been focus to implement and achieve positive results

a) Socialist-oriented market economy continued to be improved; investment, business environment and competitiveness have been enhanced

The legal system has been improved continuously, in order to meet the requirements of development and international integration; the Constitution of 2013 has been promulgated and implemented. In addition, Congress has enacted,

¹³ In year 2015, about 939 new cooperatives have been established, which increases the total number of cooperatives to about 19,671 cooperatives, attracting approximately 8,083,750 million members by the end of 2015; 7 new cooperative coalitions have been formed, which increase the total number of coalitions to about 51 cooperative coalitions by the end of 2015.

¹⁴ An average increase of 3.9% for 2006-2015, which was 3.4% in the 2006-2010 period;

¹⁵ Energy consumption per unit of GDP dropped from 0.8 kwh in year 2010 to 0.71 to 0.72 kwh in year 2015. ICOR index for the period 2011-2015 was about 6.91 (which was 6,96 in the period 2006-2010).

amended several related laws, such as the Public Investment Law, Investment Law, the Enterprise Law, Land Law, Construction Law, Tax laws, ... with strong innovation; administrative reform, especially the administrative procedure has achieved some positive results on the most important sectors in terms of business registration, tax payment procedures, customs ... Our national system laws has basically ensured to be in line with the international commitments of Vietnam, especially WTO commitments.

Market factors and the type of market have been formed and operating quite synchronously, linked more effectively to overseas markets. Prices of goods and services have been basically in line with market principles. Has implemented market prices roadmap for petroleum, coal, electricity, water, education, healthcare..., which is associated with the support of policy beneficiaries, the poor and disadvantaged.

Investment, business environment has been changed, transparent in competitiveness, more equitable between the various economic sectors, types of businesses, contributing to the mobilization, allocation and use of increasingly effective resources in the country and abroad for socio-economic development. Administrative procedures, especially in the field of taxation, customs have been significantly shortened. Information technology application in state management is strengthened. Competitiveness has been raised. Particularly is the implementation of Resolution No. 19/NQ-CP dated March 18, 2014 and Resolution No. 19/NQ-CP dated March 12, 2015, promoting the reform and simplification of administrative procedures, facilitating, reducing the time, costs for business, improving investment, business environment, and promoting competitiveness¹⁶, especially in the areas directly relevant to citizens and enterprises; building business environment to be more transparent¹⁷; such as: reducing processing time for business registration documents, legalizing processes of business registration information exchange, information about financial statements of the business between the business registration agencies and tax authorities, unifying processes to share information about the status of the business activities in order to raise the effectiveness and efficiency of the state administration, for enterprises established after registration. Review and eliminate lines of conditional investment business¹⁸; public list of business

¹⁶ National competitiveness index of Vietnam, according to the World Economic Forum (WEF): competitiveness index rose 12 places from 68/140 in period 2014-2015 to 56/140 in period 2015-2016. In particular, the competitiveness index of transport infrastructure of Vietnam increased 9 grades, from No. 76 in the period 2014-2015 to No. 67.

¹⁷ The business environment index assessed by World Bank in the report on the business environment in 2016 (Doing business Report 2016): Rank of business environment in Vietnam rose by 03 levels (from 93 to 90). In particular, a number of indicators increased significantly such as: access to power rose by 22 levels (from 130 to 108), and access to credit increased by 08 levels (from 36 to 28), start-up increased by 06 levels (from 125 to 119), tax payment increased by 04 levels (from 172 to 168).

¹⁸ Reduced from 386 to 267 lines of conditional investment business. Down from 51 prohibited fields, lines, commodity, services to 6 prohibited fields (an decrease of nearly 90%).

and investment fields with conditions and detailed instructions on administrative regulations for each field on the National Portal of business registration; reform processes, records and tax payment procedures in order to shorten the time to declare and pay tax for enterprises which reach the average time of ASEAN 6 countries in 2015; study to issue customs management processes for processing goods for foreign traders, regulations on customs supervision at seaports ... At the same time, extend tax payment via bank system, boost the automation process of receiving settlement records, tax administrative procedures, encourage enterprises to implement the tax declaration via the Internet... which contributes to reduce compliance costs for taxpayer.

Role of non-state economy (excluding foreign investment) is increasingly higher. In 2015 this sector contributed 38.5% of total social investment and approximately 48.3% of GDP.

b) Development of human resources, science and technology has achieved positive results

Legal systems, mechanisms and policies to develop human resources, science and technology continued to be improved.

Education and training network has been expanded with upscale size and higher quality, which better meets the needs of society. The contents and methods of education and training, examinations and accreditation have been renewed. Training structure is more reasonable. Focus on infrastructure investments and accelerate the application of information technology in education and training.

In 2011-2015, many synchronous policies has been issued, completed or modified to create social equality in access to education and training. There are exemption tuition fees reduction policies, studying fee support and mechanisms of collecting, using tuition for educational institutions under the national education system, which creates the conditions for students with difficulties in learning opportunities, especially for ethnic minorities, people in rural areas, the policy object and disadvantaged persons; which contributes to the maintenance and consolidation of the results of education in mountainous provinces, the provinces with especially difficult socio-economic conditions. Tuition rates are calculated in accordance with the conditions of economic development of each region and the affordability of the people by location. Teachers, managers have been paid attention to be trained, raising the level.

Preschool education in cities and provinces has been concerned to allocate land and new construction investment to meet the requirements of increased scale and quality; priorities are for implementation of public 5-year-old preschool education and up-to-national-standard schools establishment.

Primary education has developed towards perfecting scheme, in accordance with regional conditions, with size of local students and towards better meeting the requirements of developing a comprehensive education for students. Campus network, basic general education classes meet studying needs, the unreasonable have been gradually overcome.

Continuing education has been strengthened and developed towards implementation of multiple tasks, no new construction during this period but reorganizing; learning society establishment has been implemented synchronously from central to local levels.

Professional secondary education, despite an attempt in investment, communication, orientation, continued to have difficulty in enrollment, the scale of professional secondary students fell sharply.

Higher education implemented focus conversion in developing human resources from increase in quantity to improvement in quality and efficiency. Higher education network continues to be perfected.

Vocational training has developed towards socialization, gradually associated with the labor market, enterprises and international integration; create human structure to meet the needs of production and business and the needs of learners. Training career structure has been gradually adjusted to structure of industries and business lines. Linking forms between vocational training to institutions has developed in many localities. Vocational teachers have developed rapidly in terms of quantity, quality, levels of training, vocational skills and vocational pedagogy. Vocational training for rural workers has been concerned. During the period 2010-2015, more than 4.1 million rural workers received vocational training, in which 2.7 million rural workers under the Scheme 1956.

In general, the indicators of education and training have achieved the initial results. The rate of pre-school children who have completed classes was higher than planned targets, especially that of mobilized 5-year-old children (the ratio of kindergarten children reached 89.9%; particularly, that of 5-year-old children reached 99.9%). Universalization of education at the right age has been maintained and enhanced. The percentage of literate people aged 15-60 reached 98.25%. The education in mountainous areas, ethnic minority has made progress; the percentage of students boarding accounts for about 8% of ethnic minority students of lower secondary level and high school level. The average recruitment of formal college and university witnessed an increase of 0.35%/year, intermediate professional: a decrease of 10.9%/year, new recruitment of college and vocational education increased by 3.2%/year. The proportion of trained workers reached 51.6% in 2015.

Scientific and technological potential has been enhanced. Investments from

the state budget for science and technology had an average increase of 16.5%/year, accounting for approximately 2% of the total state budget expenditure. Social investment in science, technology accelerated and reached 1.3% of GDP in 2015. In the published report *The Global Innovation 2015*, Vietnam ranked 52 (which was 71 in 2014 and was 76 in 2013) out of 141 economies; in Southeast Asia, Vietnam was in the Top 3, behind Singapore, Ma-lay-Indonesia (32)¹⁹.

Social sciences and humanities research has focused on new content; perspectives, new solutions and practical suggestion to further contribute to the formulation of policy, guidelines and policies to develop the country. Technical science and technology continued to develop positively, the application of science and technology has some innovation, especially in some sectors such as agriculture, construction, healthcare, information and communications...which contributes to increase productivity and improve the quality of products, goods and services, increasing the competitiveness of products and gradually replace imported products. The fund for science and technology was established, initially operated and effective.

Basic science has made development²⁰. The number of studies, which have been published and cited internationally continued to rise. Basic research activities have been invested properly and effectively, focusing on quality research towards international standards; creating objective, transparent academic environment, which is easier for the scientists. The rate of increasing number of international publications from research projects using the state budget in Vietnam rose by an average rate of 15-20%/year.

Develop science, technology market, enhance the activity connecting supply - demand, technological transaction values increased on average by 13.5%/year. Successfully organize conference technology exchanges, exhibitions introducing innovative products of the research team from the University. Much of the content is implemented to support and establish enterprises in science and technology and enterprises investing in technological innovation. Forming some models of effective cohesion between research institutes, universities and enterprises in scientific activities and technology.

Some specific indicators for science and technology in 2011-2015 have achieved initial results. The value of high-tech products and high-tech applications in industrial production value has gradually increased in recent years (2011: 12.74%, 2012: 17.22%, 2013: 18,37%).

¹⁹ On 17.09.2015, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in co-operation with Cornell University (USA) and the Institute of Business INSEAD (France), published Report on the Index of global innovation in 2015 in London, England.

²⁰ There are two excellent centers: International Mathematical Centre and International Physics Centre, which have been recognized and patronized by UNESCO.

The number of inventions and effective solutions, which have been registered for protection, increased over the previous period²¹. The number of staff in scientific research and technology development, the number of scientific and technological enterprises, and the number of start-up centers for high-tech and high-tech enterprises have achieved initial positive results²². Scientific data published in international prestige journals of Vietnam is increasing, during the period 2011-2014 increase on average more than 22.9%/year²³. Number of articles published during the period 2010-2014 of Vietnam ranked 59th in the world.

c) Mobilization of investment resources to build a system of socio-economic infrastructure achieved important results

Has reviewed and supplemented planned infrastructure development with long-term vision. Has diversified methods and sources of investment capital. Infrastructure systems were focused on construction investment; many important and essential works were in use, to create a new image for the country and to contribute to positive socio-economic development, international economic integration and to ensure national defense and security.

Transport infrastructure has been concerned in investment in roads, railways, airways, waterways, ensuring better connectivity on a national scale and international trade. Initially set up high-speed road network with routes: Hanoi - Lao Cai; Ho Chi Minh City - Long Thanh - Dau Giay; Ben Luc - Long Thanh; Da Nang - Quang Ngai; Hanoi - Thai Nguyen; Ha Noi - Hai Phong; Cau Gie - Ninh Binh. Has completed some important transport projects: Terminal T2 Noi Bai international airport, Nhat Tan Bridge, Nhat Tan Bridge - Noi Bai Expressway, Cai Mep - Thi Vai Port, new Phu Quoc international airport, Tho Xuan Airport, renovation of Danang international airport, Vinh international Airport,... Has completed renovation project to expand Highway 1, Ho Chi Minh Highway running through the Central Highland, before the expected progress 1 year. Some works were under construction: subway lines, elevated railways in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, Lach Huyen international gateway port, Cao Lanh Bridge, Vam Cong Bridge, Hanoi - Lang Son Highway, Trung Luong - My Thuan Highway, My Thuan - Can Tho Highway,... According to the 2-year report of the World Economic

²¹ During 2006-2010, the number of patent and effective solutions, which have been internationally registered, designating Vietnam, was 1,927 (1,183 and 744 respectively), in which the number of diplomas granted was 397; the corresponding figures for the period 2011-2014 was 4404 (2,796 and 1,608 respectively), in which the number of diplomas granted was 822. Four years from 2011 to 2014 increased by 2.2 times compared to 2006-2010 period, in which the number of degrees granted increased more than 2 times.

²² The proportion of staff in scientific research and technological development (per capita) out of 2013 population was 12.5 persons/1 thousand population, which reached the target. As of 2013 there were about 2,000 enterprises eligible to be recognized as scientific and technological enterprises; the planned objective in 2015 is 3,000 businesses. As of 2014, the number of start-up centers planned to form the basis of high technology and high-tech enterprises all over the country was 30; target up to 2015 is to establish 30 centers.

²³ In 2011 there were 1,581 scientific publications, in 2012: 1961, in 2013: 2441, in 2014: 2,667.

Forum (WEF), in year 2014, rated capacity and quality of transport infrastructure Vietnam ranked 74th, up 16 places from 2012 and up 29 places from 2010.

Urban infrastructure has been improved, especially in big cities, the rate of urbanization reached 34.3%. Rural infrastructure investment has been concerned. Rural transport has been developing rapidly, especially in poor provinces. Infrastructure of industrial parks and economic zones has significantly grown, creating premises for attracting investment, especially foreign investment.

Energy infrastructure has basically met the requirements of development and ensured national energy security. In the 5 years from 2011 to 2015, has increased by 18.1 thousand MW in generation capacity; about 7.6 thousand km of 500 kV transmissions, 220 kV and 37.4 thousand MVA in capacity transformer stations. Many major projects have been completed and being developed such as: Son La Hydro Power, Lai Chau Hydro Power; Coastal Thermal Power, Vinh Tan Thermal Power; the power transmission to the island of Phu Quoc, Ly Son, Co, Van Don...

Irrigation infrastructure has been invested, upgraded and more effectively exploited. By the year 2015, has secured direct irrigation for 3.5 million hectares of arable land, created irrigation sources for more than 1 million hectare, drainage sources for 1.7 million hectares.

Commercial infrastructure with supermarkets, markets developed rapidly. Information and communication infrastructure developed rapidly²⁴, using new and innovative technologies, effectively serving the socio-economic development goals, ensuring national defense and security. Infrastructure for education and training, science and technology, health, culture, sports, tourism,... has been concerned to receive investment and has achieved many results, especially in building infrastructure for education, training, construction of hospitals at all levels from the central to local health grassroots.

4. Restructuring of the economy associated with the growth model innovation achieved initial results

Has implemented restructuring scheme all over the economy tied to innovation-led growth model, which combines the width and depth, focuses on depth, and improves the efficiency and competitiveness. The economic structure shifted positively, the proportion of industry and services in GDP increased from 79.9% in 2011 to 82.6% in 2015; the proportion of agriculture fell from 20.1% to 17.4%. The proportion of agricultural labor in the total labor force decreased to 44.3%. Focus on implementing the restructuring of public investment, the system of

²⁴ Successfully launched and put into use Vinasat-2 satellite.

credit institutions, state-owned enterprises and the restructuring of the agricultural sector in connection with building a new countryside. Implement the restructuring scheme in trade and construction.

a) Restructuring of investments with a focus on restructuring public investment

In the last 5 years, especially since the Direction No. 1792/CT-TTg dated October 15, 2011, the task of restructuring public investment has been strongly implemented in developing institutions and improving management in all phases of public investment.

Congress enacted the Law on Public Investment, effective from 01 January 01 2015. This is an important legal document processing system of the entire investment process, from the formulation, appraisal, approval of investment policy, approval of investment decision of programs and projects; provisions on medium-term investment plan, overcoming the current fragmented annual investment. To implement the Law on Public Investment, the Government has issued 05 Decrees guiding the implementation of the Law on Public Investment²⁵. In addition, Congress has enacted a number of other important laws, contributing to strengthen management, improving the efficiency of capital investment from the government such as the Law on Management, use of state capital investment in production and business of enterprises, Law on Investment (amended), the Law on Procurement (amended), Law on Construction (amended)...

With the improvement of institutions and the implementation of the solutions to restructure investment with a focus on public investment, has achieved many positive results:

- Capital investment, especially investment from the state budget and Government bonds were arranged to focus and use more efficiently. Investment capital was arranged to focus, prioritize projects of national importance, the national target programs, and the poverty reduction target; for mountainous areas, ethnic minority areas, border and island; minimize the number of new projects commenced. Number of projects completed in this stage increased rapidly; number of new projects dropped sharply compared to the previous period. The average capital level layout for one project in the annual plan increased.

- Outstanding debts arising from infrastructural construction have gradually been controlled, the amount of debt basically decreased compared to the previous period. The advance capital management plan has been controlled closely, just in special case, which is indeed necessary, and must determine the ability to repay the medium-

²⁵ (1) Decree on guiding the implementation of some articles of the Law on Public Investment; (2) the Decree on the annual and medium-term public investment plan; (3) Decree on investment in the form of public-private partnership (PPP); (4) Decree on monitoring and evaluation of investment; (5) Decree on projects of national importance.

term and annual approved plans.

- Strengthen the management, proactively review and focus on investment for projects, important, urgent projects and reciprocal capital for ODA projects, overcoming the status of spread, wasteful, ineffective investment.

- Improve mechanisms of decentralization of investment, strengthen the autonomy and activeness, accompany with the improvement of the responsibilities of different levels, sectors, localities and investors in approve process of investment projects, selection and allocation for each specific project in accordance with the objectives and orientations for development and capital allocation principles.

- Ensure the public and transparency of capital allocation, which has contributed significantly to redress the harassment and strengthen the prevention of corruption in the state apparatus.

- The encouragement of investment in form of public-private partnership (PPP) for important large projects with high efficiency and large spillovers to socio-economic development in local, inter-region which are considered to be important measures to attract additional resources from the business sector investment in infrastructure and public services. In the past year 2015, the implementation of Decree No. 15/2015/ND-CP, with the decentralization of the implementation of PPP projects, many project proposals of ministries, sectors and local governments have been reviewed and refined to be able to choose the projects with high feasibility to put into practice.

- Investment efficiency has been improved, ICOR index reached 6.91 in 2011-2015, an increase of 6.96 from 2006-2010 period; the total social investment out of GDP fell sharply (about 32.6% of GDP in 2015) but still maintain a reasonable growth rate.

- Improve mechanisms and policies to attract non-state investment. The proportion of public investment declined, non-state investment increased. Foreign direct investment which has been implemented reached 60.5 billion US dollars, an increase of about 7%/year. ODA and preferential loans disbursement reached 22.32 billion US dollars, a significant contribution to the development of infrastructure. Domestic private investment continued to increase, accounting for about 38.5% of total social investment.

b) Restructuring of finance and banking system with a focus on financial institutions.

Has positively, proactively restructured credit institutions; closely monitored and restructured the weak joint-stock commercial banks with risks to collapse through measures such as reorganization, merger and acquisition with price 0 Vietnam dong,...; has strengthened supervision and inspection, ensured system safety.

The credit institutions gradually adopt governance standards according to international practice, the performance has been improved, credit quality has been enhanced; outstanding loans to the economy in 2011-2015 increased by 13.5%/year, particularly in 2015 increased by 18%. Has implemented non-performing loan solutions; promoting the role of Vietnam Asset Management Company of credit institutions (VAMC). Non-performing loan (NPL) ratio decreased gradually, to about 2.55% by the end of 2015.

Finance, securities, insurance companies have been gradually restructured; the inspection and supervision have been strengthened; increasing public information and transparency; operational efficiency has been improved. The market size has been increasing, the stock market capitalization was about 33% of GDP, and bond market reached 23% of GDP by the end of 2015. Total insurance market revenue 2011-2015 has increased on average 17 %/year, by the end of 2015 was around 2% of GDP.

c) Restructuring of enterprises with a focus on state-owned economic groups and general state-owned corporations

Restructuring of state-owned enterprises has achieved positive results. State-owned enterprises basically implemented the assigned tasks. Focus more on the economic groups and big corporations in the fields of production, distribution, supply of goods and services. The management of state-owned enterprises was enhanced. The legal system of the state-owned enterprises has been complete. Clearly define the rights and responsibilities of owners in the state and public enterprises; transparent operation of state-owned enterprises, equitization and divestments of non-core investments under the market mechanism has been strengthened. Management capability, financial strength and business efficiency of state enterprises has been raised; state capital has been preserved and developed; property values increased; ratio of debt to equity was within the limits prescribed. Enterprises after equitization have effectively produced better business.

Implement the policy of corporate restructuring, policy mechanism of arrangement and equitization of state-owned enterprises in 2011-2015 continued to be finalized towards improving the quality of equitization, prevent loss of capital, state assets, thereby creating a legal environment, which is comprehensive and conducive to be implemented. During 2011-2015, has arranged, equitized 558 state-owned enterprises, of which, has equitized 478 enterprises.

The arrangement and equitization of state-owned enterprises gradually changed thinking, management practices, governance at the enterprise; enhance openness, transparency, autonomy and self-responsibility of businesses; strengthen the supervision of the state and society over the operation of the business, while improving the competitiveness of enterprises.

d) Restructuring of agriculture associated with building a new countryside

Agricultural restructuring associated with building a new countryside initially achieved positive results. Focus on reorganizing production, diversification of crops, livestock according to market demand and develop commodity production areas of large-scale, linking production, processing, preservation and marketing of products associated with the assure of food safety; scaling up production efficiency. Strengthen the application of science and technology.

Food production increased stably, rice output in year 2015 reached 45.2 million tons. Thrive exploitation, aquaculture, processing seafood with greater quality and efficiency. The protection and development of forests was emphasized. Exports of agricultural sector in 2015 reached 30.45 billion dollars, up 56% compared to year 2010; some export agricultural products reached a high ranking in the world, such as rice, coffee, rubber, pepper, cashew nuts, catfish, shrimp, processed wood products...

The new rural establishment program has received sympathy and support all over the country. Has reviewed and adjusted policies and criteria to be more appropriate to the characteristics of each region and attract more resources and the broad participation of the people. By the end of 2015, there were 1,526 new rural communes which met new standards, accounting for 17.1% of communes and 15 rural districts has met new standards.

e) Restructuring of industry, services and adjust regional development planning

Industrial structure has been shifted positively; the share of mining industry decreased. Focus on restructuring sectors and products towards higher national value; value added, quality and competitiveness of products. Actively expand the market in the country, the region, not rely too heavily on a market. Gradually involved in the production networks and global value chains.

Services sector's contribution to growth is increasing; the share of services in GDP increased from 42% in 2011 to 44.1% in 2015. Has focused on developing the services sector with high potential, advantages and high scientific technological content, such as ICT information, communications, logistics²⁶, aviation, finance, banking, tourism, e-commerce, ... Trade and services networks thrive on a national scale to better meet the requirements of socio-economic development. The tourism sector continues to be restructured towards improving service quality, focus on investment of infrastructure and development of diversified products, particularly in the key tourist areas.

²⁶ Commercial Law 2005 (Article 233) read: "Logistics services are commercial activities whereby traders organize one or more tasks including receiving, transporting, storing, warehousing, clearance customs and other paperwork, customer consulting, packaging, marking, delivery or other services related to the goods as agreed with the customer for remuneration".

Socio-economic development planning; regional, productive and sectorial development planning were reviewed and adjusted in accordance with market economy. Has adjusted and supplemented socio-economic development planning of 6 territories, 4 key economic regions. Has supported development in disadvantaged areas, especially the Northwest, Central Highlands, South West and West Central provinces. Has developed infrastructure and attracted investment in industrial zones, coastal economic zones, border economic zones.

Has focused to implement Ocean Strategy. Has developed and invested in marine economy, especially the oil and gas exploration, shipping, ports, building and repairing of ships, marine tourism, aquaculture; developed logistics service and promoted offshore fishing. Has tied economic development with protection of sea and islands sovereignty. Decree No. 67/2014/ND-CP has been enacted with the objective of developing the fisheries sector as an important economic sector, which has potential to be combined with protecting maritime sovereignty. After one year of implementation, the content of the decree has basically met the requirements of the production, the fishermen and have achieved some initial results. Along with increased investment in infrastructure construction and fisheries services, has supported funding for the building of new fishing facilities. So far the banks were lent to build 674 new ships and upgrade 90 vessels, of which, the number of iron new material ships was 343 units.

5. Cultural, social development, social security has been basically guaranteed; people's living continued to be improved

Cultural development, progress implementation, social justices have achieved positive results. Social welfare policy has been further supplemented, completed in the fields of labor, employment, social insurance, health insurance, devotees and social protection. Social security has been basically guaranteed; social welfare and people's living continued to be improved. The awareness of people about social security protection had progress. Has completed ahead of schedule several Millennium Development Goals.

In the context of the economy are becoming more difficult, has increased the state budget and mobilize resources for better implementation of social policies, with priority to remote areas, disaster areas and ethnic minorities.

Has expanded the beneficiaries, raised the level of support and implemented of synchronous policies to devotees, poverty reduction, social assistance, housing assistance, job creation, training, production support, credit support to poor students. Poverty rate dropped on average about 2%/year, from 14.2% at the end of 2010 to below 4.5% in 2015; particularly poor districts fell by 6%/year, from 58.3% to 28%. Basically, the life of people in the poor district has been improved; people's living has been enhanced, with better access to public services and resources support from the State.

Besides maintaining the efficiency of devotee-caring movements such as “Gratitude”, “When you drink water, remember the source”, many new schemes on policy has been developed and implemented such as: Scheme support devotees to the revolution in housing, Scheme confirm martyrs which lacks information... has contributed to better care material life and spirit of devotees to the revolution and their families. Subsidy benchmark of devotees in year 2015 increased 71.2% compared to that of 2010. In the 5-year benchmark from 2011-2015, gratitude fund has mobilized more than 1,433 billion; awarded on 63,500 new houses; repaired and upgraded over 44,600 houses for the policy object. By the end of 2015, 98.5% of policy households, devotees have equal or higher standard of living than the average living standards of residence households. 98% of communes and wards nationwide have been recognized to well implement policies on invalids, martyrs and devotees to the revolution.

The system of social assistance policies has been gradually improved. Currently there are over 2.6 million people who were entitled to receive social assistance; up nearly 1.8 times higher than the end of 2010; 13 provinces and cities, which were able to balance the budget, has actively raised the monthly allowance for social protection beneficiaries to be higher than benchmark of government. Base systems of social protection at the local level has also been invested and upgraded. Up to June 30, 2015, there were 402 social assistance facilities established, including 189 non-public units. These facilities have received and regularly nourished about 42 thousand people including: people with disabilities, mental health, abandoned children, lonely old people and other disadvantaged groups.

Labor market has been developed. In 5 years has created jobs for about 7.8 million people. In particular, job creation in the country reached 7.35 million people (97.3% of target); the number of employees working abroad was about 478 thousand people (106.2% of the target). The unemployment rate of in-age workers in year 2015 was 2.31% (particularly, urban areas was 3.29%, rural area was 1.83%). The proportion of unemployed in-age workers in year 2015 was 1.82% (particularly, urban areas was 0.82%, rural areas was 2.32%). Labor structure has shifted according to economy structure, towards increasing the proportion of workers employed in the industrial and construction sector (22.9%) and services sector (32.8%); the proportion of workers employed in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector accounted for 44.3% in 2015, down 5.2% compared to 2010.

Mechanisms and policies on wages continue to be improved. From 2011 to 2015, the State has adjusted the minimum wage each year, contributing to improve workers’ living. In October 2011, there was uniform implementation of the minimum wage between domestic enterprises and enterprises with foreign investment; in year 2015 adjusted the minimum wage to increase 2.3 times compared to 2011.

Policies on social security and health insurance has been developed and

issued to be more comprehensive and uniform. The rate of social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance has increased²⁷. In the period from 2011-2015, there were about 2.07 million people were entitled to receive unemployment benefits. The successful implementation of policy on social security and health insurance has contributed to ensure social security and stable lives of the employees. Housing area per capita increased from 17.5 m² in year 2010 to 22 m² in year 2015. Social housing investment has received interests and supports.

The protection and caring of people's health has received attention. Average life expectancy increased, reaching 73.3 years old in 2015. The targets has achieved or exceeded the planned ones: the percentage of children under 5 years of malnutrition (weight for age) reached 14.1%, exceed the plan by 15%; the number of beds out of 1 thousand people was 24 beds (compared to the plan: 23 beds); the sex ratio of newborn children was 113 boys out of 100 girls; the percentage of children under 1 year old who were fully immunized vaccines reached over 90%; 100% of the communes have commune health stations (CHS); 60% of communes which met the national criteria of public health; 80% of CHCs have doctors; 8 doctors out of 1 thousand people; 58.3 maternal deaths per 100 thousand live births.

Has well-implemented preventive medicine, in order to prevent major epidemics to occur. Quality of healthcare and treatment has been raised, has applied scientific achievements of high technology. Has actively deployed multiple solutions to reduce overcrowding in hospitals and has achieved initial results. Focus on investment in building system of district, provincial and end hospitals. Medical staff has developed in both quantity and quality. Has strengthened administrative reform, improved medical ethics and innovated financial mechanisms for the public health units, initially implemented the route to calculate correctly and fully medical service prices along with implementation support for policy and poor beneficiaries. The private health facilities, traditional medicine and the pharmaceutical industry were encouraged to develop. Strengthen quality management and medicine prices. Focus on hygiene management, food safety.

The health system has been growing; basically meet the needs of medical examination and treatment of people with better and better quality. Grassroots health network has been strengthened and improved; operation methods had many innovations. Forecasting capacity, disease surveillance has been raised; in the last 5 years has prevented and controlled dangerous communicable diseases, no big epidemic. Many new vaccines were included in expanded immunization programs, expanded

²⁷ By the end of 2015, over 12 million people participated in social insurance, accounting for 23.1% of the workforce (including mandatory social insurance of 12.1 million people, an increase of 2.5 million at the end of 2010); The number of people participating in voluntary social insurance was about 230 thousand people, up 155 thousand people compared to the end of 2010; the number of employees participating in unemployment insurance was about 10 million people; the number of people participating in health insurance was 75%.

immunization coverage was maintained; HIV prevalence in community was maintained below 0.3%; ... Public hospital system has been renovated and upgraded from the state budget, Government bonds. Has completed 610/766 hospital, has been building 05 central hospitals and modern end hospital par with advanced countries in the region, hospital system satellites were formed in many provinces and cities. Overcrowding in some hospitals, central and provincial levels have been gradually overcome. Reform of processes and procedures in health care and improvement of inspection and monitoring have contributed to gradually enhance the quality of healthcare at all levels.

Combine of traditional medicine with modern medicine in disease prevention, healthcare, scientific research has changed; combined health facilities network of military-civilian-medical has continued to be invested and developed. Pharmaceutical sector has achieved some positive results and developed towards international integration; domestic drug production was nearly 50%. Production of vaccines in the country has met the 10/11 vaccines used in the expanded vaccination program countries. Enhancement of drug price management and procurement for innovation in drug helped reduce medical costs, which facilitates the development of the pharmaceutical industry.

Health financing policy has many innovations; the growth rate of health spending was higher than the average spending of the state budget and approximately 7-8% of the total budget. Gradually implemented roadmap to calculate correctly and fully medical service prices to shift budgetary recurrent expenditures allocated to the hospital recently to support people to participate in health insurance; will have positive impact to encourage people to participate in health insurance. For the poor and social policy beneficiaries with health insurance cards when using health services will be paid 100% by medical health insurance, do not have to pay any additional costs that were previously not in the price structure. For the nearly poor with medical health insurance will be paid 95% of the cost (which was only 80% before 31/12/2014). Has implemented to pass autonomy, self-responsibility on the tasks, organizational apparatus, payroll and finance units. Some areas of socialization activities were promoted; non-public health developed rapidly in recent years, the country has 171 operating private hospitals with around 690 beds, accounting for 11% of all hospitals in the country, including more than 30,000 clinics public and private health service facilities. The system of medical training institutions has been improved, restructured and invested gradually to upgrade facilities and equipment. Implement training health staff on request, at the address for the disadvantaged provinces.

Fertility replacement and decline level continued to be maintained. The rate of population growth has declined steadily and by 2015, the population was about 91.7 million people, with a population growth rate of 1.07%. Population quality has been raised. National cultural values, historical conservation have been concerned to promote. Theoretical thinking about culture has developed; cultural awareness at all

levels, departments and all people were raised; cultural institutions were gradually built or improved; cultural life has been enriched, national cultural values has been continued, many cultural norms, ethics were newly formed. Many cultural heritage objects, the intangible were recognized as national and global cultural heritage. By the end of 2015, the country has honored 18 world cultural heritage (including 9 objects of cultural heritage, and 9 intangible cultural heritage); 4 memories documentary heritage in the world, contributing to improve the position of Vietnamese cultural heritage in the global level; 72 special national monuments has been rate; more than 3,200 national monuments. Has supported against degradation, renovations with 1,522 relics, exceeding the plan.

Products of culture, literature, arts have been increasingly enriched. The mass movement of building cultural life was promoted. Other cultural activities such as: cinema activities, performing arts activities; art works, photography and exhibitions; copyright works were also pushed towards completing the legal framework for creating open, fair art environment, to better meet the political requirements and cultural enjoyment needs of people.

The press, publishing agencies has better implemented communication tasks of the line and policies of the Party and the State, the political tasks of the country, creating social consensus. Until now, the country has 838 press agencies with 1,111 publications; 64 publishers and 1,500 printing units; 90 electronic newspapers and magazines; 119 book publishing companies; 215 synthetic website of press agencies; over 18 thousand journalists; 95% of the communes received newspaper on the day; 67 radio and television stations with 180 national and local TV channels; coverage area of radio and television reached over 90% of the territory.

Mass sports continued to be developed with various forms. High performance sport has developed; achievement of some sports reached the Asia and the world level. Technical facilities for sport has been gradually upgraded and constructed; many sports facilities at national, regional and local level has been invested, completed and put into use. Exchange and international cooperation in culture, sports have prospered and position of Vietnam's sports was improving, especially in Southeast Asia.

The implementation of communication education, raising awareness of governments at all levels, the community in the fight against social evils were focused, many localities paid attention to the formulation of clean, powerful without social evils communes, wards; by the end of 2015, has built and maintained 3,539 communes, wards and towns which met healthy standards, without prostitution, drugs. Drug detoxification and post-detoxification management were renovated towards strengthening management, consulting, supporting drug addicts to reintegrate into the community, with stable life, relapse prevention. During the period 2011-2015, has held, managed, treated addiction for over 217,000 times, managed post-detoxification for over 58,000 people (accounting for 26.7% of the people who were treated).

Ethnic policies were concerned; freedom of belief and religion was guaranteed. People campaign was focused; the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the members, mass organizations has been strengthened, promoted.

The implementation of caring and promoting the role of the elderly; protection and education of children; implementation in families, gender equality and for the advancement of women has achieved positive results. By the end of 2015, 85% of children with special circumstances have been assisted; 80% of communes, wards and townships met standards suitable for children; activities for children were implemented uniformly, frequently and widespread all over the country. Women received more respect and equality; status of women in society and family was increasingly lifted. Some notable achievements in gender equality are: Vietnam is 1 out of 5 developing countries in Asia with highest proportion of women in the Parliament²⁸; the literacy rate of women aged 15 to 40 in remote areas, ethnic minorities, particularly difficult area reached over 80%; the proportion of women involved in the execution and management, of enterprises reached more than 20%; the proportion of women who have jobs were approximately 48%.

Youth development strategy for 2011-2020 has been being actively implemented. The programs and projects which enabled young people to develop and promote the capacity to contribute to socio-economic development has achieved certain results: Pilot projects which selected 600 young knowledge assigned to be Vice Chairman of the commune in poor districts, construction project of Youth Village settled along the Ho Chi Minh Route, borders and particularly difficult communes during the period 2013-2020 were bringing positive results, creating jobs, ensuring incomes for cultural youth, ensuring national defense, border security, and protect safe corridors for Ho Chi Minh Trail.

6. Resource management, environment protection and response to climate change have been strengthened

Laws, mechanisms and policies system in resource management, environment protection and response to climate change have been improved. Inspection and examination of violation enforcement have been focused. The collection, processing and provision of data—for example about natural condition, natural resources (e.g. soil, water, geology and mineral resources), environment condition, pollution level, meteorology, hydrology and forecast—have been maintained regularly and improved gradually to serve the needs for efficient resource use and management. Many new technologies have been applied; research capacity of scientific staffs has also been enhanced.

The use and management of land, water and minerals have been stricter and more efficient. Basic investigation, potential assessment, reserve assessment and resource valuation have been improved; resource exploitation and resource use have

²⁸ Ranked 2/8 in the ASEAN countries with parliaments and ranked 43/143 in countries all over the world.

been more consistent to market mechanisms and have been supervised more closely. Exploitation and use of renewable energy sources as well as alternative, environment-friendly materials have also received considerable attentions.

The measures to protect the environment and prevent and handle serious polluters—particularly in industrial zones, economic zones, handicraft villages and motor vehicles—have been actively implemented. The collection and handling rate reached about 75% for hazardous waste and 80% for medical solid waste; the proportion of serious polluter's establishments being treated has is 90% in 2015²⁹; rate of operating industrial zones and export processing zones having central wastewater treatment system that meets environment standards reached 84% also in 2015. Nature conservation, biodiversity, forest protection and development are taken care of, as a result forest coverage rate raised to 40.7% in 2015. Also in 2015, clean water usage rate in urban and rural areas achieved 82% and 86% respectively. To date, there have been 10 provinces and cities issued Master plan for conserving local biodiversity.

Disaster prevention and mitigation have been focused and achieved some results. Capacity and quality of disaster warnings and forecasts have been improved. Regarding climate change adaptation and ozone layer protection, Vietnam has had over 250 projects recognized by the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) - ranked 4th in the world in number of CDM projects - with estimated total greenhouse gas emission reduction of about 135 million ton of CO². Moreover, Vietnam has awarded 9.57 million certificates for greenhouse gas emission reduction - ranked 10th in the world. Many projects combining climate change response and natural disaster prevention are deployed, with the cooperation and support of many partners.

7. Effectiveness and efficiency of State management have been improved; administrative reforms achieved positive results; combats against corruption and wastefulness are emphasized

Administrative reform has been promoted. Laws, mechanisms and policies system have been improved. Quality of strategies, master plans and implementation plans has been raised. Propagation, dissemination and education of laws, together with legal assistance for people have been focused. Effectiveness of law enforcement has been bettered.

Organizational apparatus has been strengthened; the responsibility of the heads as well as staffs and employees has been promoted. Vietnam has been concentrating on reforming administrative procedures, applying information technology, gradually reforming the operations of state administrative agencies, publicizing and simplifying administrative procedures and shortening compliance time to save costs and time for

²⁹ According to Decision No. 64/2003/QĐ-TTg of April 22, 2003 by the Prime Minister.

citizen and businesses. Besides, many policies to promote transparency and accountability have been implemented. Vietnam has been continuing to improve operating methods and better the effectiveness and efficiency of State management. Discipline in state administrative bodies is strengthened. Sanctions for violations are also enhanced.

Institutions for anti-corruption and anti-wastefulness are continued to improve. Concentrate on directing, supervising, inspecting, examining, handling and publicizing corruption cases. These cases are investigated, prosecuted and trialed in accordance with law. Besides, many anti-wastefulness and saving solutions have been implemented. Moreover, citizen reception and settlement of complaints and denunciations have been improved. Also, elevated complaints have been limited and a large number of backlog cases are handled.

8. National defense and security have been strengthened, national sovereignty has been protected

National defense has been increasingly consolidated and developed. Defense and security ability have been improved. Persistently and resolutely fight for national sovereignty and a peace and stable environment for economic development using appropriate methods. National defense and people's security are enhanced and linked more closely. Synergy and readiness of the People's Army, People's Police are raised. Scientific researches in defense also achieved some results to better meet the requirements for development of defense techniques. Incorporation between economic development and defense and security assurance has becoming more effective. Integration between defense and security and foreign relations has also produced some encouraging results in protecting independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, political security and social stability of the country; Vietnam has advocated for and taken advantage of the broad supports from international community for the legitimate interests of our country in the East Sea, as well as actively and effectively managed land border.

Political and social stability have been maintained; national and social security and order have been guaranteed; passiveness and surprises were prevented. Nontraditional security threads are timely responded. The prevention and control of crime and fire and the assurance of occupational safety and traffic safety³⁰ have also received considerable attentions and produced some positive results.

9. Foreign relation and international integration are actively developed and produced many positive results

Foreign relation and international integration have produced many achievements, producing an important contribution to promote favorable environment

³⁰ In terms of vehicles increased, the number of deaths due to traffic accidents dropped from 11.395 in 2011 to 8.671 people by 2015.

and facilitate international support in economic development and in national defense. Vietnam has been persistently fighting for the sovereignty and legitimate interests of the nation, as well as remained and developed borders of peace, friendship and mutual development with neighboring countries. We have also protected our citizens well; pursued an independent, self-reliant, multilateral and diverse foreign policy to protect national interests; used flexibly both cooperation and fights to harmoniously handle external relationships.

Relations with neighboring countries as well as big countries and partner countries have real positive changes, forming a solid framework for future cooperation. In the past 5 years, Vietnam has established new strategic partnerships with 7 countries³¹ and comprehensive partnerships with 3 countries³², increasing the total number to 15 strategic and 10 comprehensive partnerships. Moreover, it was the first time Vietnam has established partnerships with all five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Vietnam has enhanced strategic cooperation and dialogue with multiple partners; upgraded some bilateral relations to strategic and comprehensive partnerships; our partnerships become more in-depth, substantive and more effective. Bilateral relations with ASEAN nations continue to develop with multiple external relation activities at high level, focusing on increasing political relations as well as economic, trade, tourism and connectivity cooperations. We established strategic partnership with Malaysia and is preparing to establish strategic partnership with Phillipines. Besides, multilateral relations have also been improved effectively. Vietnam has actively and responsibly participated in international organizations and forums, especially in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations (UN). In 2015, Vietnam successfully organized the 132th General Assembly of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU 132), contributing to improve our position in the international arena. Next, Vietnam is going to host the APEC Summit in 2017. Regarding the East Sea, Vietnam and ASEAN have persistently advocate for full compliance of The Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the East Sea (DOC) and are looking towards building the Code of Conduct in the East Sea (COC). Vietnam has actively implemented the signed trade agreements as well as negotiated and participated in new-generation free trade agreements to expand and diversify its good and service markets, promote its economic development and improve its autonomy. Vietnam has actively speeded up negotiations of FTA that meets pre-set requirements, e.g. Vietnam signed FTA with South Korea, FTA with Europe-Asia Economic Union, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and has basically concluded the negotiations for the FTA with EU. Out country's position in international arena continue to improve. Besides, we have also been mobilizing our partners in recognizing

³¹ Germany (2011), Italy (2013), France (2013), Indonesia (2013), Thailand (2013), Singapore (2013, Malaysia (2015).

³² Ukraine (2011), United States of America (2013), Denmark (2013).

our economy as a market economy, which will intern help the handling of international commercial disputes more effectively.

Organization, apparatus and institutions for international integration continue to be strengthened. Based on the Resolution No. 22-NQ/TW on International integration dated April 10, 2013 of the Politburo, the Government has promulgated an action program³³ and established the National Steering Committee on International Integration which includes the Interdisciplinary Steering Committee on Political, Security and Defense, the Interdisciplinary Steering Committee on Economics and the Interdisciplinary Steering Committee on Culture and Society, Science and Technology and Education and Training. Also, on July 7, 2015, the Prime Minister issued the Directive No. 15/CT-TTg on Continuing to Implement Resolution No. 22-NQ/TW of the Politburo on International Integration.

II. LIMITATIONS AND WEAKNESSES

1. Macroeconomy was basically stable but not sustainable

Control of inflation and maintenance of major economic balances was not very sustainable. State financial security was not very robust and revenue loss was still present. Budget revenue could not meet demand for recurrent spending and payment of debt, therefore entire investment spending relied on Government borrowing. Spending structure was not appropriate, with share of investment spending continued to drop from 28% in the previous period to 23.4% in 2011-2015; several expenses were not managed closely, recurrent expenditure grew rapidly; budget deficit remained high and did not meet the target of 4.5% GDP. Despite remaining in prescribed limit, public debt still increased quickly, putting high pressure on debt repayment; still, loan usage in some projects was ineffective and wasteful. At the end of 2015, ratio of public debt in GDP was 62,2%, government debt in GDP was 50,3%, and foreign debt in GDP was 43,1%, compared to 50%, 39,3% and 37,9% respectively in 2011³⁴. Credit quality was not improved and there have been many obstacles in processing unperforming loans. Development of capital market, stock market and real estate market was unsustainable, containing multiple hidden risks. Export growth slowed down and faced many difficulties while import was increasing. This may lead to reappearance of trade deficit,

³³ Resolution No. 31/NQ-CP dated May 13, 2015 of the Government Issuing action program of the Government to implement the Resolution No. 22-NQ/TW dated April 10, 2013 of the Politburo of the Central Committee Communist Party of Vietnam about International Integration.

³⁴ According to Resolution No. 10/2011/QH13 on November 8, 2011 of the Parliament on Five-year economic development plan, by 2015, public debt must not exceed 65% GDP, government debt must not exceed 50% GDP and foreign debt must not exceed 50% GDP.

which may hinder with macroeconomic stabilization and interfere with operation of monetary policy. In another matter, smuggling and trade fraud were complicated.

2. Slow economic recovery, lower than targeted economic growth and low growth quality

Average five-year GDP growth rate is 5.9%/year, lower than the previous five-year period and the target (6.5-7%). Development gap between Vietnam and other countries in the region was still wide³⁵. Agriculture production was not effective; industry and services grew less than the previous period. Aggregate demand increased slowly while production and sales, especially in agriculture, met multiple difficulties. Number of firms in the economy slowly increased, number of large-scale firms was low and number of firms shut down and dissolved over the period was high. Effectiveness of many firms is low; many firms could not obtain credits from banks. We have been unable to mobilize funds from private sector for development. Wasteful and inefficient use of resources was also present.

Quality of growth in some aspects was low although slowly improved; productivity in many sector was also low; production technology was largely obsolete. Moreover, contribution of total factor productivity (TFP) in growth was limited and incremental capital output ratio (ICOR) was still high, demonstrating high inefficiency.³⁶ National competitiveness has not improved much, especially in economic institutions, infrastructure and technological innovation.

3. Failed to meet the objectives in implementing strategic breakthroughs and establishing foundations to basically become a modern industrial country by 2020

a) The institutions of the socialist-oriented market economy have many problems and have not made significant progress in promoting economic and social development.

Institutions of market economy were asynchronous and unclear and have not been able to make significant progress for mobilization, allocation and efficient use of resources in development investment in order to improve the competitiveness of the

³⁵ Vietnam's per capita personal income in 2014 was \$2,052, while that of Singapore was \$56,287 USD, Malaysia \$10,830, Thailand \$5,561, Indonesia \$3,515 (according to the World Bank).

³⁶ Average ICOR was 4.88 in 2001-2005 period, but increased to 6.96 in 2006-2010 period and 6.91 in 2011-2015 period. The rise of Vietnam's ICOR was due partly to the fact that Vietnam was going through a development period that needs substantial investment for infrastructure--including infrastructure in remote areas—and investment for poverty reduction. However, Vietnam's ICOR is still high compared to other countries during their similar development period.

country and the business environment. Many provisions in laws, mechanisms, policies and governance have not fully follow the laws of the market economy—especially in resource allocation and regulation of price of essential public goods where there was still lacks of fair competition. Operation of some markets remained problematic and inefficient. State management is yet to meet the development requirements of the market economy as well as requirements for international integration. There are also limitations in administrative reform and institutional capacity building to ensure that businesses and people freedom and fair competition in the market economy.

b) Human resources development, science and technology application were slow

Quality of education and training—especially higher education and vocational training—improved slowly. There was a shortage of high-quality labor. Program, content, teaching and learning method, testing, examination and other quality assessment methods have been improved confusingly and slowly. Education system lacks of continuity, rationality and uniformity. Educational route orientation and vocational oriented education have also been subjected to limitations. Moreover, education and training reform is confusing. Also, imbalance in industry structure and level in training have been slowly improved, training has not been closely linked to market demand. Furthermore, there has been inappropriateness in education policies and mechanisms, educational socialization has been slow and faced multiple obstacles, non-state resources have not been attracted for developing education and training. Infrastructure for education has been insufficient and obsolete in some places. The quality of teaching and learning in remote, ethnic minority areas has been low. Many teachers and educational managers did not meet requirements.

Science and technology has not really been a driving force to improve productivity and competitiveness to promote socio-economic development. There was a lack of a good enough solution to encourage businesses and private investment in research, innovation and application of science and technology. Also, investment in science and technology has not been effective. The socialization of public institutions in science and technology has been slow. At the moment, the level of science and technology could not meet development requirements. The effectiveness of the use of key national laboratories and high-tech zones were also limited. Development of science and technology market and technology transfer were slow. Moreover, reform of science and technology management mechanisms—especially in financing, autonomy, self-responsibility and use of talents—has been progressed slowly. Budget spending for science and technology has been dispersed and ineffective. Ability of scientists is limited, there is a lack of leading ones; number of patents and number of works published in renowned international journals were limited.

c) Infrastructure system has not met development requirements

There were still many limitations in socio-economic infrastructure system, for example, the system was asynchronous, of low connectivity and low quality. Infrastructure

planning, especially in large urban centers did not meet requirements of urbanization. Development of highway system and upgradation of some essential national route have been slow; railway system is narrow and obsolete; some seaports and airports were overloaded. Electricity sector ran inefficiently and power quality was unstable. Many irrigation systems were not synchronized and seriously degraded. Quality of infrastructure for IT has not met requirements for development. There have also been many difficulties in managing and maintaining network security. Besides, urban management also contains many weaknesses, for example, asynchronous, low-quality and overcrowded infrastructure system, especially in big cities. Water supply and drainage/sewerage is deficient; processing of inundation in big cities has been slow. Furthermore, solid waste disposal technology is obsolete. There has been no breakthrough in mechanisms and policies to attracting non-state investment in infrastructure.

We expect that we will not achieve many goals established to make our country basically become a modern industrial country by 2020, such as GDP per capita, share of manufacturing and share of agriculture in GDP, share of labor working in agriculture sector, urbanization rate, electricity production per capita, human development index (HDI), income inequality index (GINI), trained labor rate and clean water consumption rate³⁷.

4. Restructuring the economy together with reforming growth model was slow and asynchronous

Our growth model, which has been relied much on capital, natural resources and low-skilled labor, has not meet development requirements. Also, economic and labor structure have not met the requirements for industrialization and modernization. Many sectors have still relied heavily on imported inputs. Domestic businesses have not been linked to many global value chains. Share of raw and labor-intensive products in exports was still high; domestic value and value-added in exports have been low.

Technological innovation and development of supporting industries and high-tech industries have been progressed slowly; localization rate of FDI firms has also been low. Share of manufacturing and processing industries in GDP was just 18% in 2015, much lower than other countries in the region³⁸. There have not been many high-tech products as well as products that can compete in regional and international markets.

³⁷ By 2010, it is expected that we could not achieve 10/15 criteria of a industrial country: Nominal GDP per capita from \$3,200-\$3,500 (criteria: over \$5,000 in 2010 price); share of manufacturing in GDP: 15% (criteria: over 20%); share of agriculture in GDP: 15% (criteria: below 10%); share of labor working in agriculture sector: 40% (criteria: 20-30%), urbanization rate from 38-40% (criteria: above 50%); electricity production: 2,800 KWh per capita (criteria: over 3,000 KWh per capita); HDI: 0.67 (criteria: over 0.7); Gini from 0.38-0.4 (criteria: 0.32-0.38); trained labor rate (having degree or certificate): 25% (criteria: over 55%); proportion of population using clean water: below 92% (criteria: 100%).

³⁸ In 2014, share of manufacturing and processing industries in GDP of Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia is 24.5%; 29.5% and 25.5%.

Restructuring of agriculture together with building new countryside has been slow, failed to achieve established goals and produced mixing results; more specifically investment in agriculture and rural areas, application of science and technology advancements, mechanization and development of agricultural products processing industry and agricultural production services have not met the requirements. Furthermore, development of partnership in agriculture has been slow, collective economic activities was still perplexed. Agriculture production was still fragmented, unsustainable and inefficient; product quality, labor productivity and farmers' income were low. Share of labor working in agriculture was still high.

Many service sectors, especially those having high value-added and high science and technology content, have been slow to develop and have not met the demand. Distribution system was inadequate and could not assure the harmony of interests between the stages from production to consumption, with high intermediary costs and unsmooth and inefficient connections. Moreover, development of tourism has also been slow and incommensurate with our country's potential and advantages, with low service quality and low professionalism.

Some key economic areas and economic zones have not proven their leading role in economic growth. Development space was also fragmented by administrative boundaries. There has been lacks of links between localities in the same region as well as between different regions to collectively make use of their potentials and advantages for development.

Restructuring of public investment in some sectors and localities have not yet met the requirements; investment has been dispersed, inefficient with large wastefulness in some projects; payments of outstanding obligations in basic constructions has been slow. Resource allocation has not been really based on assessment of economic efficiency of the projects. Also, project oversighting has just been concentrating on procedure compliance rather than project efficiency. Moreover, mechanisms and policies have not been attractive enough to mobilize private and foreign investment in infrastructure; the establishment of legal basis for public-private partnership (PPP) was slow. Furthermore, attraction of foreign direct investment (FDI) did not meet expectations about technology, localization rate and environment protection.

Restructuring credit institutions was still in the beginning stage. Credit quality and banking services improved slowly. Credit structure has not been suitable for development requirements. Capacity in financial management, administration, inspection and internal monitoring of some credit institutions were weak, leading to high level of bad debts. Ownership and operation of many commercial banks lack transparency and in some sense are inconsistent with international practice. The increase of charter capital of some institutions did not meet the objectives. Non-performing loans have been partly processed but remains potentially risky to the safety and operational efficiency of some banks.

Restructuring state-owned enterprises (SOEs), equitization and divestment in some enterprises have not met planned progress. Capitalization rate was low. Also, the application of modern corporate governance models was slow; inspection and internal monitoring were inadequate. Moreover, the restructuring, acquisition, reform and development of state-owned agricultural and forestry farms were slow and did not meet the targets. Production and business efficiency of many SOEs remained limited, not corresponding to their assets and resources; wastefulness and loss were still high. Although the SOEs have advantages in accessing production factors, they have not yet demonstrated their roles as a key force of the state economy.

5. Weaknesses remain in cultural and social fields despite slow improvements

Cultural development, social progress, social justice and care for people's life were limited in some aspects. Socialization was slow as there were no strong enough mechanisms and policies to attract more investment in developing cultural and social fields.

There have been many weaknesses in job creation. Job market has not been very smooth as labor mobility was difficult and information about labor supply and demand was limited. There was still local supply-demand imbalance, for example sometimes there was excess of workers without jobs in some place while at the same time there were hardships to recruitment in some other places. Labor restructuring was slow, demonstrated by high share of agricultural labor. Also, number of people unemployed or having unstable jobs was high, especially in rural areas; many students could not find jobs after graduation; wage policy reform was slow; wages of a majority of workers in the public sector were low; the minimum wage could not guarantee minimum living expenses. Moreover, percentage of people working in informal sectors remained high at 56% in average, 47.1% in urban areas and 63.4% in rural areas. There has been lack of sanctions to protect legitimate rights of workers in these informal sectors. Also, there has been no suitable mechanisms and policies to recruit qualified candidates and remove unqualified employees from the public sector.

The life of a part of population, especially in extremely difficult and ethnic minority areas, remained difficult. The result of poverty reduction is not sustainable with high risk of relapsing into poverty; the rich-poor gap between regions and groups of population was high. Poverty and near-poverty rate in the remote areas, especially in ethnic minority areas, remained high (in some districts and communes the rate even reached 50%). Some policies on social security and poverty reduction were overlapping, inconsistent, inefficient and failed to encourage the poor to escape poverty. The coverage and service quality of social insurance and unemployment insurance were still low. Moreover, social insurance fund has not been financially sustainable.

The care and protection of people's health were limited in many aspects. Quality of healthcare, especially at the local level, did not meet the demand. Ethics of a portion of medical staff has been deteriorated. The remedy of overcrowding in hospitals, especially at the highest level, remained slow. There has not been adequate attention paid to primary healthcare. Preventive healthcare was still inadequate. Coverage of health insurance increased slowly. Furthermore, the implementation of market price roadmap for medical services and self-responsibility mechanisms in state-owned healthcare facilities have been slow. Attraction of non-state investment and socialization in healthcare faced multiple difficulties partly because of unattractive-enough policies. State management of private healthcare activities, medicines, food hygiene and safety were still weak. Pharmaceutical industry developed slowly. Moreover, Average life expectancy increased but quality of life did not improve much. Gender imbalance at birth has been increasing and population is aging.

Advancement of culture with strong national identity was unsatisfactory. There were many manifestations of moral and lifestyle degradation, causing concerns in the society. Social evils were complicated. There have been many limitations in management of culture, arts, festivals and historical sites. Socialization in culture was slow and ineffective. Many cultural and art products were of low-quality. Also, cultural life, especially in remote areas, remained limited. Professional sports developed slowly. Management of information and journalism, especially management of information on the Internet, was insufficient. There are also shortcomings in state management of religious and faiths.

6. There are limitations in response to climate change, resource management and environment protection

State management of resources, environment protection and response to climate change remained weak in many aspects; for example, inconsistent laws and policies or not-strict-enough handle of violations.

Basic surveys and planning of resource use did not meet the requirements. The assignment of authority for management, exploitation and use of land, minerals, forests and water resources was inefficient and inconsistent with the mechanisms of market economy; there were still illegal exploitation of natural resources and minerals.

The state of pollution was slowly improved, that in some places—especially handicraft villages and river basins—was even more severe; sanctions for environmental violations were not strict enough. Awareness of environment protection of a portion of people and businesses was not high. Many natural ecosystems, especially that in forests, wetlands and marine vegetation, reduced in both area and quality. The protection of forests was inadequate, deforestation and forest fires remained. Many species and precious genetic resources are at high risk of extinction. Remedial of environmental consequences caused by wars also faced many difficulties. Quality

of forecasts, capacity and resources of natural disaster prevention and response to climate change has not met the requirements. Inundation in some big cities were slow to be improved. Coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion have been increasingly complex. Also, use of renewable energy (e.g. biomass, wind power and solar power...) was limited.

7. There still are limitations in the effectiveness and efficiency of state administration and governance

Some aspects of administrative reform was unsatisfactory. Capacity of building and enforcing laws, mechanisms and policies was not high; some legal documents were slow to be issued and inconsistent with the reality; many policies were still overlapping and slow to be improved; there were still gaps between law and its practical implementation. Quality of building and managing strategies, master plans and development plans did not meet the requirements. Organizational structure of the state apparatus is cumbersome; functions and tasks of many units are still overlapping and are not specific enough, particularly in authority and personal responsibility, especially the leader's responsibility. There was unsatisfactory results in the downsizing of the government. Salaries and benefits account for a majority of total operating expenses. Organization and operation of local government were slow to reform and were incompatible with characteristics of urban areas and islands. Information and communication about policies, laws, governance, transparency and accountability of authorities were limited. Capacity, quality and discipline of a part of public employees did not meet the requirements. In many areas, administrative procedures are still troublesome, causing annoyance to people and businesses. There are also limitations in social supervision and feedback about law construction and enforcement.

The mechanism of economic and social decentralization is not really suitable in some aspects—for example in budget management, public investment, organization, staffing, resource management, urban management, public asset management and SOEs. There is lack of coordination between the ministries, branches and localities, leading to dispersed management, reducing the effectiveness and efficiency of Central management as well as limiting local dynamism and responsibility.

The fight against corruption has not achieved the goal of prevention and removal; corruption and wastefulness were still serious. Asset declaration was ineffective and superficial. The effectiveness of monitoring, inspection and examination activities was low. Awareness of savings has not been enhanced; waste of time and social resources was still high. The settlement of complaints and denunciations was ineffective; some cases are slow to be processed, causing significant public concerns.

8. The link between socio-economic development and maintenance of national defense and security is loose

Defense and security capacity has not met the requirements. There are still many challenges in protecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The link between socio-economic development and ensuring defense and security was not very strong. There have been no mechanisms or policies to develop dual-use industries. The management of some areas showed a lot of loopholes due to asynchronous policy; inspection and handling of violations have not been strict enough, for example in case of resources, forests, land, water and minerals management. The propaganda and dissemination of laws at the local levels - especially in the remote areas - have not been seriously taken. There have also been many serious and particularly serious criminal cases as well as many cases involving purposed propaganda and dissemination of inaccurate information by bad people.

Security, social order and safety in some areas were still complex. Ensuring of national secrets was still weak. The protection of information safety and network security was inadequate. Traffic safety and order were also complicated, for example there were still many serious traffic accidents.

9. Foreign relation and economic integration were sometimes not active and effective

There were still limitations in foreign relations. We have not been able to create many intertwined economic interests with our partners. Multilateral diplomacy has not taken use of the advantages. We have also been ineffective in exploiting the chances in international integration. Also, there was lack of preparation to seize the opportunities and to overcome challenges in integration. Prevention and settlement of disputes in international trade and investment were still inadequate. Information about international integration has not been widely available to businesses and people. There were also shortcomings in many public employees and entrepreneurs in adapting to international integration. The coherence between international economic integration and national security, culture, society and public diplomacy was also limited. The monitor and supervision of the implementation of the international commitments and agreements have been weak and lacked close coordination.

III. OVERALL OVERVIEW, UNDERLYING CAUSES AND LESSONS LEARNED IN IMPLEMENTING THE FIVE- YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC PLAN OF 2011-2015

1. The results of the implementation of the main targets in the five-year socio-economic plan of 2011-2015

Based on the socio-economic conditions over five years from 2011-2015, the results of the implementation of the main targets are set out below:

No.	Description	Unit	Actual 2006-2010	Target 2011-2015	Actual 2011-2015	Result compared to 5-year target
Economic indicators						
1	Average annual GDP growth rate	%	7,0	6,5-7	5,91	Not achieved
2	Average proportion of social investment in GDP	%	42,7	33,5-35	31,7	Not achieved
3	Ratio of trade surplus over total import-export volume till the final year	%	17,4	<10	2,0	Exceeded
4	Budget deficit rate in the final year	%	5,5	<4,5	6,1	Not achieved
5	Energy consumption over 5-year-average GDP compared to the last year of the previous 5-year plan	%	Increase 12	Decrease 2,5-3	Decrease 6,55	Exceeded
6	Share of high-tech products in total industrial production value	%	.....³⁹	30	18,37 ⁴⁰	Not achieved

³⁹ Indicates that this indicator is not measured in the 2006-2010 period

⁴⁰ Share of high-tech products in total industrial production value increases by time: 12,74% in 2011, 17,22% in 2012 and 18,37% in 2013

No.	Description	Unit	Actual 2006-2010	Target 2011-2015	Actual 2011-2015	Result compared to 5-year target
7	Averaged rate of technology innovation in five years	%	.....	13	10,68	Not achieved
8	Increase in social labor productivity till the final year compared to that of the last year of the previous 5-year plan	%	18,6	29-32	23,6	Not achieved
9	Averaged rate of taxes and fees collection in GDP over five years	%	25,4	<22-23	21	Achieved
10	Public debt in GDP in the final year	%	57,1	<65	62,2	Achieved
11	Government debt outstanding in GDP in the final year	%	40,9	<50	50,3	Not achieved
12	Nation's debt outstanding in GDP in the final year	%	42,2	<50	43,1	Achieved
13	CPI in the final year	%	9,19	5-7	0,6	Achieved
Social indicators						
14	Jobs created during five years 2011-2015	Million	8,07	8	7,8	Not achieved
15	Unemployment rate in urban area in the final year	%	4,29	<4	3,29	Achieved
16	% of trained labor in total workforce in the final year	%	40	55	51,6	Not achieved
17	Ratio of real personal income in the final year compared to that of the final year of the previous 5-year plan	Time	1,38	2-2,5	2,02	Achieved

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PLAN 2011-2015

No.	Description	Unit	Actual 2006-2010	Target 2011-2015	Actual 2011-2015	Result compared to 5-year target
18	Average reduction in house poverty rate	%	>2,5	2	2	Achieved
19	Average reduction in house poverty rate in poor districts and extremely difficult communes	%	.....	4	6	Exceeded
20	House area per capita in the final year	Floor m ² / person	17,2	22	22	Achieved
21	Floor area per capita in urban area in the final year	Floor m ² / person	20	26	26	Achieved
22	Population growth rate in the final year	%	1,05	About 1	1,07	Achieved
23	Number of doctors per 1 million people in the final year	Doctor	7,1	8	8	Achieved
24	Number of beds (excluding in commune health stations) per 1 million people in the final year	Bed	20,5	23	24	Exceeded
Environment indicators						
25	Forest coverage rate in the final year	%	39,5	42-43	40,73	Not achieved
26	% of establishments causing serious pollution in the final year that are handled	%	77,0	85	90	Exceeded

As can be seen, among 26 economic, social and environment indicators passed by Congress, there are 16 indicators met and exceeded the target⁴¹ -including real personal income, poverty rate reduction, job creation and some other social indicators. There are 10 indicators did not meet the target⁴².

2. Overall review

In general, over the pass five years, despite many challenges, thanks to the Party's leadership, the State's management and great efforts of entire political system, the People and Military, our country's socio-economics has obtained many achievements and important successes in every area. Inflation was controlled, macro-economy was stabilized and economic growth was maintained at an appropriate rate. Implementation of strategic breakthroughs and restructuring the economy also achieved initial encouraging results. The socialist-oriented market economy continued to improve. There were some developments in human resources and science and technology. Also, investment in infrastructure produced some important achievements. Quality of growth in some sense was improved. Potential, size and competitiveness of the economy were better. Moreover, there were also positive results in culture development, social progress and social justice. Social security has basically been guaranteed. Social welfare and people's living standards continue to be improved. There has also been some progress in administrative reform. Defense and security have been enhanced. Foreign relations and international integration have been actively promoted and are producing positive results. National unity has been strengthened. Moreover, we have been persistently and resolutely fighting

⁴¹ (1) Trade surplus in total import-export volume in 2015 is 2%, exceeding the target of below 10%; (2) Reduction in energy consumption over 5-year average GDP compared to the final year of the previous 5-year plan is 6.55%, exceed the target of 2.5-3%; (3) Total tax and fee over 5-year average GDP is 20-21%, achieved the target of below 22-23%; (4) Public debt/GDP in 2015 is 62.2%, achieved the target of below 65%; (5) Foreign debt outstanding/GDP in 2015 is 43.1%, achieved the target of below 50%; (6) CPI in 2015 is 0.6%, achieved the target of 5-7%; (7) Urban unemployment rate in 2015 is 3.29%, achieved the target of below 4%; (8) Real personal income in 2015 is 2.85-2.9 times compared to that of 2010, exceeded the target of 2-2.5 times; (9) Average poverty reduction rate is 2%/year, achieved the target; (10) Average poverty reduction rate in poor districts and special difficult communes is 6%/year, exceeded the target of 4%/year; (11) Average housing area per capita in 2015 is 22 floor m²/capita, achieved the target; (12) Average floor area in urban area in 2015 is 26 floor m²/capita, achieved the target; (13) Population growth rate in 2015 is 1.07%, achieved the target; (14) Number of doctors/10,000 people in 2015 is 8 doctors/10,000 people, achieved the target; (15) Number of beds (excluding community health centers)/10,000 people in 2015 is 24 beds/10,000 people, exceeded the target of 23 beds/10,000 people; (16) The proportion of establishments causing serious pollution handled in 2015 is 90%, exceeded the target of 85%.

⁴² (1) 5-year average GDP growth rate is 5.91% (target: 6.5-7%); (2) Share of social investment in GDP, 5-year average, is 31.7% (target: 33.5-35%); (3) Budget deficit in 2015 is 6.1% GDP (target: below 4.5% GDP); (4) Share of high-tech products in total industrial production value is 18.37% (target: 30%); (5) Technological innovation rate, 5-year average, is 10.68% (target: 13%); (6) Labor productivity rate in 2015 compared to 2010 is 23.6% (target 29-32%); (7) Outstanding government debt/GDP in 2015 is 50.3% (target: below 50%); (8) Job creation in 5 years is 7.8 millions (target: 8 millions); (9) Trained labor rate in 2015 is 51.6% (target: 55%); (10) Forest coverage in 2015 is 40.73% (target: 42-43%).

for independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. Political and social environment have been stable. Our country's position in the international arena has been raised. These progresses create a favorable condition for better social and economic development in the future.

However, the socio-economic development has not been commensurate with our country's potentials and advantages and there has been many challenges and limitations in our development. Some social and economic indicators did not achieved the target. The establishment of the foundation to make our country basically a modern industrial country failed to meet the requirements. Macroeconomic was stable but unsustainable. Economic recovery has been slow. Productivity and quality of growth were slow in some aspects. The competitiveness of the economy has not been improved much. Also, there has also been limitations in business environment. The implementation of three strategic breakthroughs and economic restructuring together with renewing growth model was slow. The institutions of the socialist-oriented market economy had many problems and failed to create a strong motivation for socio-economic development. Quality of human resources was low. Social and economic infrastructure system was yet to meet the demand. The economic development gap with other countries in the region has been slow to improve. There were still limitations in many aspects of culture, society and environment protection. The gap between the rich and the poor was wide. There have been many challenges in protection of national sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as security, social order and social safety. Also, we have yet to make use of the opportunities in international integration. Effectiveness and efficiency of the leadership have been limited. Corruption and wasteful activities have not been pushed back.

3. The major causes of the limitations and weaknesses

Some objective reasons for the above limitations and weaknesses include the financial crisis and global economic recession, natural disasters, epidemics, new complications in regional and international situations and the intense condition in the East Sea.

However, the most direct and decisive causes are subjective, mainly:

- Awareness about the socialist-oriented market economy—especially about the role of the State, state economy, SOEs, cooperative economy, private economy, land use rights market, price management, resource allocation, mechanisms for supply of public goods and education and healthcare service price—has been unclear, inconsistent and unable to catch up with the new requirements for economic development and international integration. Therefore, the construction and improvement of institutions, laws, strategies, master plans, mechanisms and policies and the implementation of those are still confusing and inconsistent with the market economy, this in turn reduces

the effectiveness of the system and fails to create strong motivations to attract resources for development.

- Legal system is incomplete. There have been untimeliness and synchronization in policy guidelines. The implementation of directives and resolutions of the Party and the State has been limited in many aspects; many legal documents were slow to be implemented. The institutionalization into laws, mechanisms and policies in many cases is still slow, of low quality and feasibility. The inspection, supervision and management of policy implementation and evaluation of practical results also contain many weaknesses. The employees who are unqualified, irresponsible and ineffective in enforcement and implementation of the Party's resolution and the State's laws have not been replaced promptly.

- Methods of socio-economic leadership were not really relevant, with low effectiveness and efficiency, yet to meet the demand in the context of market economy and international integration. Ability to analyze and forecast was inadequate. Also, the quality and capacity of public employees and Party members as well as the training and employment of officials had many drawbacks. There were also limitations in upholding the rule of law and following discipline.

- Lack of specificity and determination in implementation measures, failed to catch up with practical requirements. Market management, price control and monitor of supply-demand of some essential goods were untimely, asynchronous and inefficient.

- Socialization policies were obsolete, lacked of clear and transparent mechanisms and failed to encourage investments for social development.

4. The main lessons learned

Based on the actual development and performance of the last five-year plan, some major lessons from the experience and be drawn as follow:

First, it is important to have breakthroughs in innovating consistent and synchronous thinking in development with high political determination, put the interests of the country and the people as the highest goal, concentrate in completing the socialist-oriented market economy, and create strong motivations to mobilize, allocate and use effectively every available resources for socio-economic development.

Second, it is also important to focus on the quality, efficiency and sustainability of development. Economic growth should go together with improvements in productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy. Development of science and technology is the key for rapid and sustainable development. We should continue to maintain reasonable growth and ensure macroeconomic stability and at the same time

harmoniously address the relationship between speed and quality of growth. Specifically, we should concentrate more in in-depth development; link economic growth with comprehensive culture and human development, democracy and social justice; and respect, protect and improve the environment for sustainable development.

Third, regularly take care of social security, improve people's lives, and develop agricultural, rural, remote and ethnic minority areas, especially those under difficult socio-economic conditions.

Fourth, establish healthy and transparent business and investment environment; mobilize and use effectively all resources, maximize the potential of all people, all economic sectors - especially private sector - regarding them as an important force for economic and social development as well as job creation.

Fifth, improve the quality of the leadership, following the country's reality to assess the situation properly and produce appropriate and timely guidelines, policies, goals and tasks and focus in implementing them drastically, creatively, concentrated and with long-term vision. Strengthen forecasts for plan implementation.

Sixth, enhance the independence and autonomy of the economy to create a premise for extensive international integration. Maintain macroeconomic balances, improve competitiveness and expand and better the effectiveness of international integration. Focus on developing some key sectors and products that are highly productive and competitive. Proactively integrate in international arena, take advantage of external forces to develop internal force, accelerate economic development and raise the position of our country's economy in the region and the world.

Seventh, improve the timely dissemination and propagation of accurate information according to the orientation of the Party and the State. All levels and sectors are responsible for actively providing information to the radio, TV, news and press agencies in a timely and accurate manner. Doing this will contribute to improve the transparency of the apparatus's operations; promoting social consensus and enabling all citizens to participate in building and monitoring the implementation of development plans and policies of the Party and the State.

PART II

**THE FIVE-YEAR
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2016-2020**

I. INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC CONTEXT

1. International and regional contexts affecting domestic socio-economic development

Rapid development of science and technology, together with globalization and extensive international integration have been strongly impacting countries' socio-economic development process. Market economy, social progress, social equity, democracy, the rule of law, cooperation and fight for national interests, peace and development and cooperation to solve global challenges are the common trends in the world.

International context, which will develop rapidly and complicatedly, will have strong impacts in our country's economy and society. Peace and cooperation will still be common trends, but extreme nationalism, ethnic and religion conflict, scramble for resources and territory and terrorist activities will continue to increase.

International economy has been recovered slowly and unpredictable due to oil price plunge, abnormal movements of international financial markets and the influence of unrests in some areas. Economic competition between countries has become increasingly fierce, with liberalism and protectionism mixing complicatedly together.

The recent world financial crisis and economic recession as well as the recent European debt crisis and the responses of foreign countries will continue to influence the regional and international economic development.

Asia-Pacific area, which includes Southeast Asia, with increasingly important strategic geographical, economical and political location, has become a community and continued to be the center of dynamic development. The big countries are continuing to strengthen their military power while strategic competition in the region is becoming increasingly fierce. Territorial disputes in the region, especially maritime disputes, are becoming more complicated, intensive and unpredictable. Other global concerns such as disease, climate change, natural disasters and network security risks are also complex, requiring the nations to adopt appropriate policies to respond and coordinate with each other.

The countries have adjusted their development strategies towards enhancing their links, using both cooperation and competition—especially in trade, investment, human resources and science and technology. Our country's international integration, especially economic integration, is becoming deeper, demonstrated by the signing of the new-generation free trade agreements, which

opens up many opportunities for development, but will also produce difficulties and challenges for developing country whose competitiveness is still weak like Vietnam¹.

2. Domestic context

After 30 years of reforms, our country's position and power have been strengthened. We have learned much experience in leading, managing and administrating our socio-economic development.

The restructuring of the economy has resulted in new changes to our country's development. Domestic economy has been slowly recovering and regaining growth momentum, macro-economic balances are becoming more stable, inflation has been under control. The institutional elements of socialist-oriented market economy continue to be improved and proved effective in promoting the development of all aspects of the socio-economic life. Major infrastructure and transportation projects, which will be completed in coming period, will positively contribute to our country's economy. Legal system has been gradually improved to meet requirements of economic development and international integration. Also, there have been many important improvements in law enforcement and economic operation, making them more and more efficient. Business and investment environment have become more favorable. Political and social stability have been strong foundations for economic development.

Vietnam's international integration process will continue be implemented strongly and comprehensively. Our country will fully implement its commitments to free trade agreements between ASEAN and China as well as other partners, ASEAN economic community, World trade organization (WTO), TPP and other new-generation FTAs.

However, we will still face difficulties and challenges stemming from the intrinsic weakness of the economy, for example unsustainable economic development, low growth quality, low competitiveness, unstable macroeconomic balances and inability of the infrastructure system in meeting development requirements. Natural disasters and epidemics have become more complex and

¹ List of FTAs that Vietnam participates in: FTA Vietnam – Chile (CVFTA); Vietnam-Japan Economic Partnership Agreements(VJEPA); 6 FTAs with ASEAN: ASEAN free trade agreements (AFTA); FTA ASEAN - China(ACFTA); FTA ASEAN - Korea(AKFTA); FTA ASEAN - Japan(AJFTA); FTA ASEAN - India(AIFTA); FTA ASEAN – Australia– New Zealand (AANZFTA); FTA Vietnam – Europe-Asian Economic Union (including Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan); FTA Vietnam - Korea(VKFTA). Signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP); FTA Vietnam - EU (EVFTA); List of negotiating FTAs: FTA Vietnam – European Free Trade Association (including Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) (VN-EFTA); Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

unpredictable, for instance widespread droughts and erosion and the salinity intrusion in Mekong Delta provinces - which are becoming more complicated and faster than predicted - are seriously affecting agricultural production and people's life. Investment demand for development is huge -especially for infrastructure, social security, national defense, prevention of natural disasters, response to climate change and the implementation of UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development² - resources, however, are limited. The aging of our population and the rise of middle income class are also introducing new challenges. There are high needs in ensuring political security, social order and safety, protection of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the East Sea, the situation will become more stressful, intense and complicated. The hostile forces will continue to sabotage, causing potential socio-political instability. The market economy institution and quality of human resources and infrastructure are still bottlenecks that hinder our country's economic development. Bureaucracy, corruption and wastefulness - which have been reducing the effectiveness and efficiency of the public system - has not been reduced effectively.

As can be seen from domestic and international context discussed above, in the next period our country's economy will still face many challenges along with the advantages and opportunities. Growth model reform and economic restructuring will be the driving factors of economic development in medium term. This requires us to continue reform thoroughly, act drastically, proactively and creatively, take advantage of opportunities, overcome difficulties and challenges, mobilize and use all resources effectively and strive to obtain new progress in order to develop rapidly and sustainably to shorten the development gap with other countries.

² Including 17 goals: (1) End poverty in all forms everywhere; (2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; (3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; (4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; (5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; (6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; (7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; (8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; (9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; (10) Reduce inequality within and among countries; (11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; (12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; (13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; (14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; (15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; (16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; (17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Above 17 goals are specified by 169 targets.

II. DEVELOPMENT VIEWPOINT

On the basis of the development viewpoints set out in the 2011-2020 Socio-economic Development Strategy, over 5 years from 2011 to 2015 and practical requirements of the context of the new situation, socio-economic development perspective for period 2016 - 2020 is identified as:

1. Continuing innovation and creativity in leadership, management of socio-economic development. Focus on perfecting the institutions for a socialist-oriented market economy. Building a modern market economy, international integration, with many forms of ownership, many economic sectors, fully operational, synchronous, effective according to the rules of market economy, fair, transparent competition. Simultaneously, the State uses institutions, resources, regulatory instruments, distribution and redistribution policy to develop culture, exercise democracy, progress and social equality; ensure social security, gradually improving social welfare, care and improve all aspects of life of the population, narrowing the wealth gap.

2. Ensuring rapid, sustainable development on the basis of macro-economic stability, and constantly improving productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness. Harmonious development between width and depth, with focus on depth; develop knowledge economy, green economy. Economic development must be closely linked to the development of culture, society, environmental protection, active response to climate change. Ensure national defense, security and maintain peace, stability in order to develop the country.

3. Perfecting the rule of socialist law-governed State. Improve effectiveness, efficiency of management and development orientation of the State. Focus on building institutional mechanisms, policies and environment, conditions to be more transparent, safe and convenient for the people, enterprises free to innovate, invest, conduct business and competition fairly in the market economy. Vigorously promote the democratic rights of the people in perfecting and enforcing mechanisms and policies of socio-economic development. Ensure human rights and citizenship. Build a public administration that is modern, professional, dynamic, responsible, with serving the People and national interest as the highest goal.

4. Utilize best domestic resources, and proactive international integration, mobilization and effective use of external resources to develop quickly and sustainably. Create all favorable conditions to thrive Vietnamese enterprises, especially private enterprises, to serve as motivation for improving competitiveness and autonomy of the economy.

III. GOALS, TARGETS AND BREAKTHROUGH

1. Overall goals

Ensuring macroeconomic stability, striving for higher economic growth than past 5 years³. Accelerating the implementation of strategic breakthroughs, restructuring the economy along with growth model innovation, improve productivity, efficiency and competitiveness. Develop culture, exercise democracy, progress, social justice, social security, ensure social welfare and improve people's lives. Actively respond to climate change, effectively manage resources and protect the environment. Strengthening national defense and security; resolutely, tenaciously fight to firmly safeguard the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity and ensure national political security, social order and social safety. Improving the efficiency of foreign affairs and international integration initiative. Maintaining peace, stability, environment, favorable conditions for the construction and defense of the country. Improving the status of our country in the international arena. Striving to basically grow our country into a modernized industrial country.

2. Main targets

a) Economics

Economic growth rate reaches 5 year average of 6.5 - 7%/year. By 2020, per capita GDP is approximately US\$ 3,200 - 3,500; proportion of industry, construction and services in GDP is approximately 85%; total societal investment capital over 5 years averages approximately 32 - 34% in GDP; State budget deficit below 4% of GDP in 2020³; total factor productivity (TFP) contributes around 30 - 35% to growth; social labor productivity increases an average approximately 5%/year; energy consumption in GDP decreases 1 - 1.5%/year; urbanization rate reaches 38 - 40% by 2020.

b) Social

By 2020, the proportion of agricultural labor in the total labor force is approximately 40%; the proportion of trained workers reaches around 65-70%, of which having diplomas and certificates reaches 25%; the unemployment rate in urban areas is less than 4%; 9-10 doctors and 26.5 beds per ten thousand people; coverage of health insurance over 80% of the population; the poverty rate decreases on average by 1 - 1.5%/year.

³ Calculated according to the Law on State Budget of 2015.

c) Environment

By 2020, 95% of the urban population, 90% of rural population have access to clean, sanitary water and 85% of hazardous wastes, 95-100% of medical waste is treated; forest coverage rate reaches 42%.

3. Implementing major breakthroughs

In the 2016 - 2020 5-year plan, continue to implement the tasks to undertake 3 major breakthroughs that have been identified in the 2011-2020 10-year socio-economic development strategy as follows:

a) Focus on perfecting the socialist-oriented market economy, focus on perfecting the synchronized, modern market economy, on the basis of full compliance with the laws of the market economy and deep international economic integration. Focus on researching, developing laws and ordinances projects directly deployed to implement the Constitution of 2013, by 2020 strive so that, our country basically has an unified legal system, synchronized, transparent, effective and efficient, effectively serving the cause of building and defending the country in the new era. Continue to innovate in law making and enforcement to ensure fair competition between enterprises in all economic sectors. Renovate the planning, operating plan and economic development according to the market mechanism. Also, utilize State resources, regulatory tools, distribution and redistribution policy to realize progressive social justice, social security, poverty reduction, gradually improving social welfare and material life, the spirit of the people. Create synchronously and operate smoothly all forms of markets (goods, finance, securities, real estate, labor, science, technology).

b) Develop quickly human resources, especially high-quality human resources, focusing on fundamental and comprehensive innovation of national education, closely linked the development of human resources with development and application of science and technology. Focus on training high-quality human resources; trained team of leading experts in the field, especially in the field of new, modern industries, with special emphasis on improving the quality of teaching staff, scientific researchers; attracting and training talented people in the field of foreign affairs, the state management sector and businesses, as well as leading sectors. Human resource development should go hand in hand with a comprehensive reform of education systems. Educational development is a top national policy. Strongly innovate on contents, programs, methods of teaching and learning at all levels and grades. Implement well equality of educational opportunities and social policies in education.

The development of human resources and applying science and technology should be placed in the long-term development strategy of the knowledge economy in Vietnam. In renovating the education system, there needs be focus on improving the quality of teachers, the application of new teaching and learning models such as online, mobile, expanding information sharing the network, and enhance the effectiveness of the universities and colleges by encouraging private investment in education. Innovate and improve the quality of vocational training; associate vocational training with the labor needs of the business and production sectors. Focus on training for agricultural production and rural economic development.

Focus on developing the four pillars of the knowledge economy: educated and skilled labor force, efficient innovation system, modern information technology and communications infrastructure, updated institutional and economic system.

c) Promote the implementation of strategies on building synchronized infrastructure systems, with some modern works, focusing investment resources on building major transportation systems and urban infrastructures, prioritizing projects that have widespread effects, form a suitable transport system between transport modes; ensure the connection of transport modes, large economic centers; improve the quality of infrastructure sector planning; construction of highways, urban transport, especially large-volumed transportation; building several modern seaports, airports. Review overall national electrical schematics; invest in development of electricity infrastructure. Develop infrastructure systems of major urban centers; treatment of wastewater, solid waste, emissions,... Develop information and national media systems; develop irrigation systems, river dykes, sea dykes; works to cope with climate change and prevention of natural disasters, storms and floods. Invest in development of infrastructure of education and training, health, culture,... and other social benefits.

IV. MAJOR BALANCES FORECAST

1. Relationship between accumulation and consumption

With economic growth of about 6.5 - 7% in the period of 2016 - 2020, GDP in real terms of 5 years from 2016 to 2020 is at around 30,621 - 31,487 trillion VND. Estimated total consumption fund is at around 22,530 - 23,095 trillion VND, about 73.3 - 73.6% of GDP. Total accumulated fund is at about 8,996 - 9,385 trillion VND, about 29.4 - 29.8% of GDP. The ratio of domestic savings to GDP by 2020 is about 25.4 - 25.7%.

2. Capital expenditure balance

To ensure economic growth rate of 6.5 - 7% and make a breakthrough in the construction of a synchronized and modern infrastructure system, with a focus on the transportation system, large urban infrastructure, requires mobilization of funds from many sources.

Total investment of the whole society in the 5-year plan from 2016 to 2020 at current prices is estimated at VND 9,744 - 10,676 trillion, equaling approximately 32 - 34% of GDP.

In total social invested capital, State budget investment (Government bonds included) is estimated to be 2,106 trillion VND⁴, which accounts for 19.7 - 21.6%; State development credit is estimated to be 375 - 395 trillion VND, accounts for 3.7 - 3.8%; State-owned enterprises' investment capitals are estimated to be 1,180 - 1,341 trillion VND, accounts for 12.1 - 12.6%; citizen and private enterprises' investment capitals are estimated to be 4,388 - 5,065 trillion VND, accounts for 45 - 47.4%; foreign direct investments (FDI) are estimated to be 1,583 - 1,639 trillion VND (not including domestic contributions), accounts for 15.4 - 16.2%; other capitals are estimated to be 112 - 129.8 trillion VND, accounts for 1.1 - 1.2%.

Official development assistance (ODA) and preferential loans in the 5 years from 2016 to 2020 expected to sign and disburse are approximately USD 20-25 billion.

⁴ From the 2017 plan, complying with the provisions of the Law on State Budget of 2015, national reserves expenditure is split into a separate expenditure outside of capital and recurrent expenditure; capital investment from government bonds, local budget deficit, revenues from the sale of stakes owned by the State at some enterprises are incorporated into the state budget balance.

3. State budget balance

Estimated average percentage of State budget mobilization in GDP in the 2016 - 2020 period is 21.8% of GDP, in which revenues from taxes and fees are 20.2% of GDP. State budget revenues in this period shall be 1.6 times larger than that of the 2011-2015 period, in which domestic revenues (revenue from land usage excluded) shall be at least 2 times larger; at the same time, increase the percentage of domestic revenues in total State budget revenue to more than 80% by 2020. The direction of revenue restructuring shall be increasing domestic revenues alongside with improving the economy's quality and growth efficiency; and decreasing the percentage of revenues from crude oil and foreign trading.

The total State budget expenditure in the 2016 - 2020 period is estimated to account for 25.7% of GDP. Total State budget expenditure in the 2016 - 2020 period shall be 1.5 times larger than that of the 2011-2015 period. Continue to restructure State budget expenditures for the objectives of maintaining the growth recovery momentum, ensuring national defense, security and social welfares in the new situation, reducing recurrent expenditures. Moreover, part of revenue from State-owned enterprises equitisation shall be invested in transportation, health care, education, etc. infrastructures. State budget deficit by 2020 shall be under 4% of GDP.

Based on the balance of revenues and expenditures for the period 2016 - 2020, 2020, the expected public debt not exceeding 65% of GDP, government debt not exceeding 55% of GDP, the country's foreign debt not exceeding 50% of GDP.

4. Power supply balance

In terms of electricity demand in the period 2016 - 2020 based on the economic growth rate of about 6.5 - 7%, the expected nationwide demand for electricity grows by an average of 10.6%/year.

In the period of 2016 - 2020, the electricity industry is expected to complete and put into operation 21,870 MW. The total generating capacity by 2020 is about 60,300 MW, the proportion of reserve generation capacity of about 40 - 50%. Grid construction volume in period 2016 - 2020 is more than 2,400 km of 500 kV lines, 7,000 km of 220 kV lines, more than 24,000 MVA and 500 kV power station capacity and over 39,000 MVA 220 kV station.

Commercial electricity by 2020 is expected to reach about 234 billion kWh, production and imported electricity of the whole system about 265 billion kWh in 2020, to fully meet the electricity demand for production and daily life, corresponding to the GDP growth target above.

V. TASKS AND MAJOR SOLUTIONS

1. Develop socialist-oriented market economy, macroeconomic stability, creating the environment and the drive for socio-economic development

a) Perfect the market economy institutions, synchronous development of assorted markets, create a favorable environment for investment, business

Focus on perfecting the market economy institutions on the basis of synchronization, modern and fully complying with the rules of the market economy and deep international economic integration. Eliminate institutional bottlenecks that are falsifying and distorting the market.

Implement well mechanisms and institutional policy on market economy innovation, building the foundation towards a market economy to ensure the freedom of business and facilitate business activities; ensure transparency and consistency of the law; direct application of the provisions of the Constitution, laws and ordinances; minimize the risks to people and enterprises; enhance the confidence of the people and enterprises in the law and policies; enhance the stability, certainty and predictability of commercial, civil contracts; enhance effective and efficient settlement of contractual disputes.

Finalize competition legislation by assigning greater powers to the competition authorities; ensure equality among economic sectors. Develop institutions to ensure effective competition on the market, build capacity of law enforcement in protecting competition, control market monopolies, monitoring of phenomena of linked market control between businesses, preventing the market entry of new businesses. Finalize the legal framework for consumer protection.

Gradually implement liberalization of factors of production markets in accordance with market principles. Continue to improve the legal framework, mechanisms, policies and implementation of solutions for synchronous development, smooth operation, efficient, integrated and feasible kinds of markets and ensure fair, transparent competition. The formulation of strategies, planning, plans, allocation of factors of production (capital, land, natural resources,...) for production and business management and price must be according to the market mechanisms. At the same time, the State uses institutional resources, regulatory instruments, mechanisms and policies for distribution, redistribution to develop culture, exercise democracy, progress, social justice, ensure social security, poverty reduction, gradually improving social welfare and material life, spirit of the people.

Implement strictly and effectively the Law on Public Investment. Renew institutional investment capital allocation in line with the role and function of each state agency in the market economy and in line with decentralization between the central and local levels. Redefine criteria and ways of assessing the performance of local government, reduce quantitative targets and increase the number of qualitative indicators, particularly indicators in the social and environment sector.

The State shall protect legitimate property rights and the freedom of doing business for people and enterprises in accordance with the law; create investment and business environment of equality, safety and convenience; control monopolies, effectively enforce policies for healthy competition. Set SOEs to operate under market mechanisms, specify the tasks of production and business according to market mechanisms and perform tasks assigned by the State. Focus on developing socio-economic infrastructure, human resources and scientific, technology potential. Step up administrative reform.

Institutionalize the property rights of the State, organizations and individuals as established in the 2013 Constitution. Ensure the transparency in obligations and responsibilities in administrative procedures and public services allowing property rights to be traded smoothly. Ensure the rights to manage and benefit of the State from public properties and the equality of access to public properties for every entities in the economy. Continue to apply the solutions for improving business environment, enhance the national competitiveness, focus on complete reforms of regulations on conditional business activities, regulations on export-import management, regulations on administrative procedures regarding investments, land properties, construction and environment; create and strengthen the safety, reduce costs and risks and facilitate investment and business activities; strengthen the capacity of related organizations and agencies in carrying out State management in said fields.

Improve effectiveness and efficiency of economic and trade dispute settlement in the context that the country is developing and integrating internationally, focusing on improving the capacity of arbitration. No criminalization of economic, civil relations. Promote the role of citizens, businesses, social, political and community organizations participating in the construction, judgment and supervising the implementation of policies and laws. Enhance the role of mass organizations, trade associations, consumer associations in protecting the rights of citizens and enterprises.

Diversify and improve the operational efficiency of markets for goods, services, finance, currency, real estate, labor, science and technology,... satisfying socio-economic development requirements. Encourage production and domestic consumption and develop a synchronized, efficient distribution system.

Develop the financial market, debt trading markets, derivative financial instruments and assets leasing,... Improve the performance of the currency market;

open credit markets and banking services to meet development requirements and in accordance with international commitments. Promote activities and improve the efficiency of the stock market, bond market to become a channel for capital mobilization of medium and long-term importance to the economy and gradually reduce dependence on banks. Develop the insurance market, open market access under committed road map; diversify and improve the quality of insurance products.

Improve the law, policy mechanisms and appropriate measures to create favorable conditions for sustainable development of the real estate market, ensuring smooth operation and efficiency. Strongly develop land use rights market, including primary market and secondary market, especially for agricultural land to encourage accumulation, concentration of land. Fully institutionalize the contents and spirit of relevant provisions in the Constitution. Promulgate and implement of the process of land use planning publicly and transparently, with the participation of individuals, families and organizations affected by the plan. Remove land allocation mechanism, administrative land lease mechanism, develop the primary market of land use rights by public auction and bidding of land use rights, bidding to seek investors to use land.

Develop the labor market, ensure synchronous interconnection, transparency, facilitate the free movement of workers to increase labor productivity. Loosen ties between household registration with access to employment opportunities, especially employment in the public sector; access to other basic services (health, education). Strongly develop high-quality human resource market, particularly skilled labor and business management personnel. Institutional reform, to create a legal framework to allow collective bargaining by workers with employers. Strengthen management, expand the market and improve the efficiency of sending laborers to work overseas. Public employment policies are implemented through State-funded projects or activities associated with socio-economic development programs at the commune level, including: improving information on the job market for workers to raise awareness about new employment opportunities; construction of infrastructure for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; construction of public infrastructure; environmental protection and adaptation to climate change; projects and other activities serving the local community. Prioritize workers from ethnic minorities; poor people, poor households or households whose agricultural land were taken back; those who are unemployed or underemployed are prioritized to participate in public employment policy.

Develop a synchronous science and technology market. Have appropriate policies and mechanisms to promote the commercialization of scientific and technological exchanges and development. Enhance technology transfer, develop technology transfer organizations, connect supply and demand, connect domestic market with the region and the world along with protecting intellectual property. Develop a national database system for science, technology, form a system of organizations in scientific, technology services.

Promote the development of public services markets. The State shall ensure the organization and provision of public services, moving from a direct role in providing to creating and supporting development of public services markets.

Complete the legal framework, the classification of public service in the direction based on the criticality of the service rather than based on the type of service providers. Restructuring of public career units, appropriate autonomy, capacity management, operational efficiency according to business mechanisms. Move from allocation mechanism to ordering, procurement service providers and funding from the supplying units to direct support for the beneficiaries.

For essential goods, public services, including health, education services of which the State is controlling prices, must ensure openness and transparency of price formation factors; must correctly and fully implement the cost and market value according to the appropriate roadmap. At the same time, support policy beneficiaries, the poor, ethnic minorities. Encourage enterprises of all economic sectors to get involved in the provision of public services, especially in the forms of public-private partnership. Ensure equality between public and non-public career units, have support mechanisms for non-public entities supplying essential public services products. Diversify forms of socialization of career units such as equitization, community management, leasing facilities, property of the State to provide public services and implement the mechanism in which public career units operate as enterprises that supply public services. Equitize some public career units, apply the model of corporate governance in public career units. Create mechanisms to encourage transparency and social organizations and socio-professional organizations to be involved in the inspection and supervision of the provision of public career services. Establish a mechanism for useful feedback so that the supply base can diversify services and improve service quality.

b) Effective coordination between monetary policy, fiscal policy and other policies to ensure macroeconomic stability and major balances of the economy; firmly maintaining national financial security

Strengthen coordination mechanisms of macroeconomic policies; manage efficiently monetary policy, fiscal policy and other policies to ensure macroeconomic stability and major balances of the economy. Implement flexible monetary policy, control inflation, ensure the value of Vietnam's currency, increase foreign exchange reserves; manage interest rate, exchange rates according to market principles.

Innovate and improve the system of legal documents on banking activities, especially documents on the safety of banking operations, banking inspection, supervision, administration and operation of credit institutions in line with common practices, international standards and regulations of the State Bank Law, the Law on

Credit Institutions, the Law on Inspection,... Focus on implementing aggressively, effectively the roadmap for safe level standards of Basel II⁵ for credit institutions and branches of foreign banks. By 2020, strive to develop a system of multi-functional credit institutions in the direction of modern, safe operations, efficient and logical structure of ownership, size, type, able to compete in international integration process and is based on advanced technology, bank management to better meet the needs of the economy.

Continue restructuring of credit institutions along with settling bad debts, ensuring system safety; implement transparency and apply new standards for banking management in accordance with international practice. Research for a long-term solution to prevent bad debt incurred in the banking system, improve the operational efficiency of Vietnam's Credit Institutions Asset Management Company (VAMC).

Continue to innovate and improve the efficiency of banking inspections, supervision in line with practical requirements to sustain, maintenance discipline on money and banking markets. Perform inspection, supervision and monitoring risks of credit institutions; develop CAMELS⁶ monitoring system, risk assessment system for credit institutions and early warning in banking activities.

Strengthen management and gradually restructure revenues and expenditures policies, consolidate financial sustainability while ensuring appropriate investment in socio-economic infrastructure, step up national financial reserve to be able to deal with major "shocks" from the outside. Reasonable mobilization of resources, striving to raise the ratio in the State budget on average of about 21.8% of GDP, including taxes and fees raised of about 20.2% of GDP. Increase the proportion of domestic revenues and building a uniform, modern tax system. Strengthen the management of revenues, prevent losses, tax debts. Identify and implement strict fiscal discipline at all levels and for all expenses; reduce and tighten recurrent expenditures at state agencies. Restructure the state budget accordingly, ensuring reasonable rate between recurrent expenditure, capital expenditure and debt repayment. Practice thrift and combat waste in the use of the state budget. Strict control over budget deficit, striving for reduced state budget deficit ratio. The allocation of capital expenditure, the order of project priority must comply with the Law on Public Investment. Identify and apply seriously criteria for evaluating socio-economic efficiency of a project, of which, must account fully for capital cost and opportunity cost of investment to select tasks and priorities of project. Establish unified information system management on public investment in the country; publicity and transparency of information on State investment in general and each state investment project in particular. Strengthen the

⁵ Basel II is the second version of the Basel Convention, which gives the general principles and banking laws of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

⁶ CAMELS includes 6 basic factors used to assess a bank's operations: the level of capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity and market sensitivity levels

management and efficient use of state loans; strictly control, gradually decrease loan guarantees by the government, local government borrowing and lending by state-owned enterprises.

Strongly develop and improve the efficiency of the stock, bonds, debt trading markets... meeting development requirements and in accordance with international commitments.

Perfect the system of legal documents related to the management of public debt in line with the Law on State Budget of 2015, Law on Public Investment and other newly enacted laws. Supplement and improve regulations on the conditions for use of capital for lending, guaranteeing from public debt capital in the direction of improving accountability in the allocation and management of public debt if the investment project is inefficient due to subjective factors. Determine the appropriate level of public debt in order to create effective leverage of the country, ensuring the sustainability of fiscal policies and to drive economic growth. Recalculate the debt ceiling for each year in the period 2016 - 2020 according to the principles that public debt corresponds to the appropriate level of debt of the country and ensure repayment capacity for each period of the economy. Restructure public debt in the direction of increasing the proportion of long-term debt, increasing the share of domestic debt to reduce repayment pressure in the short-term and foreign debt risks as the global economy, finance fluctuates. Increase gradually re-lending proportion, decrease gradually allocation proportion.

Have mechanisms to strengthen tight coordination between fiscal policy, public investment and public debt management. Loans must comply with the medium-term debt management program, closely link with socio-economic development, financial and public investment plan in the 5-year medium term that was approved.

Strengthening the exchange of information and reports on public debt, consistent with the commitment to provide information to international organizations and the current provisions of the law of Vietnam.

Renovate investment credit and export credit mechanisms by the State at Vietnam Development Bank in the direction of eliminating State debt freezing, debt relief mechanisms for investment loans and export business. Strengthen strict management of loans, improve conditions for guarantee, select truly necessary projects and balance funds to repay. Strengthen inspection and supervision of the use of loans, ensuring investment efficiency, work quality and in accordance with the law.

Strengthen the mobilization of resources for investment in development. Improve efficiency of public investment and allocation of funds under the 5-years medium-term investment plan in line with the socio-economic development plan,

giving priority to key, urgent infrastructure projects. Allocate state financial resources appropriately to participate and promote investment by the non-state sector. Adjust allocation of state capital in association with appropriate decentralization between the central and local levels.

c) Develop the domestic market, promote export, control import accordingly, strive for sustainable trade balance

Strongly develop the domestic market, focus on linking production, processing and distribution, thereby reduce intermediaries, save costs, reduce prices and increase the competitiveness of domestic products. At the same time promote the development of large-scale retail system with linkages similar to above. Continue to implement effectively “Vietnamese prioritize using Vietnamese goods” campaign.

Consistent implement market-price mechanism for goods and services in the economy, and appropriately support policy beneficiaries, the poor, ethnic minorities. Strengthen market and price management. Ensure balanced supply - demand, especially essential goods and services. Focus on promoting the prevention of smuggling and trade fraud.

Promote export, control imports accordingly. Take good advantages of international commitments, expand and diversify foreign markets, not to depend too heavily on a market. Continue to strengthen market access negotiations, in which, focus on tax reduction, removal of trade, technique barriers unsuitable for agricultural products, aquatic products of Vietnam in order to facilitate the development of exports of this group. Continues to expand and diversify export markets, utilize effectively market opportunities and privileges in accordance with international commitments, especially the FTAs that were signed; focus to better exploit traditional markets, while take care in developing new markets.

Develop exports with the growth model of sustainable and reasonable balance between breadth and depth, both expanding the scale of exports, and focusing on improving exports’ value-added. Restructure exports reasonably in the direction of industrialization and modernization, focused on improving the proportion of export products that have high added value, deeply-processed products, products with high content of high-tech, eco-friendly products in the export commodity structure. Actively adjust the speed of goods imports, along with producing and developing raw materials, fuels and auxiliary service export sectors, to meet domestic demand and the development of supporting industries, strictly control discouraged commodity imports, contribute to reduce the deficit in the long term. Import machines, equipment and high technology in line with the resources, the level of domestic production, saving energy and supplies; stable import orientation for industries that use raw materials, fuel, materials that domestic exploitation and production are inefficient or have an adverse impact on the environment.

Strengthen trade promotion, improve product quality, branding of Vietnam goods, especially commodities that have advantages. Make the most of favorable conditions in trade agreements, deals to boost exports; concurrently have appropriate defensive measures to protect producers and consumers interests. Strive to achieve exports growth rate on average of about 10%/year, appropriate import controls and strive for sustainable trade balance.

2. Promote economic restructuring associated with growth model innovation, improving productivity, efficiency and competitiveness

Continue to implement strong, coordinated, efficient overall scheme to restructure the economy associated with the growth model innovation, improve productivity, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy. Ensure rapid development, sustainability in market economy conditions and deeper international integration. Integrate effectively width and depth, focus on developing depth, enhance application of advanced science and technology, mobilize and use effectively resources inbound and abroad, constantly improve productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness. Mounting economic growth in harmony with cultural development, make progress, social justice, improve people's lives; protect and improve the environment, respond to climate change, ensure national defense and security.

a) For the restructuring of industries, economic sectors

(1) Agricultural restructuring associated with developing new countryside

Focus on implementation of synchronized, effective solutions for sustainable agricultural development, develop new countryside to improve the material life, spirit of the people; with suitable socio-economic infrastructure.

Promote agricultural restructuring geared towards developing high-tech, large-cargo agriculture; strengthen the application of advanced science and technology, improving quality, effective and competitiveness; ensure sustainable development, national food security; work aggressively in food safety and improve the quality of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products. Strive for agricultural sector growth average of about 2.5-3%/year.

Take the advantages of tropical agriculture, focus on developing products with comparative advantages, high added value and meet the required standards for export, have the ability to participate effectively in the global value chain. Create favorable conditions for the accumulation of land and more efficient agricultural land use. Protect and use flexibly, effectively rice land. Encourage accumulation, concentration of land, develop large-scale production areas with diverse forms,

in accordance with plans and conditions of each region, characteristics of each product. Consider the protection and development of forests as a key solution to create jobs and raise incomes.

Reorganize production, strengthen linkages along the value chain. Link production with processing and consumption of agricultural products on the basis of developing forms of cooperation, link diversely between households and collaboration organizations and enterprises to improve business efficiency and harmonize the interests of the stakeholders involved. Strengthen the capacity to manage food safety risks. Encourage linking between producing farmers and credit organizations, scientific, technology institutions, and enterprises. Continue to restructure, innovate, improve operational efficiency of companies and State farms, forestry farms⁷, contributing to the development of agriculture and forestry, and to support farmers in poor areas, especially areas of extreme hardship. Promote the role of the Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, particularly the Farmers Association and industry associations in agriculture and rural development.

Have mechanisms and policies to encourage research and application of science and technology, especially biotechnology, information technology in production, management and agricultural extension services. Widely adopt new varieties of farming techniques with high yield, quality, efficiency and adapted to climate change. Apply advanced irrigation, water saving technology. Support enterprises to develop products branding, farmers applying advanced science and technology in agricultural production.

Focus on effective implementation of the New Rural Development Programme. By 2020, strive for 40-50% of communes meeting the new rural social standards. Review and improve mechanism, policy and rural development criteria to suit the peculiarities of each region. Replan the dispersed population in mountainous areas, ethnic people, prioritize the allocation of the state budget, preferential credit and mobilize resources outside of State to invest in building socio-economic infrastructure. Have policies to encourage economic development in household, farm economy and attract enterprises to invest in production and business development in agriculture, industry and services in rural areas. At the same time, promote training with diverse, suitable forms, promote economic growth, job creation, income generation and economic restructuring, rural labor structure. Strengthen information on the labor market in rural areas to help workers identify job opportunities effectively locally as well as abroad. Focus on resolving shifting cultivation, nomadic, free migration.

⁷ Implementing plan Programme under Decision No. 686/QĐ-TTg dated 11/05/2014 of the Prime Minister to implement Resolution 30 of the Politburo. In 2015, focus on creating overall plan to organize, renovate agriculture and forestry companies; completing of the measurement, cadastral mapping, granting land use right certificates for agriculture and forestry companies under the provisions of Decree No. 118/2014/NĐ-CP dated 12/17/2014.

Implement effectively cultural development policy, implement progress, social justice and improve the lives of people in the rural areas. Focus on improving literacy, health care, job creation, poverty reduction, social security, public order and environmental protection. Build a strong political system and strengthen the national unity bloc. Preserve and promote the traditions, customs and practices of the villages of Vietnam.

(2) Accelerate industrial restructuring, creating a foundation for industrialization and modernization

Complete research to determine the criteria for implementation of industrialization and modernization target indicators. Review and supplement industrial development strategy; more reasonable industrial distribution in the whole territory. Promote efficient industrial zones and clusters. Accelerate the development of industries with the high content of science and technology, proportion of national values and added value; have a competitive advantage, participating in production network and global value chains. Strive to achieve industrial and construction growth on average of about 8 - 8.5%/year; by 2020 the proportion of industry and construction in GDP is about 40%, the proportion of processing industry and manufacturing in GDP is about 25%, in which manufacturing about 15%.

Develop platform industries to meet the needs of the basic means of production in the economy. Develop energy, metallurgy, petrochemical, chemical industries with modern, environmentally-friendly technology, creating products capable of competing. Encourage development of strong mechanical enterprises and key mechanical products. Have policies to develop the electronic industry, the information technology industry, the software industry. Prioritize development of industries to serve agriculture, especially agro-processing industry, production materials and agricultural machinery. Focus on developing industries, strengthen links between multinational corporations and local companies, form supporting industrial parks, link industry clusters on the basis of large-scale projects formed in industrial zones and economic zones. Strengthen planning, promote the construction and development of technical infrastructure and social infrastructure of economic zones, industrial parks, industrial clusters to create space for focused, synchronous development, facilitating investment projects of production and business; at the same time making it easy and convenient for management, monitoring and protecting the environment. Support the development of renewable energy sources, especially wind, solar energy.

Develop a solid, effective defense and security industry. Properly develop enterprises capable of producing dual use products. Gradually form defense industry consortium with the participation of various types of enterprises.

Develop construction industry to advanced levels. Approach and master modern technology, improve capacity of construction industry, to meet the requirements

of domestic construction and international competitiveness. Strongly develop the construction materials industry, especially new materials, high-quality materials.

(3) Develop service sectors

Step up the development of the service sectors, striving for average growth rate of 6.6 - 7.1%/year. The proportion of the service sector in GDP is about 45% by 2020. Prioritize the development of service sectors that have advantages along with high levels of knowledge, technology and added value.

Develop transportation with logical, effective structure. Increase the market share of rail, sea and inland waterways transport. Improve the quality of road transport and air routes. Strengthen connections between modes of transport, encourage the development multimodal transport and logistics. Create a competitive environment, improve service quality and reduce transportation costs.

Strongly develop information and communication services to meet the requirements of socio-economic development and to ensure national defense and security. Promote e-government, improve the performance of state agencies to serve the people and enterprises better. Implement mechanism for hiring information technology services in state management and public service delivery.

Develop a comprehensive system of wholesale and retail distribution. Focus on developing e-commerce and branding of Vietnam goods. Strengthen the connection between manufacturing enterprises, distributors, associations and management agencies to flourish domestic and foreign markets. Actively participate in the global distribution network.

Develop and improve the quality of financial services, banking, securities, insurance and other business support services.

Have policies to develop tourism into a spearhead economic sector. Encourage all economic sectors to invest in development of tourism with synchronized, modern infrastructure system, diversified products and high professionalism. Create favorable conditions for entry, exit and travel procedures, and ensure safety and security. Promote, advertise, develop branding of Vietnam tourism. Exploit effectively and sustainably cultural, natural, historic, scenic heritage, and maintain environmental hygiene. Develop tourism service complexes, with large scale and high quality.

Encourage all economic sectors to strongly develop services in health, education, culture, arts, sports,... especially high-quality services for human resource training and health care.

(4) Develop marine economy

Strongly develop marine economies tied to firmly safeguarding national sovereignty and improving people's living standards on the seas and islands. Encourage all economic sectors to invest in developing the extraction and processing of oil and gas; ports, building and repair of ships, maritime transport; fishing and seafood processing, fishing logistics services; maritime, island tourism. Develop economic zones, industrial parks and export processing zones associated with the development of coastal urban areas along the coast. Develop socio-economic infrastructure to serve production and life on the seas, islands. Accelerate the basic survey on resources, the marine environment, islands. Strengthen research and application of science and technology, promoting international cooperation in exploiting effectively and sustainably marine resources. Develop fisheries logistics facilities, storm shelters, support offshore and long-term fishing operations at sea. Create favorable conditions and encourage people to settle permanently on the island. Strengthen search and rescue, security, safety at seas and islands.

b) Facilitate the development of different types of businesses

Regarding state-owned enterprises and state-invested enterprises: focus on directing research to build focused proposals, mechanism and policy to separate capital owners functions, state property and state management functions, business management functions of state enterprises; research urgently to form the agency in charge of performing the function of representing the owner of state-owned enterprises and state-owned capital in enterprises; enhance the transparency of information on the activities of state-owned enterprises and state-invested enterprises.

Implement synchronous measures to restructure state-owned enterprises, improve the efficiency of operations in accordance with market mechanisms, ensure the implementation of the assigned tasks. State enterprises to focus on the key areas⁸; define categories, and enhance capabilities, competitiveness of enterprises in which the State needs to hold 100% of capital and to hold controlling stakes. Continue to promote the process of equitisation arrangement, restructuring state-owned enterprises, focusing on state corporations, conglomerates. Promote non-core divestment, privatization and selling off state-owned capital in enterprises where the State needs not to hold according to market mechanisms. Strengthening state management and owner's management of state-owned enterprises.

Clearly define production and business operations according to market mechanisms versus performing the tasks assigned by the State to ensure the goods and

⁸ According to the provisions of Article 10, Law on Management and utilization of state capital invested in the enterprise's manufacturing and business activities (2014), state-owned enterprises are to focus on the following areas: provision of essential public products and services for society; sectors directly serving defense and security; in the field of natural monopolies; high-tech applications, large investment, creating fast growing impetus for the industry, other sectors and the economy.

services needed, public services. defense and security in the form of State order. Build a system of corporate governance in line with market mechanisms and international practices.

The ministries, branches and localities, state-owned corporations and companies continue to implement the resolutions of the Party on reorganization, privatization and improving the efficiency of State enterprises⁹. Continue to thoroughly disseminate to all levels and sectors and state-owned enterprises on the plan, roadmap to restructure, equitisation, state divestments; see it as a key task that needs focused direction to complete according to the approved schemes. Sanction administratively business leaders who do not seriously implement or implement with no results restructuring, equitisation, state divestments and tasks assigned in the management and administration of the business.

Continue to promote structural reform and to improve the quality of governance and efficiency of state-owned enterprises. Allocate the right leadership, improve corporate governance, and increase efficiency both in production and business outcome. Enhance management training, improve the quality of senior officials and corporate executives. Supervisors and representatives the State's equity must ensure the effectiveness of State's supervision and management of State's equity invested in the business. Implement supervision and monitoring in accordance with existing laws on business activities of SOEs, especially major corporations, companies. Attach accountability of the leader with the progress and results in implementing the corporate restructuring plan.

Regarding the private sector: Create an enabling and favorable environment for private sector to thrive and become the driving force of the economy and its competitiveness. Improve existing laws and policies to enable the private sector to have equal access to opportunities, resources, and most importantly capital including land, natural resources, information, and supportive policies. Promote entrepreneurship, establish guiding centers to help and provide start-ups with knowledge and potential funding from venture capital funds. Build a national innovative and creative framework to enhance business productivity.

Support and promote research and development (R&D) activities and the application of new technology and innovation, especially information technology to increase firm's competitiveness and to effectively integrate into the domestic and international supply chain. Promote in-depth cooperation with FDI, facilitating technology and knowledge transfer. Improve firms' capacity to learn and manage new technology, support firms to apply new production procedures and technology.

⁹ Central Resolution 3, Central Resolution 9 of the IXth Congress, Conclusion No. 50-KL/TW dated 29/10/2012 of the Central Executive Committee and Decision No. 929/QĐ-TTg dated 17/07/2012 of Prime Minister.

Regarding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Review, amend laws and policies to attract foreign investment, especially for industries with advanced technology, environmental friendliness, high value-added products, and high ratio of localization. Encourage investment in infrastructure, supporting industries, renewable energy, new material industry, information technology, bio-tech, new crops, human resources training, and medical industry, etc. Encourage the establishment of R&D Centers by foreign companies.

Regarding cooperative economy: Encourage the sustainable development of cooperative economy, of which the core is cooperatives with many forms of association and diversity; replicate and scale-up successful cooperative models; facilitate the growth of family businesses in agriculture, industry, and services; contribute to the value chain from production to consumption, ensuring the harmony of interests of different stakeholders. Facilitate the formation of agglomeration including high-tech agriculture, industry and services. Continue to focus on disseminating and educating the public about cooperative laws. Continue to improve and further implement preferential policies, support the development of cooperative according to the local needs, appropriate capability and resources of the government. In particular, focus on policy implementation and human resources training for managers of cooperatives; preferential policies to support cooperatives in agricultural sector, rural areas, and disadvantaged areas. Strengthen and improve the efficiency of public management in cooperatives, especially within the leadership, local party committees, and all levels of government in the development of cooperatives. Research, develop, and expand the collective economic model throughout the country, especially in key economic regions. Focus on appropriating resources to support the formation and expansion of pilot cooperatives. Gradually improve and expand the economy of scale, enhance competitiveness in the market. Encourage international participation and partnership in developing effective cooperatives, especially in learning from successful experience of cooperatives in other countries. Improve the efficiency of state management of collective economy. Strengthen the role, responsibilities, and effectiveness of Cooperative Alliance of Vietnam and promote the role of Fatherland Front, mass organizations, associations, and unions in the development of collective economy.

3. Economic region and economic zone development

a) General orientation

Completing regional planning and using planning as the basis for regional development management. Improving the qualities of planning establishment and management, especially socio-economic infrastructure planning, urban planning and resource usage planning, ensuring publicity and transparency. Emphasizing the development of key economic regions, dynamic regions, economic zones and industrial parks. Enhancing the connection between regional localities and between

regions to maximize the potential and advantages of each regions, each locality and effectively respond to natural disasters and climate change; establishing unified space for development in the regions and the entire country; alleviating the problems of overlapping, fragmented and ineffective development. Promoting businesses' coordinated investments to establish large-scale specialized economic regions with highly competitive groups of products. Researching for mechanisms for management of coordinated regional development. Establishing conditions for development in areas with economic difficulties, especially in the mountains, frontiers, islands, the Northwest region, the Central Highlands, the Southwest region and West Central provinces. Continuing to improve the quality of the construction, implementing the planning and improving the legislation and policy mechanism to promote the efficiency of available industrial and economic zones. Selecting zones with special advantages to establish special economic zones with advanced institutions, efficiency and effectiveness, capable of international competition. Developing economic corridors and belts to effectively connect to other countries in the area. Developing border economic zones. Considering the formation of some cross-border economic zones.

b) Orientation for territorial development

There must exist a close link between orientation for territorial development and orientation for development of key economic zones.

- Regarding the Midlands and Northern mountainous regions: Establishing a sustainable ecological agriculture based on a combination of agricultural and forestry production in order to protect and develop forest resources, protect the ecological environment, develop specialized areas for industrial crops, fruit trees, medicinal plants and exports. Establishing and protecting the national environmental park system, planning and protecting natural reserves in order to conserve genes of rare animals and plants, also developing ecotourism. Establishing and protecting systems of upstream protection forests in large rivers and lakes. Creating areas for natural forest restoration and rapidly greening barren lands in vital areas, promoting afforestation; completing the allocation of lands and forests in relation to agricultural settlement; putting an end to the problem of deforestation for agricultural production.

Focusing on the development of border economic zones. Prioritizing the development of the power industry, deep processing of minerals, metallurgy, agricultural and forestry product processing, electronics manufacturing and assembly, construction material production. Conserving and promoting cultural values of the ethnic minority in connection with the development of community tourism.; establishing and improving cultural and sport institutions with the aim to enhance the capability to meet the demands of cultural enjoyment of the people in order to close the gap with the people living in delta regions.

Gradually modernizing the technical infrastructure system for inter-regional

connectivity such as highways, national highways, railways, airports; building focal engineering works such as urban water supply and drainage systems; industrial park and border economic zone infrastructure to meet the demands for development.

Linking economic development with social security and fast, sustainable poverty reduction, especially for poorest districts; effectively implementing poverty reduction programs and the new rural program, basically completing the resettlement of people, especially the resettlement of people living in the areas where irrigation and hydropower projects take place. Moving people who are willing to the borders, basically resolving the problem of arbitrary migration; gradually improving the infrastructure, cultural and economic conditions for the ethnic minority; gradually closing the gap in development levels and living standards between the people living in the regions and the national averages.

Closely combining between socio-economic development and strengthening national defense and security, especially security in border and critical areas.

Strengthening inter-regional, inter-provincial cooperation, linking and synchronizing policies, directions and execution in the implementation of planning and investment promotion, expanding product markets; exploiting, utilizing and protecting the sustainability of water resources and the environment.

- *Regarding the Red River Delta:* Prioritizing the development of high quality services according to international standards, in which Hanoi is to become a reputable financial and banking center of the region. Developing tourism to into a spearhead economic sector of the region.

Focusing on the development of industries capable of promoting competitive and comparative advantages, with high volume of domestic content and capable of being involved in the global value chain such as electronics, technology information, telecommunications, mechanical engineering; metallurgy industry, chemical, thermal power; ship building and repair; new building materials; pharmaceutical chemistry, food processing industry and textile, leather and footwear industry. Also prioritizing the development of supplementary industry, agricultural products and seafood processing.

Focusing on the development of agricultural sector with clean, environment-friendly, high productivity and high value products with the potential for exporting; and also maintaining the land funds utilized for the sake of national food security. Paying attention to the development of traditional craft villages and ecotourism with agricultural products and export-oriented handicraft products of the locality.

Developing culture and society in a harmonious way with economic development. Promoting investments in education and training in order to train human

resources well; continuing to invest in the construction of research, training and high-quality medical centers conforming to the regional and international standards in Ha Noi, Hai Phong, Nam Dinh...

Developing the infrastructure system with the focus on key projects. Closely linking investments in transport infrastructure, irrigation and developing urban networks and rural residential area. Focusing on the mobilization of all investment resources (domestic capital, FDI, ODA, loans from international credit institutions) in various forms of investment (BOT, BTO, BT, PPP,...) to speed up schedules and complete key works and projects of the region and all provinces in the region, especially the infrastructure system for connectivity inside the region and between the Red River Delta with the rest of the country, highways, seaports, airports; renovating and upgrading available railways lines,...

- *Regarding the Northern Central and Central Coast region:* maximizing the potential and advantages of the provinces in the region, especially industrial, service and maritime economic advantages; promoting economic restructuring, shifting the growth model towards efficient use of resources, protecting the ecological environment; establishing solutions to prevent and respond to climate change.

Developing the petrochemical industry into an industrial pillar of the region and the entire country. Developing industries in connection with advantages in maritime transport. Enhancing the development of advantageous industries of the region such as: ships building and repairing, mechanical manufacturing, textile, leather and footwear production, cement production, seafood processing, cane sugar production,... Forming large industrial centers in the following provinces: Thanh Hoa, Ha Tinh, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen.

Developing the service sectors such as seaports, aviation, finance and banking, telecommunications, emphasizing the development of tourism and making it into a spearhead economic sector,... Promoting the development of various forms of advantageous marine tourism, including: marine and island resorts, sightseeing, hiking, ecotourism in national parks, nature conservation areas, natural and cultural heritage sites.

Focusing on building new rural areas; changing the structure of crops and livestock, developing commodity production zones in order to raise income level and stabilize the people's lives. Considering agricultural economy and rural areas the development satellites of the economic zones and urban areas in the region.

Focusing on the development of specialty, high quality seafood cultivation (lobsters, seahorses, mollusks,...) suitable to the natural conditions of the region. Upgrading high capacity fishing fleets with information system equipment, GPS and modern fishing and freezing equipment to improve off-shore fishing capability and at

the same time contribute to national maritime defense. Organizing logistical services (water, ice and oil supply, ship maintenance and repair,...) to serve sea trawlers in long fishing trips.

Investing in order to basically complete economic and social infrastructures such as: seaports, tourist attractions, economic zones, industrial parks, border economic zones; infrastructure in irrigation, transport, telecommunication, power supply, urban and rural infrastructure,...Focusing on the completion of infrastructure for economic zones in order to attract investments from enterprises.

Promoting vocational education and training, especially high-quality human resource training to meet the development demands of the region. Prioritizing investments in developing human resources in the fields of services, high-quality tourism, electronics, software development, computerization and automation...

- *Regarding the Central Highland region:* Changing the structure of agriculture so that until 2020, the Central Highland regions basically possesses a large-scale commodity agriculture with focus, high competitiveness, effectiveness and sustainability in connection with the processing industry; also implementing high technology and bio-technology in agricultural and forestry production in order to improve productivity and quality of the products; building brands for some products with comparative advantages of the region such as coffee, rubber, cocoa, pepper,...strengthening protection of national parks and natural reserves. Effectively promoting the potential of water resources, especially large reservoirs (hydropower and irrigation lakes...) in order to develop fisheries; rapidly developing export-oriented industrial plants (coffee, rubber, tea, cotton...) with the means of intensive cultivation, breeding large cattle, planting and protecting forests, medicinal plants, specialty crops and developing agricultural and forestry product processing industry. Developing large and medium-scale, multi-purpose hydropower plants, water reservoirs for irrigation, with the purpose of storing water in the rainy season to combat drought in the dry season. Developing the bulding material industry. Implementing well policies regarding ethnic people, truly improving the material and cultural life of ethnic people.

Promoting the potential and advantages of every province in the Central Highland region, strongly developing industries in order to achieve growth objectives and rapid economic restructuring. Prioritizing the development of agricultural and forestry products processing industry, aiming at processing products with advantages in raw materials. Developing mineral mining and processing industries, in which focusing on bauxite mining and alumina processing, making them one of the major industries of the nation. Developing the concentrated mechanical industry to assist agricultural and forestry products processing industry, mineral mining and processing industry and handicrafts production in the region.

Promoting the development of services in order to meet the demands for production and livelihood of the people. Developing commerce and gradually modernizing infrastructure to ensure smooth transportation of goods. Diversifying types of tourism products on the basis of utilizing the strengths and potential of the region in natural resources, history, traditional ethnic minority culture, effectively utilizing the special climate conditions of the region to establish and promote premium tourism and resorts in Da Lat City (Lam Dong province), Mang Den Town (Kon Tum province),...Promoting the development of border economy and services in transportation, telecommunications, finance, banking, insurance, technology transfer and other services for production and livelihood of the people. Developing the transportation network, power supply, irrigation, urban and economic zone infrastructure. Considering the market demand when selecting the locations to establish new economic zones.

- Regarding the South Eastern region: Maintaining the high growth rates, making visible changes in growth quality, improving the competitiveness and efficiency of the economic sectors, restructuring the economy in a modern manner to effectively contribute to the economic restructuring process of the nation. Actively exploring opportunities to maximize the advantages and minimize the disadvantages in the process of international economic integration. Effectively mobilizing, monitoring and utilizing resources in a way that meets the demand for rapid and sustainable economic, social and environmental growth and also ensures national defense and security.

Enhancing the process of changing the structure of the economy in a modern and effective manner. Developing value-added, high technology content industries; continuing to develop and enhance competitiveness in key industries, making breakthrough in the development of key industries in the fields of mechanical engineering, petroleum and petrochemical products, chemical products, electronics industry, high-technology industry, biology, supplementary industry development, clean and power-saving industry. Regarding the service sector, focusing on the development of premium, high-quality services such as finance, banking, commerce, telecommunications, transportation, science and technology, education, healthcare, tourism, seaports services,...Constructing Ho Chi Minh City into a center for services with quality at regional and international levels. Comprehensively and sustainably developing agriculture with the aim of large-scale production, with modern organization and technology, in order to produce diversified, safe and high-quality products for the urban areas, supply materials for the processing industry and for exports. Implementing high technology and biological technology in order to manufacture high-quality products with the aim of maximizing added value and sustainable development in combination with ecotourism...

Strengthening regional links, establishing an unified economic space to promote the comparative advantages of each province, city and the whole region, establishing

coordination and effective support between localities. Reducing the concentration of industrial development in Ho Chi Minh City, gradually moving industrial centers to localities with growth potential, especially the provinces of Tay Ninh and Binh Phuoc. Continuing to improve the investment environment, emphasizing on the attraction of high-technology, clean technology and environment friendly projects.

Improving the quality of cultural and sport activities. Renovating historic sites, preserving and promoting intangible cultural values associated with tourism promotion. Implementing well social policies and ensuring social security, combatting and preventing social evils and crimes, reducing traffic accidents.

Rapidly developing human resources training, especially high-quality human resources in order to meet the demand for international integration of the region and the nation. By 2020, raising the rate of educated human resources to above 80% and reducing the rate of urban unemployment to below 4%. Enhancing the coordination with ministries and other localities in the field of environmental protection in connection with measures that actively respond to climate change.

- *Regarding the Mekong Delta region:* Realizing the impacts of climate change to adjust the partition for regional development on the basis of key areas of the Mekong Delta region, the areas along Tien and Hau rivers and the area in transition to Ho Chi Minh city.

Adjusting the orientation for the distribution of the urban network, in which: Can Tho city is to be the dynamic and core urban area for the development of the region, along with sub-regional central urban areas and the urban system along the urban economic corridors. Identifying the characteristics, scales and functions of regional and sub-regional level urban areas and also classifying urban areas. Orientating the development of concentrated rural residential areas suitable to the natural and production characteristics of those areas and also following the new rural development model. Developing the agricultural product and seafood processing industry for exports, mechanical industry for agriculture, off-shore fishing ship building and repair.

Adjusting the orientation for the distribution of concentrated economic zones in connection with urban areas and also national and regional urban economic corridors, ensuring effective utilization of advantages in raw materials, human resources; ecotourism sites; forming tourism centres of national and international levels, regional level tourism clusters, local tours, national and international tours, landscape-related tourism products, cultural and historic tourism, resort tourism; areas for agricultural, forestry and aquacultural cultivation; forming areas for specialized agricultural production such as rice, fruits and vegetables, high-technology agricultural zones, urban agriculture, concentrated aquaculture areas; areas for conservation of biological diversity and natural landscapes, unique

ecological areas; social infrastructure system and services, such as specialized centers for education and training, research, healthcare, culture, sports, regional, sub-regional, national and international level commerce

Organizing urban space and linking urban areas in a way that promotes sustainable development, green growth and adaption to climate change; organizing border economic zones, coastal economic zones and concentrated industrial zones in connection to urban space, economic corridors and focal technical infrastructure; conserving river landscapes, orchards, mangrove forests, flooded forests, natural reserves and national parks; organizing space for agricultural production following models of high-technology agriculture, urban agriculture, specialized agriculture and aquaculture.

Developing transportation in line with the national and Greater Mekong transportation development strategies, ensuring connectivity between the Mekong Delta urban system and Ho Chi Minh City and the Trans-Asia transportation system within the Greater Mekong Delata region.

Reviewing surface and underground water resources, forecasting the aggregate demand for water for urban and rural residential areas, industrial and production zones.

Identifying the criteria and standards for power supply throughout the region; forecasting the demand for power, defining loads and power consumption; encouraging the use of renewable and clean energy. Adjusting power supply solutions, identifying high transmission networks and substations of 110 KV and above.

4. Constructing infrastructure systems and urban areas

Accelerating the strategic implementation of constructing infrastructure systems in synchronization with some modern works. Improving the quality of socio-economic infrastructure construction planning, ensuring comprehensive efficiency and systematic characteristic, especially networks of transportation, electricity, water, irrigation, education, healthcare, telecommunication infrastructure and information technology.

Focusing investment resources to construct large, important and essential projects, especially in areas with growth potential and to resolve bottlenecks and overload. Ensuring seamless connectivity between large economic centers, transportation hub gateways and routes with large transportation demands. Continuing to invest in the expressway system, prioritizing investments on the North - South expressway and expressways that connect between large economic centers and seaports. Upgrading the existing railway routes, raising the size of the tracks from 1m to 1,435m; establishing the necessary conditions to gradually

construct the North-South high-speed railway. Completing the construction of international gateway seaports in the North and South areas, also mobilizing other capital sources to construct international transit ports. Renovating and upgrading airports; dividing investment phases for the construction process of Long Thanh International Airport. Completing urban railway systems in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City and also water supply and irrigation projects in large urban areas. Completing the construction of tertiary hospitals. Paying attention to investments in transportation infrastructure in areas with difficult economic conditions. Prioritizing the investment of infrastructure that answer the need to respond to climate change and rising sea levels.

Completing large-scale irrigation system¹⁰, system of channels and sewers for flood drainage in combination with irrigation, alkali reduction and salinity prevention for the localities in the Mekong Delta region¹¹. Some large-scale projects in aqua-cultural infrastructure are expected to be completed¹².

Gradually establishing urban systems with coherent, modern, green and environment-friendly infrastructure, especially in large urban areas. Improving the quality and management of urban planning, ensuring sustainable development, establishing policies for the construction of new urban areas along large urban areas, effectively utilizing infrastructure and saving lands. Improving the quality of urban transportation services. Encouraging the development of housings for low-income people and people working in industrial zones, also encouraging enterprises' owners to build housings to be rented out to workers.

Improving the laws, mechanisms and policies to create favorable conditions for different economic sectors, including foreign investments, to invest and do business in infrastructure in various forms, especially in public-private partnership (PPP) in conformity with international practices. Strengthening governance, ensuring progress according to schedule, efficiency and quality of projects, preventing loss and wastage of resources.

¹⁰ Cua Dat irrigation project in Thanh Hoa province, Ngan Truoi – Cam Trang irrigation project in Ha Tinh province, Ta Trach lake in Thua Thien Hue province, Nuoc Trong lake in Quang Ngai, Krong Pach Thuong lake in Dak Lak province, Ia Mo lake in Gia Lai province

¹¹ Bao Dinh project system (phase 2) in the territory of the provinces of Tien Giang, Long An; An Phong – My Hoa – Bac Dong channel in the territory of the provinces of Dong Thap, Long An, Tien Giang; Dong Tien – Lagrange channel in the territory of the provinces of Dong Thap, Long An;...

¹² Storm shelters for boats in Ly Son island, Quang Ngai province; storm shelters for fishing boats in Phu Quy island, Binh Thuan province;...

5. Strengthening the mobilization and effective utilization of the economy's resources

a) Enhancing mobilization and effective utilization of economic resources.

Attracting and efficiently utilizing development investment capital, basically completing the essential economic and social infrastructure system in order to achieve the socioeconomic development targets for the period 2016 - 2020. Continuing to scrutinize in order to simplify and establish favorable economic conditions, stabilize policies and legal framework for the sake of promoting investments into businesses from both domestic and international investors.

Continuing restructuring investments, with the core being public investments, in accordance to regulations set out in the Prime Minister's Decision No. 339/QĐ-TTg dated 19th February 2013 on approving the general proposal on the restructuring of the economy alongside changes on the growth model focusing on enhancing quality, effectiveness and competitiveness for the period 2013-2020, including:

- Reasonable mobilization of resources for development investment, maintaining important balances of the economy such as: savings, investment and consumption, State budget, trade balance, foreign payment balance, public and national debt balances,...

- Enhancing the scopes and opportunities for private investments, especially domestic investments. Promoting and creating favourable environments for private investments in the following categories: infrastructure, line industries and products which harbors competitiveness and growth potential, social and environmental fields; ensuring sustainable economic development.

Continuing on the completion of the PPP legal framework in a clear, stable and fair manner in order to motivate enterprises to take part in the investments processes of infrastructures via suitable PPP models such as: BOT, BT, BTO,... Enhancing socialization in the field of investments, especially in developing infrastructures, education and medical services in rural areas. Further applying new technology advances for the sake of heightened labour productivity and quality of products despite the trend of decrease in society's total investments.

Line ministries and government authority at all levels must enhance directing and implementing regulations stipulated in the Public Investment Laws. Effectively promulgating and implementing decrees and legal documents instructing on the execution of laws that have been passed by the National Congress, especially legal documents relating to the creation of business environments that are favorable and fair to both domestic and international enterprises. Enhancing measures in all stages of the investment process to ensure investments are carried out in a focused manner, alleviating the dispersion of investment capital in order to promote investment efficiency.

Changing the ratio of development investment expenditure in the total amount of State Budget expenditure, and at the same time continuing to issue Government bonds and using a part of the income from the privatization of State-owned enterprises to add into capital used for the development of economic and social infrastructures.

Improving the quality of the procurement process and selection of contractors, ensuring that the chosen contractors are fully capable of carrying out projects in a timely manner.

Enhancing the auditing, inspecting and monitoring activities on all stages of the investment process, especially on public investments. Enhancing the monitoring role of the local public; clearly outlining the responsibilities of any agencies or individuals who violate legislations regulating public investments and creating wastage of public investment resources.

Regarding foreign direct investments, there exists a need for policies prioritizing technologically advanced and environmental friendly projects. Refraining from investing in projects that exacerbate trade deficit, require too much energy to operate, those that only focus on mineral mining without manufacturing; not authorizing projects that create wastage of resources or utilize outdated technologies, leading to environmental pollution. Promoting and attracting large-scale projects that manufacture highly competitive products, paving the way for joining the global value chains. At the same time, enhancing the inspection and monitoring of the licensing and managing process of foreign investment projects, ensuring cohesion and efficiency of the economy. Continuing to enhance measures that promote disbursement of capital. Changing the ways investments are promoted, focusing on the key sector of each line industry, field, area and partner. Enhancing on policy dialogues with the business community in order to solve any problems foreign investors in Vietnam may have (on-the-spot investment promotion).

Regarding official development assistance (ODA) capital and preferential loans from foreign sponsors, in order to facilitate the most favorable conditions in environments, legal institutions, processes, procedures in attracting, monitoring and utilizing these capital, the following measures are needed:

- Carrying on the completion of policies and legal institutions regarding monitoring and utilizing ODA capital and preferential loans, conforming to the changes in the legal system and cooperation environment, including the implementation of the Proposal named “Orientations on attracting, monitoring and utilizing ODA capital and preferential loans from international sponsors for the period 2016 - 2020”¹³ and also the new Government Decree replacing Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP dated 23rd April 2013 on monitoring and utilizing official

¹³ The Prime Minister’s Decision No. 251/QĐ-TTg dated 17th February 2016.

development assistance (ODA) capital and preferential loan from international sponsors. Also amending the Law on the signing and implementation of international treaties, the Ordinance on International Agreements and Public Debt Management Law in a consistent manner.

- Continuing to harmonize procedures between Vietnam's and those of foreign sponsors, polishing the legal framework in a way that adopts international standards in order to consistently and effectively monitor public investment capital, including ODA capital and preferential loans from foreign sponsors.

- Enhancing open bidding, ensuring clarity, fairness and economic efficiency. Minimizing direct contracting for investment projects and projects that utilize plots of land or lands with high market values. Enhancing monitoring and publicizing activities on the execution of bidding contracts that draw upon State Budget's capital.

- Enhancing the inspecting and monitoring activities on investments. Improving the efficiency of inspecting activities upon State – invested projects via enhancing the monitoring role of the National Assembly, the auditing activities and also the monitoring mechanism of both the people and social organizations upon public investments in all stages, from initial planning and project establishment to project appraisals, fund allocation and finally the execution of the projects.

b) Orientation on investment fund utilization

- Regarding State Budget capital, Government bond capital and State Budget-related capital: Allocating capital in a focused manner in order to finish and speed up schedules for... Assigning small-scale projects to the responsibility of local budgets and mobilizing capital from other legal sources to invest. Also, focusing capital in order to pay back all construction arrears according to regulations set out in the Public Investment Laws and preventing construction arrears from occurring. State Budget capital must be allocated in such a way that they can attract investment capital from other sources to their fullest potential. Continuing to prioritize State Budget investments in mountainous regions, regions occupied by ethnic minority, frontiers, islands and other regions with economic difficulties. Allocating capital according to the 5 year medium term investment plan stipulated in the Public Investments Laws, conforming to the socio-economic development plan. Appropriately disposing State's financial resources and at the same time promoting non-governmental sectors' investments.

- Regarding ODA capital: Prioritizing on the execution of important and essential large-scale socio-economic infrastructure projects (in the fields of transportation, electricity, water, irrigation, offshore fishing, telecommunication and information technology infrastructure, education and healthcare); agricultural and rural development; completion of modern market economy institutions conforming

to international practices and satisfying demand for extensive international economic integration; developing workforce, especially high-quality workforce that is able to satisfy the demand for socio-economic development and international integration along with the implementation of science and technology advances; protecting the environment and natural resources, coping with climate change, implementing green growth Strategy; promoting investments in commerce and some other fields of production and business; allocating assistance on a territory-based basis.

- Regarding State credit investment capital: Continuing to invest in projects capable of direct payback in the following economic sectors: agricultural, forestry and seafood processing facilities, salt processing facilities; export goods manufacturing projects, especially labor-intensive ones; concentrated material forests, perennial crops, fruit trees; projects that develop infrastructure for aquaculture; projects that implement the Government's policies in the socialization in education, healthcare, culture, sport; allocating counterpart capital for projects that utilize official development assistance (ODA) capital; infrastructure in transport, water supply, social housing;...

- Regarding State-owned businesses investment capital: Focusing on investments in line industries and fields that need to be monitored by the State, promoting privatization and divestments from non-primary line industries, ensuring effective investment, assuming primary role in stabilizing macroeconomic conditions, creating favorable economic conditions in order to assist the development of different economic sectors.

- Regarding private sector and the people's investments: promoting investments in high-tech equipment and applications, developing production of high-value products, such as: electronics, telecommunications, computer science with the aim of moving step-by-step to an industry that produces highly intelligent and high value added products; investing in industrial parks and clusters,... Promoting private sectors' extensive investments in agricultural and rural developing science establishments, in which transfers of agricultural technology advances are to be prioritized.

Regarding foreign direct investments: Not attracting foreign investments at all costs and in all line industries, not approving of projects that utilize obsolete technologies or cause negative impacts on the environment. Changing the basis of FID attraction from prioritizing quantity of projects to selecting high-quality, high-technology, environment-friendly projects that output competitive products and fit into the economic restructuring process of each region, line ministry and the entire nation. Especially focusing on attracting large-scale projects with highly competitive products, joining the global value chains of world-leading multinational corporations and developing a system of supporting line industries and enterprises. Gradually moving away from cheap labor to high quality workforce

in order to attract foreign investments. Prioritizing on attracting projects that utilize advanced technologies, are environment friendly, projects that efficiently utilize resources, minerals, lands, projects that create favorable conditions for and enhance connection with domestic firms. Prioritizing investments in supporting industries, agriculture and service- supporting industries with high intellectual content, information technology; science and technology services, education and training; infrastructure development. Prioritizing PPP projects that help develop infrastructures; improving the economic efficiency of FDI firms and at the same time preventing transfer pricing and tax avoidance.

6. Improving workforce's quality and enhancing science and technology capability

Consistently implementing mechanisms, policies and solutions in order to improve the workforce, especially high- quality workforce that corresponds to the demand for socio-economic development. Thoroughly innovating the education system in an open manner, integrating and creating a learning society, thoroughly developing the people's capability, physique, personality, morals, lifestyles, respect for the laws and civic responsibility. Paying attention in the development of high-quality workforce as a foundation for sustainable economic development.

Innovating the education framework, paying more attention to life skills, reducing the load of content in classes; enhancing specialized knowledge and industrial working style in vocational training, encouraging creative thinking and self-researching capabilities at undergraduate levels. Implementing the innovation in education programme framework and textbooks in a way that enhances comprehensive education, reducing the content load and transforming from a content-intensive education to one that comprehensively develop both the capability, practical skills, personality and life skills for the students; reducing the number of compulsory subjects and providing more choices for electives. Regarding vocational training, enhancing education of practical-skill oriented workforce, on working style and job responsibilities for students, ensuring the satisfaction of demands for technical and technological jobs of domestic and international labour markets. Regarding undergraduate level, focusing on the education of high-quality workforce and talented students; developing creativity, practical skills, professional ethics and social knowledge, gradually approaching international level of science and technology advances. Innovating the goals, content and procedures of in-class tests and finals, and also the evaluation of education and vocational training results. Enhancing professional orientation and interconnection in education and vocational training. Developing undergraduate education in a way that specializes undergraduate institutions into research-oriented institutions, application-oriented institutions and practice-oriented institutions. Developing the capabilities of

teachers and managing officers to satisfy the demands for educational innovation. Linking education with scientific researches, technological transfers and promoting scientists as in-class lecturers.

Ensuring equality between public and non-public education. Implementing equality on the right to receive the State's financial support between students learning in public and non-public education institutions. The State Budget is to ensure universalization of basic education; continuing to improve the learning conditions of public schools. Promoting socialization in investment in high-quality education institutions at all grades and levels. Giving autonomy to education and training institutions, especially to universities and vocational training institutions. Piloting the conversion from public schools to community and enterprise-governed education institutions. Promote vocational training and linking between vocational training and businesses. Improving workforce directly participating in manufacturing, businesses and servicing in order to satisfy the demands of the labour market. Appropriately decentralizing management in vocational training. Planning and rearranging the network of vocational training institutions to ensure suitability for the sectoral structure, education level and the socio-economic planning of territories and provinces. Paying attention to the development of education and vocational training for ethnic minority and regions with economic difficulties. Establishing concessional credit policies to help students in financial need. Establishing scholarships to help students overcome financial hardship and motivate their study. Establishing special mechanism in order to select and utilize talented people. Planning the development of science and technology workforce in close connection with socio-economic development planning, responding to the demand for the development of the country to 2020 and vision to 2030. Effectively implementing policies that attract and utilize government officers, Vietnamese citizen abroad and foreign experts in Vietnam working in the field of science and technology. Establishing and implementing programme and proposals that train and foster the workforce in the field of science and technology. Actively finding, training and fostering young talents in high schools, colleges and universities.

Improving State's governance on the workforce, linking demands and supplies for the workforce. Enhancing and creating conditions for the restructuring and also reasonable and effective allocation of the workforce.

Improving the efficiency of the State's governance on science and technology. Enhancing science and technology prowess and establishing national innovation system, utilizing creative capacity of every individual, enterprise and organization. Promoting democracy, respect and freedom in scientists' researches, advisory and criticism. Promoting and creating favorable conditions for businesses of all economic sectors in researching, developing and implementing science and technology. Strengthening researches in universities. Changing the mechanisms

of governance in public science and technology organizations, especially mechanisms on financial independence, organization and operation. Continuing to support public science and technology organizations in the implementation of self-governance and self-responsibility mechanisms and helping them in the process of establishing science and technology enterprises. Promoting the linkage between science and technology organizations and enterprises in researching, implementing and innovating technologies and training workforce with enterprises being the core of innovation. Implementing PPP mechanism and co-sponsoring science and technology development missions. Creating conditions for science and technology organizations to borrow from science and technology funds or credit organizations. Establishing the institution for valuing intellectual properties, enhancing intellectual property protection and duly handling violations. Assisting the import of source technologies, high technologies and strictly controlling the import of technologies.

Establishing special mechanism to develop key science and technology institutions following advanced models and operating important science and technology projects for the sake of socio-economic development, national defense and security. Implementing mechanisms of technology ordering, procurement, output-based funding and transparency in research costs and results. Gradually changing from a system of regular funding allocation to a system in which the State directly creates technological orders, assigns research missions and allocates the funds needed to complete those missions. Applying mechanism of fund allotments to science and technology proposals and projects in certain fields of science and technology on the basis of careful evaluation of content, output and cost forecast. Transferring ownership of State Budget funded science and technology research results to organizations and individuals chairing the researches themselves, and also devising plans to appropriately share benefits between the State, the chairing organizations and the researchers. Improving the efficiency of funds that focuses on science and technology development and promoting the activities of venture funds in these fields. Strengthening inspection, monitoring, independent evaluation, consulting, criticism and social monitoring on science and technology activities.

Effectively utilizing State Budget's capital and developing mechanisms and policies to attract non-governmental resources to invest in researching, developing and implementing sciences and technologies. Establishing modern science and technology application institutions, developing innovation centers and technology incubators. Developing criteria for the selection of science and technology organizations that have reached the levels of the region and the world in order to focus investment to develop infrastructure, research equipment, ensuring that by 2020, some research fields have had advanced infrastructure and research equipments at region's level. Piloting the establishment of some

science and technology organizations following advanced models of the world, first of all the Vietnam – Korea Institute of Science and Technology (V-KIST). Promoting the development of science and technology enterprises through promoting the development of technology incubators, incubating science and technology enterprises, developing science and technology enterprises starting from universities and research institutes. Facilitating favorable conditions for the development of science and technology institutes. Establishing policies to train, develop, utilize and honor individuals and organizations working in the fields of science and technology.

7. Developing culture and making progress in social equality, improving people's living conditions and ensuring harmony with economic development

Sustainably developing culture and society; connecting closely and harmoniously between economic and cultural development, making progress in social equality and improving people's living conditions. Implementing the United Nation's 2030 Agenda and effectively integrating the Agenda's goals of sustainable development into the socio-economic development plan of the whole country, of each line industry and each region.

Reviewing and improving the legal system, improving the efficiency of State's governance on social security. Continuing to improve policies to heighten the living standards of people that have contributed in war times. Promoting sustainable poverty reduction, especially in particularly difficult regions and establishing specific policies to eradicate poverty at a faster rate in ethnic minority-based regions. Focusing on the solutions that facilitate conditions and encourage the poor and the near poor to sustainably escape from poverty by themselves, especially for people capable of working. Implementing conditional support depending on the subject, geography and support period in order to improve access to polices and encourage active participation of the poor. For the difficult provinces in the Northern mountainous area, the Highland and the Southwest, establishing and implementing specific proposals and solutions to eradicate poverty, supporting and establishing conditions for the poor to develop production and increase income through labor mobility. For ethnic minority-based regions, implementing measures on education, nutrition and sanitation to narrow the gap in opportunities for ethnic minority children. Focusing on the implementation of measures to raise awareness, change the way of doing business, provide legal support along with vocational training, career inheritance based on crops and livestock to motivate the poor. Promote people's capability in ensuring social security. Implementing well the policies of public employment, unemployment insurance, time-limited support for people losing jobs in public sector. Implementing polices on the right basis, right subjects and for the right periods for employees losing their jobs, especially basis of unemployment insurance, social security, job loss allowance according to the regulations

set out in the Labor Code... Strengthening activities regarding labor market information, organizing consultation, job placement and labor supply of employment service centers, creating conditions for employees who have lost their jobs to quickly find jobs. Providing support on production development, creating jobs, improving vocational training and sending labor overseas. Expanding the audience and improving the efficiency of the system, innovating financial mechanisms, ensuring sustainable development of social security funds. Continuing to improve policies, promoting community participation, improving the efficiency of social support activities, including the improvement in methods of identifying people in poverty and vulnerable households. Implementing the process of social integration for the disabled, ensuring the opportunities to get access to education for disabled children and creating opportunities for disabled people to gain support themselves through the help of social organizations. Establishing regular monitoring mechanism upon the implementation of social integration for the disabled. Implementing the poverty line based on a multi-dimensional approach, ensuring the minimum level of income and basic social services such as education, healthcare, housing, clean water supply and access to information.

Reforming policies in wages and salaries following market regulations and in line with labor productivity growth. Adjusting basic level of salary and minimum wage following an appropriate schedule, ensuring the minimum living standards for people in employment and retirees. Improving the efficiency of trade unions so that they truly represent the rights of employees and resolve conflicts in a timely manner. Implementing mechanisms for dialogue and wage agreement between parties, building harmonious and progressive labor relations. Establishing mechanisms that allow trade unions, organizations that represent employees and organizations that represent employers to co-monitor the implementation of collective labor agreements. Strengthening the supervision of foreign labor in Vietnam. Continuing to improve salary policies for State enterprises. Establishing systems of labor management standards and labor productivity assessment criterion. Implementing well the policies for labor protection.

Improving the quality of healthcare and rehabilitation at all levels. Developing traditional medicine, promoting researches, inheritance, application and dissemination of remedies, disease prevention methods and treatments using traditional medicine, combining traditional medicine with modern medicine; cultivating and processing domestically sourced medicinal plants. Focusing on initial healthcare, developing systems of preventive medicine, actively preventing diseases and epidemics. Synchronously implementing measures to quickly resolve the problem of patient overload in hospitals. Improving the healthcare institution network, especially in the mountainous regions, frontier and islands; completing the construction of some tertiary referral hospitals; scaling up the model of satellite clinics and family doctors. Promoting the reform of administrative procedures, the application of information technology, management standards and treatment service quality. Promote training and development of the healthcare workforce, both in terms of quality, quantity and structure. Improving

professional qualifications, responsibilities and ethics of the healthcare workforce. Paying attention to the development of high-level healthcare workforce, strengthening the workforce in rural and mountainous regions, frontier and islands.

Establishing favorable conditions for non-public healthcare development, piloting the establishments of public-private partnership healthcare institutions and models that govern hospitals as public enterprises. Accelerating the schedule of universal healthcare insurance. Innovating financial mechanism, correctly adjusting the prices for healthcare services according to roadmap and ensuring publicity and transparency; at the same time appropriately assisting policy beneficiaries, the poor and the disadvantaged.

Encouraging the development of medicinal industry and traditional medicine. Strengthening procurement management of medicines and medical equipments. Ensuring adequate supply of medicines, vaccines, biological, blood, blood-derived products and quality medical equipments to meet the people's demands for disease treatment and prevention. Strengthening food hygiene. Focusing on population and family planning, resolving the problem of gender imbalance at birth. Improving living qualities and striving for average life expectancy of 74-75 years by 2020.

Strengthening the leadership role of the Party, improving the efficiency of the State's governance on culture. Developing Vietnam's culture, preserving the positive characteristics of the people, adapting the quintessence of world's cultures and meeting the needs for international integration and development. Comprehensively developing the people of Vietnam and creating healthy and civilized cultural environment in all aspects of social life, overcoming the degradation of social morality. Improving the efficiency of cultural institutions. Establishing and expanding the model of cultural family, strengthening the coordination between families, schools and the society.

Encouraging creativity freedom in cultural activities, literature and arts along with promoting civic and social responsibilities of artists and culturalists. Adequately implementing copyright protection. Preserving and promoting the heritage and cultural values of the nation. Proactively cooperating and promoting international exchanges in culture, promoting Vietnam's culture, selectively adopting the quintessence of world's cultures, preserving the cultural identity of the people. Implementing policies in ethnic and religion, ensuring freedom of religion.

Efficiently and positively developing the press, publishing, radio and television to meet the needs for national development and defense and also the ever-increasing demands of the people. Developing popular and professional sport activities. Taking care of and promoting the role of the elderly. Effectively implementing measures for the sake gender equality and advancement of women. Protecting, taking care of and educating children. Gradually implementing children's right. Continuing to implement the youth development strategy for the period 2011-2020.

8. Actively responding to climate change, preventing natural disasters, enhancing natural resource management and environmental protection

Enhancing the State's governance, improving the legal system, mechanisms, policies and synchronously implementing solutions to actively respond and adapt to climate change, preventing natural disasters, managing natural resources and protecting the environment. Focusing on the inspection and strictly handling violations; also enhancing information and communication with the people to raise awareness, consciousness and responsibilities.

Enhancing the capability to forecast and warn of natural disasters, monitoring climate change. Highlighting the roles of line industries, authorities and the armed forces; promoting the roles of the community, enterprises and enhancing international cooperation, effectively implementing prevention of natural disasters, responding to climate change and improving the efficiency of search and rescue missions. First of all, focusing on the completion of projects that alleviate the consequences of natural disasters and drought in the Highland and Central Southern provinces, urgent projects that prevent saline and improve the people's life and production of crops. Improving resilience to natural disasters; mobilizing resources to invest in projects to respond to climate change and prevent natural disasters; preventing urban flooding. Basically completing the relocation of people living in eroded areas.

Improving the prospecting and evaluating activities on the potential and reserve of natural resources, completing the planning and strengthening management and monitoring of resources, utilizing resources in an appropriate, effective and economical manner. Exploiting and utilizing minerals in connection with environmental protection, minimizing exports of raw materials. Issuing a set of indicators for sustainable development of natural resources and minerals, including specific criterion in effective and economical exploitation of minerals; specific indicators for environmental protection in the exploitation and processing of minerals conforming to the technical and technological level of Vietnam. Piloting the renovation and restoration of the environment during the closure of certain mines/areas where mining activities have expired such as: coal mines in Quang Ninh province, apatite ore mines in Lao Cai province, iron ore mines in Thai Nguyen province, lead – zinc ore in Bac Kan province... in order to build a standard model for certain groups/types of mineral and to replicate the said model. Implementing procurement in exploitation of minerals.

Improving the quality of planning and strictly monitoring the usage of lands. Improving the system of policies and legislation regarding land usage to thoroughly address some issues in land mechanisms and policies in the following fields: planning, land usage planning; land withdrawal, land allocation, land lease, transfer of land use purpose; compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers lands form

the people; land finance; land registration, issuance of land use certificates; land statistics, land inventory; inspection and settlement of disputes, complaints and denunciations and handling of violations regarding land usage; land policies for agricultural lands and lands allocated to households. Improving the transparency on land valuation through the establishment of a price-publicizing mechanism in auctions and transactions of land use rights. Accelerating the formation of an independent professional appraisal agency to appraise land use rights. Organizing regular assessments on the impacts of land policies and legal regulations upon socio-economic development, ensuring the validity and effectiveness of enacted policies and laws; timely amending inappropriate policies. Conducting reviews on the state of land management and land use of economic organizations, State-owned agro-forestry farms and public service organizations; the state of agricultural land allocation to households and individuals for stable and long-term use; identifying the boundaries for wet rice land parcels that need strict protection to ensure national food security. Basically completing the measurements and cadastral mapping for the whole area of used lands; in which the urban, suburban, rural residential areas and areas with high frequency of land transactions are to be prioritized; frequently updating changes in maps and cadastral records, ensuring fair reflection of the state of land usage. Building and completing financial procedures and policies regarding lands; researching for solutions to utilize financial tools in land management to prevent wasteful, inefficient land use, corruption and speculation. Strengthening the inspection and handling of violations in land management and usage, ensuring legality and conformity to planning.

Sustainably exploiting and utilizing water resources; actively cooperating internationally in the protection and use of transboundary water resources. Controlling water exploitation facilities and waste discharge on river basins, focusing effort on subjects that exploit and use large amounts of water, that discharge large amounts of wastewater through water resource surveillance systems. Establishing regulations regarding sanitary protection zones for water used in daily life; implementing regulations regarding sanitary protection zones, prohibited areas, underground water exploitation zone. Establishing criteria to identify, classify and take measures to restore polluted, degraded and depleted water sources; focusing on a number of rivers experiencing serious pollution and depletion. Publicizing lists of facilities that exploit and use water resources, discharge wastewater into water sources that cause serious pollution, degradation and depletion of water resources. Reviewing and completing the operating procedures for joint reservoirs in river basins; ensuring that 100% of large-scale reservoirs are operated in a joint basis. Identifying and announcing the minimum flows of 70% of mainstreams in large river basins; and also the limit for underground water exploitation of key economic zones. Building and operating a monitoring network for important transboundary water resources. Evaluating the impacts of the dams on the mainstream of the Mekong River and how they affect the socio-economic development of the Mekong River Delta.

Improving environmental quality and the living conditions of the people. Implementing socialization in environmental protection and remediation. Strictly controlling sources of pollution. Effectively remedying pollution caused by the wars. Planning and building waste treatment facilities in regions and villages. Limiting and gradually preventing pollution in craft villages, river basins, economic zones and clusters, urban areas and highly populated rural areas. Focusing on thoroughly handling establishments that cause serious pollution. Controlling the air quality in highly populated urban areas. Implementing emission regulations and standards and technologies following appropriate roadmaps. Enhancing the protection and sustainable development of forests, especially coastal protection forests, upstream forests, special use forests; conserving the nature, promoting biodiversity, protecting and restoring fishery resources. Encouraging the use of renewable energy, new materials that are environment friendly.

In the process of establishing, evaluating and approving programs and projects using State Budget's capital, there is a need to ensure the integration of considerations for sustainable development, climate change and green growth. Strengthening planning, baseline surveys, maritime resource and environment management to serve maritime economic development.

9. Preventing corruption, practicing thrift and combatting wasteful behavior

Continuing to improve institutions, mechanisms and policies, ensuring coherence, publicity, transparency and synchronous implementation of measures in preventing and combatting corruption, practicing thrift, focusing on areas where negative behaviors are likely to happen. Strengthening the organizational structure, improving the efficiency of the anti-corruption system. Strictly implementing the regulations regarding the declaration of property ownership and income of government officers and public servants, especially leading cadres; limiting cash transactions. Focusing on the education of moral qualities and public service responsibilities. Enhancing and specifying the responsibilities of party organizations and the head of the organizations, agencies and units in preventing and combatting corruption and wasteful behavior.

Improving the validity and efficiency of inspecting, auditing, investigating, prosecuting and trying activities. Strictly handling corrupt and wasteful behavior according to the laws. Enhancing monitoring and the prevention of corruption in legal agencies.

Establishing mechanisms to effectively control and monitor power. Promoting the supervisory role of elected bodies, Fatherland Front and mass

organizations in preventing and combatting corruption and wasteful behavior. Properly receiving information and handling complaints and denunciations. Establishing effective mechanisms and policies to encourage, reward and protect the safety of whistleblowers. Promoting education, the role and responsibilities of information communication agencies in preventing and combatting corruption and wasteful behavior. Strictly handling abuse of anti-corruption activities for the purpose of slandering and distorting the truth. Enhancing international cooperation in preventing and combatting corruption.

10. Improving the efficiency of the State governance and ensuring people's freedom and democracy in socio-economic development, along with compliance to the laws

Organizing the State's apparatus in a strong, streamlined and transparent manner. Enhancing management efficiency and socio-economic development orientation by limiting the fragmentation in functions and duties of the State's agencies. Redefining the functions and responsibilities of the State in the market economy in a way that reduces its production and business functions and further focuses on creating favorable legal framework for businesses, addressing social and environmental problems and playing a role suitable to the potential of the State in the current period. Reviewing and adjusting the roles and functions of ministries and ministerial-level agencies in a way that eliminate roles and functions unsuitable to the demands for state governance in the market economy, reducing the functions of providing public services to create favorable conditions for the socialization of public services. Separating the functions of policymaking and public administration with the functions of market governance and regulation and also the agencies specialized in implementing ownership rights. Focusing on establishing institutions, laws, mechanisms, policies and the environment, creating favorable and safe conditions to allow adequate, thorough, efficient operation of the market economy and international integration; strongly promoting democracy and freedom of creativity of the people in socio-economic development.

Establishing a clear distinction between the roles of the State and the market. The State is to be in charge of governing and orientating socio-economic development via the laws, planning and regulatory tools suitable to the market economy, minimizing interference via administrative orders.

Improving the legal system, ensuring coherence, consistency, publicity and transparency, responding to the needs for socio-economic development and international integration. Strongly changing perception and clearly identifying the functions and duties of State agencies in order to best serve the people and businesses. Encouraging and supporting innovating and creative ideas, especially in

the fields of economy, social, science and technology, culture and arts... establishing and strictly implementing mechanisms of accountability of State administrative agencies, creating transparency in the process of making decisions and boosting the confidence of the people in the leadership direction and policies of the Party and the State.

Establishing modern, professional, disciplined, dynamic and effective public administration, making service outcomes and the level of satisfaction of the people and businesses evaluation criterion. Enhancing publicity and transparency and accountability. Focusing on cultivating cadres and civil servants with moral qualities, work capabilities, sense of responsibilities and professionalism. Downsizing personnel along with wage reform. Innovating processes of recruitment and promotion for cadres and public servants, ensuring competition, publicity and transparency. Evaluating cadres and public servants on the basis of work performance. The heads of government agencies are to be responsible for the performance of the work assigned to them and equally authorized to decide on matters of organization and personnel. Establishing adequate sanctions to handle officials violating the laws, especially officials in charge of leadership and management.

Focusing on administrative procedure reform with the purpose of streamlining, along with improving the quality of policies and laws and clearly assigning responsibilities of administrative procedures to agencies. Only establishing truly necessary administrative procedures that are appropriate, legal and creating most favorable conditions for the people and businesses. Publicizing and making transparent administrative procedures. Ensuring freedom of the people and businesses in economic activities, along with compliance with the laws. Establishing information systems to receive and handle petitions and also announce results of administrative procedures. Enhancing information technology application in the operation of State agencies, provision of public services and implementation of e-government. Enhancing inspection, investigation, improving capacity and effectiveness of policy and law implementation.

Completing the decentralization mechanism, ensuring uniformity and seamlessness in leadership, governance and administration from the Central to grassroot levels. Establishing the environment for uniform economic development in the whole country and each region according to the principle of combining between sectoral and regional governance. Clearly defining the powers and responsibilities in economic and social governance between the Central and regional levels, ensuring uniform, focused governance of the Central and promoting autonomy and self-responsibilities of all levels of regional administration. Improving the mechanism for investment and budget decentralization, ensuring uniform governance in development planning and resource balancing. Establishing effective regulations in regional development coordination and eliminating the problem of fragmentation in

economic space by administrative boundaries. Consolidating regional coordinating bodies with the participation of related ministries and localities in the regions, with functions assigned to them by the Government and local administration, in order to effectively mobilize and utilize central and local resources.

Improving the organization and operation of local administration, ensuring optimal services to the people and businesses. Clearly identifying State governance authorities and responsibilities in socio-economic fields for all levels of administration. Focusing on providing public services, ensuring social security, improving social welfare and the people's living standards. Improving functions, missions and organizational apparatus in a manner suitable to municipal and island-based administration.

11. Strengthening national defense and security, resolutely and perseverantly struggling and maintaining independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and ensuring political security, social orders and safety

Implementing National Defense Strategy to cope with the new situation. Strengthening national defense and security, resolutely and perseverantly struggling and firmly safeguarding independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, ensuring political and social stability and peaceful environment for national building and defense. Establishing the Party's military policies, defense and security strategy to cope with the new situation. Developing the people's revolution army and police force in a professional way, making gradual modernization, prioritizing certain armed services and armed forces, ensuring that a reasonable number of forces are capable of high fighting capacity and able to complete missions well. Strengthening and improving operational efficiency of maritime law enforcement forces. Emphasizing the development of militia and reserve forces; developing national defense and security industry. Promoting the education of responsibilities and obligations of citizens in national defense and security.

Combining well the mission of national defense and security with the mission of socio-economic development, projects in socio-economic development in national defense area must satisfy the requirements in national defense and security, especially in key and strategic positions. Constructing border patrol roads. Improving the operational efficiency of national defense economic zones and also ensuring sustainable socio-economic development in the areas along the borders and islands. Establishing suitable policies to operate special missions regarding national defense and security.

Promoting international cooperation in national defense and security,

utilizing the support of the international community to maintain peaceful environment, strengthening national defense, security and protect national sovereignty, urgently completing the process of border demarcation. Participating in peacekeeping operations of the United Nation in a manner that is suitable to the conditions of Vietnam.

Implementing synchronous measures to ensure social security, orders and safety. Building social discipline and safety. Strengthening social evils and crime prevention and combatting. Strengthening information network security. Ensuring traffic orders, safety and reducing traffic accidents.

12. Improving the efficiency of foreign affairs operations, actively engaging in international integration, establishing peaceful environment and favorable conditions for national development

Consistently implementing foreign policies in an independent, autonomous, peaceful, friendly, cooperation-for-development manner; multi-lateralizing and diversifying foreign relations, actively and positively integrating and cooperating internationally on the basis of respecting independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, fairness and mutual benefits. Improving the depth, practicality and efficiency of relations with partner nations. Improving the efficiency of multilateral diplomatic activities, especially with ASEAN and the United Nation. Actively, positively, and responsibly participating in the construction of a robust ASEAN community with other ASEAN nations. Strengthening international and regional cooperation in national defense and security and protecting national sovereignty. Persistently promoting peaceful solutions to the problem of maritime disputes, on the basis of international laws and regional code of conduct.

Synchronously implementing foreign affair activities, including activities in the fields of politics, national defense and security, economy, culture and society. Effectively implementing international commitments and actively and positively negotiating and concluding new generation's Free Trade Agreements; maximizing the potential of favorable opportunities and minimizing the negative impacts to expand the market and utilize external resources for development. Improving the capacity in resolving international investment and commercial disputes.

Improving the quality of advising in the matters of foreign affairs and international integration. Strengthening foreign communication and international integration, building national consensus and utilizing the support of international friends to meet the demand for nation building and defending.

Strengthening the activities of Vietnamese people abroad. Encouraging and supporting overseas compatriots to unite and provide support to each other to develop and integrate well into the local communities, contributing to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and other countries. Creating favorable conditions for expatriates to participate in the process of nation building and defending. Implementing well the policies on the protection of citizens abroad.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN

The implementation of the 5-year socio-economic development plan for the period 2016 - 2020 is the key mission of all government levels, sectors, enterprises and the people. This is the critical element in ensuring successful achievement of the 5-year plan objectives and the basis for fulfilling objectives of the 10-year socio-economic development strategy for the period 2011-2020.

In order to achieve these objectives, after the National Assembly approved this plan, the following missions are to be implemented well:

- Organizing comprehensive dissemination of objectives, missions, development orientation to all government levels and sectors, unifying ideologies, viewpoints and development orientations for the economy set out in the Party's Twelfth Congress Resolution and the National Assembly's Resolution.

- In pursuance to the Party's Twelfth Congress Resolution and the National Assembly's Resolution, the Government is to establish and carry out action programs to implement the National Assembly's Resolution on the 5-year socio-economic development plan for the period 2016 - 2020. Continuing to implement the three major breakthroughs. Directing ministries, sectors and localities to review, complete planning and approve the 5-year socio-economic development plans for each sector and locality and also the national objective programs; building and directing the continuation of the economic restructuring process, changing the growth model; along with the continuation of researches to innovate governing mechanisms and improve the governing capability and efficiency of government apparatus.

- Specifying objectives and criteria for development orientation of the 5-year plan in each of the annual socio-economic development plans for the period, also implementing solutions suitable to the unique characteristics of each sector and locality.

- Strengthening the monitoring and evaluating of the state of implementation within the year and also holding mid-term evaluation on the state of implementation of

the 5-year plan for the period 2016 - 2020, constructing mid-term report and submitting the report to the Party's Central Committee and the National Assembly in 2018.

- Strengthening the monitoring roles of the National Assembly, the People's Councils at all levels, the Vietnam Fatherland's Front and socio-political organizations, social and vocational organizations and of the communities.

- Strengthening activities on the information and communication of the plan's implementation outcome, mechanisms and policies. State agencies at all levels are obliged to provide adequate, timely, accurate information and strengthen dialogues with the people and businesses in order to build consensus and the united strength of the nation, striving to achieve beyond the objectives set out in the 5-year socio-economic development plan.

APPENDIX A

EVALUATION OF THE 5-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION 2011-2015

Appendix 1

IMPLEMENTATION OF KEY INDICATORS OF 5-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011-2015

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
A	Economic indicators								
1	GDP Growth	%	6.5 - 7.0	6.24	5.25	5.42	5.98	6.68	5.91
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	%	2.4 - 2.6	4.02	2.68	2.64	3.49	2.36	3.04
	- Industry and construction	%	7.2 - 7.7	6.68	5.75	5.43	7.14	9.29	6.85
	- Services	%	7.4 - 8.0	6.83	5.90	6.57	5.96	6.04	6.26
2	Economic proportion (end-of-term year)								
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	%	18.5 - 18.0	20.1	19.7	18.4	18.1	17.4	17.4
	- Industry and construction	%	41.7 - 42.0	37.9	38.6	38.3	38.5	38.5	38.5
	- Services	%	39.8 - 40.0	42.0	41.7	43.3	43.4	44.1	44.1
3	GDP in current price								
	- GDP in VND	Trillion VND	17,245 - 17,505	2,780	3,245	3,584	3,938	4,193	17,740
	- Total GDP in USD (end-of-term year)	Billion USD	180 - 184	133.3	155.3	171.2	186.2	193.4	193.4
	- GDP per capita (end-of-term year)	USD	1,965 - 2,000	1,517	1,748	1,907	2,052	2,109	2,109
4	Total social invested capital comparing to GDP	%	33.5 - 35.0	33.3	31.1	30.5	31.0	32.6	31.7
5	State budget deficit comparing to GDP	%	<4,5	4.4	5.4	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.7
6	Public debts comparing to GDP (end-of-term year)	%	< 65	50.0	50.8	54.5	58.0	62.2	62.2

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
7	Government debts comparing to GDP (end-of-term year)	%	< 50	39.3	39.4	42.6	46.4	50.3	50.3
8	National foreign debts comparing to GDP (end-of-term year)	%	< 50	37.9	37.4	37.3	38.3	43.1	43.1
9	Import - Export								
	- Total export turnover	Billion USD	563.3 - 587.9	96.9	114.5	132.0	150.2	162.1	655.8
	Export turnover growth	%	12.0 - 14.0	34.2	18.2	15.3	13.8	7.9	17.5
	- Total import turnover	Billion USD	629.6 - 651.8	106.7	113.8	132.0	147.8	165.6	666.0
	Import turnover growth	%	10.5 - 12.5	25.8	6.6	16.0	12.0	12.0	14.3
	- Trade deficit comparing to export turnover	%	<10	10.16	-0.65	-0.0	-1.58	2.2	1.56
B	Social indicators								
	- Average population (end-of-term year)	Million	<92	87.9	88.8	89.8	90.7	91.7	91.7
	- Population growth rate (end-of-term year)	%	1.0	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07
	- Poor household decline rate (in 2011-2015 norms)	%/year	2	2.24	2.16	1.8	1.83	1,7-2,0	2.0
	- Jobs created	Million	8	1.54	1.52	1.54	1.60	1.60	7.8
	- Percentage of trained labours of total labours working in the economy (end-of-term year)	%	55.0	43.0	45.2	47.4	49.0	51.6	51.6
	- Percentage of unemployment in urban areas (end-of-term year)	%	<4	3.60	3.21	3.59	3.40	3.29	3.29
	- Average life expectancy (end-of-term year)	Age	74	73.0	73.0	73.1	73.2	73.3	73.3
	- Telephone subscribers per 100 people (end-of-term year)	Subscribers	154	157.2	159.0	145.4	157.1	144.9	144.9

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
	- Broadband Internet subscribers per 100 people (end-of-term year)	Subscribers	8-8,5	4.6	5.4	5.7	6.6	15.4	15.4
	- Average floor area per capita (end-of-term year)	Square meters	22.0	18.3	19.1	19.6	20.6	22.0	22.0
	In which:								
	+ Average floor area per capita in urban areas (end-of-term year)	Square meters	26.0	21.2	22.6	23.6	24.3	25,6-26,0	25,6-26,0
	+ Average floor area per capita in the countryside (end-of-term year)	Square meters	19.0	16.9	17.4	17.8	18.5	19,2-19,5	19,2-19,5
C	Resources - environment and sustainable development indicators								
	- Forest coverage (end-of-term year)	%	42.0 - 43.0	39.7	40.7	41.0	40.4	40.73	40.73
	- Percentage of countryside population have access to clean water (end-of-term year)	%	96	83	86	83	84	86	86
	- Percentage of urban population have access to clean water (end-of-term year)	%	82	77	79	78	80	82	82
	- Percentage of operating industrial zones, manufacture zones have certified waste processing system (end-of-term year)	%	100	60	70	75	84	84	84
	- Percentage of solid waste collecting processing in urban areas (end-of-term year)	%	85	83	84	84	85	85	85
	- Percentage of facilities making serious pollution processed (end-of-term year)	%	85	78	79	84	88	90	90

Appendix 2

**IMPLEMENTATION OF ANALYTIC
AND QUALITY INDICATORS 2011-2015**

No.	Indicators	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
1	Social productivity (GDP per labour) (current price) (end-of-term year)	Million VND per labour	55,2	63,1	68,7	74,7	79,3	79,3
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	Million VND per labour	22.9	26.2	27.0	29.2	31.1	31.1
	- Industry and construction	Million VND per labour	98.2	115.0	124.1	133.7	133.2	133.2
	- Services	Million VND per labour	76.5	83.8	92.9	100.6	106.6	106.6
2	Social productivity (GDP per labour) (2010 comparative price) (end-of-term year)	Million VND per labour	45.5	46.9	48.7	51.1	54.4	54.4
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	Million VND per labour	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.9	20.2	20.2
	- Industry and construction	Million VND per labour	82.1	85.4	88.7	92.9	94.8	94.8
	- Services	Million VND per labour		64.7	66.8	69.6	72.2	72.2

Appendix 3

IMPLEMENTATION OF 5-YEAR GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, ACCUMULATION, AND CONSUMPTION PLAN 2011-2015

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
A	Source	Trillion VND	33,266 - 34,196	5,101.7	5,729.0	6,504.3	7,211.4	7,924.0	32,470.4
1	GDP in current price	Trillion VND	17,245 - 17,505	2,779.9	3,245.4	3,584.3	3,937.9	4,192.9	17,740.3
2	Import (FOB)	Trillion VND	16,021 - 16,691	2,321.9	2,483.6	2,920	3,273.5	3,731.5	14,730.5
B	Usage	Trillion VND	33,438.5 - 34,371.1	5,042.7	5,767.0	6,520.3	7,297.2	8,039.9	32,667.1
1	End-use consumption	Trillion VND	11,596.1 - 12,010	2,008.7	2,285.6	2,566.8	2,838.0	3,115.1	12,814.3
	- In which: household consumption	Trillion VND	10,436.5 - 10,809	1,844.4	2,093.3	2,346.2	2,591.3	2,849.5	11,724.7
2	Property accumulation	Trillion VND	7,586.4 - 7,460.4	827.0	884.2	956.1	1,056.6	1,160.4	4,884.3
C	Accumulation - consumption proportion								
	- End-use consumption	%	59.2 - 61.2	70.8	72.1	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.4
	- Property accumulation	%	40.8 - 38.8	29.2	27.9	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.6
D	Comparing to GDP								
	- End-use consumption	%	69.0 - 70.0	72.3	70.4	71.6	72.1	74.3	72.2
	- Property accumulation	%	40.0 - 42.0	29.8	27.2	26.7	26.8	27.7	27.5
	- Savings	%	31.0 - 31.5	26.7	28.6	27.4	26.9	26.5	26.8

Appendix 4

**IMPLEMENTATION OF 5-YEAR AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY
PLAN 2011-2015**

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
1	Main products								
	Grains	Million tons	238.5	47.2	48.7	49.2	50.2	50.5	245.8
	In which: + Rice	Million tons	208.2	42.4	43.7	44.0	45.0	45.2	220.4
	+ Corn	Million tons	30.2	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	25.5
	Coffee	Million tons	5.2	1.28	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.44	6.70
	Rubber	Thousand tons	4,232	789	877	947	954	1,017	4,584
	Meats	Thousand tons	29,970	4,170	4,272	4,374	4,538	4,793	22,147
2	Forest coverage (end-of-term year)	Thousand hectares	750	212	187	227	226	241	1,093
3	Forest coverage percentage	%	42.5	39.70	40.70	40.96	40.43	40.73	40.73
4	Fishery production	Thousand tons	29,033	5,447	5,821	6,020	6,333	6,550	30,170
5	Area of fishery breeding (end-of-term year)	Thousand hectares	1,100	1,200.0	1,214.0	1,200.0	1,280.0	1,280.0	1,280.0

Appendix 5

IMPLEMENTATION OF 5-YEAR INDUSTRY PLAN 2011-2015

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
1	Index of industrial production (IIP) comparing to the same period with 2010 as 100%	%			105.8	105.9	107.6	109.8	107.3
	In which:								
	- Mining industry	%			105.0	99.4	102.4	106.5	103.3
	- Processing, manufacturing industry	%			105.5	107.6	108.7	110.6	108.1
	- Electricity generation and distribution	%			111.5	108.4	112.5	111.4	110.9
	- Water supply, waste processing and management	%			108.2	109.5	106.3	107.4	107.8
2	Main products								
	- Electricity generated and imported	Billion Kwh	677.5	108.7	120.3	131.0	145.5	159.4	664.9
	In which: electricity imported from China	Billion Kwh		5.0	2.7	3.3	2.4	1.7	15.1
	- Crude oil extracted	Million tons	81.7	15.2	16.7	16.7	17.4	18.6	84.6
	+ Domestic extraction	Million tons	74.4	14.4	15.6	15.3	15.6	16.7	77.5
	+ Overseas extraction	Million tons	7.3	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	7.1
	- Natural gas	Billion cubic meter	47.1	8.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.7	48.1
	- Coal (Refined coal)	Million tons	244.5	46.6	42.1	41.1	41.7	42.3	213.8
	- Alumina	Thousand tons	3,000	0	0	200	500	500	1,200
	- Cement	Million tons	337.0	58.3	56.4	57.5	60.5	67.9	300.6
	- Paper	Million tons	12.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	8.1

Appendix 6

IMPLEMENTATION OF 5-YEAR SERVICES PLAN 2011-2015

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
1	Commerce								
	Total retail sales and social consumption services growth rate	%	25.0	24.0	13.9	10.4	13.2	9.5	14.1
2	Transportation								
	- Volume of goods transported growth rate	%	12.0	10.6	8.5	5.1	5.9	6.0	7.2
	- Volume of goods circulated growth rate	%	16.2	-0.8	-0.2	1.2	0.8	3.1	0.8
	- Passengers transported growth rate	%	12.3	6.9	8.1	6.1	7.4	7.7	7.2
	- Passengers circulated growth rate	%	12.7	11.0	6.7	7.3	6.1	7.9	7.8
3	Information - Communication								
	- Telephone subscribers per 100 people (end-of-term year)	Subscribers	154.0	157.2	159.0	145.4	157.1	144.9	144.9
	- Broadband Internet subscribers per 100 people (end-of-term year)	Subscribers	8-8,5	4.6	5.4	5.7	6.6	15.4	15.4
4	Tourism								
	- Number of international visitors coming to Vietnam	Million visitors	31.2	6.0	6.8	7.6	7.87	7.9	36.2
	- Number of domestic visitors	Million visitors	139.7	30.0	32.0	34.5	38.5	41.0	176.0

Appendix 7

IMPLEMENTATION OF 5-YEAR IMPORT - EXPORT PLAN 2011-2015

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
1	Export								
	Total export turnover	Billion USD	563.3 - 587.9	96.9	114.5	132.0	150.2	162.1	655.8
	Growth rate	%	12.0 - 14.0	34.2	18.2	15.3	13.8	7.9	17.5
	In which: foreign invested firms (crude oil excluded)	Billion USD	300.9 - 276.0	47.9	64.0	80.9	94.0	110.6	397.4
2	Import								
	Total import turnover	Billion USD	629.6 - 651.8	106.7	113.8	132.0	147.8	165.6	666.0
	Growth rate	%	10.5 - 12.5	25.8	6.6	16.0	12.0	12.0	14.3
	In which: foreign invested firms	Billion USD	282.3 - 283.0	48.8	59.9	74.4	84.2	97.3	364.7
3	Trade deficit	Billion USD		9.8	-0.7	-0.0	-2.4	3.5	10.2
	Trade deficit/Total export turnover	%	<10	10.16	-0.65	-0.00	-1.58	2.2	1.56

Appendix 8

**IMPLEMENTATION OF 5-YEAR SOCIAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2011-2015
IN EACH TYPE OF CAPITAL**

No.	Capital	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
	TOTAL	Trillion VND	5,741 - 6,132	924.5	1,010.1	1,094.5	1,220.7	1,084.3	5,334.2
	Comparing to GDP	%	33.5 - 35.0	33.3	31.1	30.5	31.0	25.9	30.1
1	State budget investment	Trillion VND	1,041 - 1,109	208.3	268.8	271.7	208.0	250.1	1,206.9
	Comparing to total investment capital	%	18.1	22.5	26.6	24.8	17.0	23.1	22.6
2	Government bond	Trillion VND	225.0 - 225.0	44.9	44.6	59.0	97.5	80.0	326.0
	Comparing to total investment capital	%	3.9 - 3.7	4.9	4.4	5.4	8.0	7.4	6.1
3	State development credit	Trillion VND	312.0 - 322.0	50.0	52.9	51.6	64.8	60.0	279.2
	Comparing to total investment capital	%	5.4 - 5.3	5.4	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.2
4	State-owned enterprises' investment capital	Trillion VND	619.8 - 622.8	82.0	75.0	93.1	115.0	135.0	500.1
	Comparing to total investment capital	%	10.8 - 10.2	8.9	7.4	8.5	9.4	12.5	9.4
5	Citizen and private enterprises' investment capital	Trillion VND	2,517.4 - 2,799.4	359.3	376.7	416.1	484.8	529.6	2,166.5
	Comparing to total investment capital	%	43.8 - 45.1	38.9	37.3	38.0	39.7	48.8	40.6
6	Foreign direct investment	Trillion VND	950.0 - 978.0	165.0	172.6	180.1	225.6	0.0	743.3
	Comparing to total investment capital	%	16.5 - 16.3	17.8	17.1	16.5	18.5	0.0	13.9
7	Other capitals	Trillion VND	75.9 - 75.9	15.0	19.5	23.0	25.0	29.6	112.1
	Comparing to total investment capital	%	1.3 - 1.0	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.1

Note: (*) Including capitals transferred from the previous year's plan.

Appendix 9

5-YEAR STATE BUDGET BALANCE 2011-2015

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
A	STATE BUDGET REVENUE		4,301.0 - 4,322.9	963.0	1,038.5	1,084.1	863.5	996.87	4,945.9
I	Total State budget revenue (other revenues excluded)			721.8	734.9	828.3	863.5	996.87	4,145.4
1	Domestic revenue (crude oil revenue excluded)	Trillion VND	2,928.4 - 2,952.0	443.7	477.1	567.4	583.6	740.1	2,811.9
	Percentage of domestic revenue in total revenue (other revenues excluded)	%	68.0 - 68.1	61.5	64.9	68.5	67.6	74.2	67.8
2	Crude oil revenue	Trillion VND	496.0 - 506.2	110.2	140.1	120.4	100.1	67.5	538.3
	Percentage of crude oil revenue in total revenue (other revenues excluded)	%	11.0 - 11.8	15.3	19.1	14.5	11.6	6.8	13.0
3	Revenue from export - import	Trillion VND	840.4 - 850.6	155.8	107.4	129.4	173.4	177.3	743.2
	Percentage of revenue from export - import in total revenue (other revenues excluded)	%	19.5 - 19.7	21.6	14.6	15.6	20.1	17.8	17.9
4	Revenue from non-refundable aids	Trillion VND	24.3 - 26.0	12.1	10.3	11.1	6.4	12.0	51.9

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
	Percentage of revenue from non-refundable aids in total revenue (other revenues excluded)	%	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.3
B	STATE BUDGET EXPENDITURES		5173.8 - 7,295.8	1,034.2	1,170.9	1,277.7	1,087.5	1,262.87	5,833.3
	Total State budget expenditures (other expenditures excluded)			787.6	978.5	1,088.2	1,060.6	1,190.4	5,105.2
1	Regular expenditure	Trillion VND		467.0	603.4	704.2	732.5	790.2	3,297.2
	Percentage of regular expenditure in total expenditure (other expenditures excluded)	%		59.3	61.7	64.7	69.1	66.4	64.6
2	Development expenditure	Trillion VND	1,108.8 - 1,495.8	208.3	268.8	271.7	208.0	250.1	1,206.9
	Percentage of development expenditure in total expenditure (other expenditures excluded)	%	20.0	26.4	27.5	25.0	19.6	21.0	23.6
3	Debt repayment and aid expenditure	Trillion VND		111.9	105.8	112.1	120.0	150.0	599.8
	Percentage of debt repayment and aid expenditure in total expenditure (other expenditures excluded)	%		14.2	10.8	10.3	11.3	12.6	11.7
4	Financial reserve expenditure	Trillion VND		0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2
C	STATE BUDGET DEFICIT	%	<4,5	4.40	5.36	6.60	5.69	6.1	5.7

Appendix 10

**IMPLEMENTATION OF 5-YEAR FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT
PLAN 2011-2015**

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
1	Investment implemented	Billion USD	57,3-58,0	11.0	11.0	11.5	12.5	14.5	60.5
2	New and additional investments	Billion USD	86.0	15.6	16.3	22.4	21.9	22.8	99.0
3	Export (crude oil included)	Billion USD		55.1	72.2	88.2	101.6	114.5	431.6
4	Import	Billion USD	282.3	48.8	60.3	74.4	84.5	100.0	368.0

Appendix 11

**IMPLEMENTATION OF 5-YEAR EDUCATION AND TRAINING
PLAN 2011-2015**

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
I	EDUCATION								
1	Kindergarten education								
	- Kindergarten students (end-of-term year)	Thousand students		3,873	4,148	4,227	4,330	4,430	4,430
2	Primary school education								
	- Primary school students (end-of-term year)	Thousand students		7,101	7,203	7,436	7,560	7,600	7,600
3	Middle school education								
	- Secondary school students (end-of-term year)	Thousand students		4,926	4,870	4,930	5,020	5,150	5,150
4	High school education								
	- High school students (end-of-term year)	Thousand students		2,755	2,675	2,533	2,550	2,450	2,450
II	TRAINING								
1	University and college								
	- New university and college admissions	Thousand people	3,070	514.0	507.0	495.0	500.0	503.0	2,519
2	Vocational training								
	- New vocational school admissions	Thousand people	2,059	273.0	234.0	184.0	208.0	170.0	1,069
	- New vocational college admissions	Thousand people	2,367	221.4	213.2	216.1	220.0	250.0	1,121
	- Percentage of trained labours (end-of-term year)	%	55	43	45.2	47.4	49	51.6	51.6

Appendix 12

SOCIAL INDICATORS 2011-2015

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
A	POPULATION								
	Average population (end-of-term year)	Million people	<92	87.86	88.81	89.8	90.7	91.7	91.7
	In which: Countryside population (end-of-term year)	Million people	<60	60.14	60.54	60.88	60.69	60.25	60.25
	- Birth rate decline (end-of-term year)	%	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	- Population growth rate (end-of-term year)	%	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07
B	LABOUR								
1	15-year-old and above labour force (end-of-term year)	Million people	54.9	51.40	52.35	53.25	53.75	54.61	54.61
2	15-year-old and above labours working in the national economy (end-of-term year)	Million people	52.4	50.4	51.4	52.2	52.7	52.9	52.9
	Labour proportion (end-of-term year)								
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	%	43,0-45,0	48.4	47.4	46.8	46.3	44.3	44.3
	- Industry and construction	%	24,0-26,0	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.5	22.9	22.9
	- Services	%	30,0-31,0	30.3	31.4	32.0	32.2	32.8	32.8
3	Jobs created	Million people	8.0	1.54	1.52	1.54	1.60	1.6	7.8
4	People contracted for working abroad	Thousand people	447.0	88	80	88	106	107	469
C	CULTURE								
	Historical sites renovated	Sites	1,500	300	298	305	311	308	1,522
D	TELECOMMUNICATION								
1	Voice of Vietnam's broadcasting hours	Thousand hours per year	503.2	83.5	78.1	88.2	92.3	96.1	438.1
2	Vietnam Television's broadcasting hours	Thousand hours per year	840.0	88.0	94.2	96.5	96.5	94.2	469.3

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
Đ	HEALTH CARE (end-of-term year)								
1	Patient beds per ten thousand people (commune health stations excluded) (end-of-term year)	Beds	23.0	21.5	22.0	22.5	23.5	24.0	24.0
	- Public patient beds per ten thousand people (end-of-term year)	Beds	21.5	20.8	20.9	21.4	21.8	22.5	22.5
	- Private patient bed per ten thousand people (end-of-term year)	Beds	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.5
2	Doctors per ten thousand people (end-of-term year)	Doctors	8.0	7.33	7.46	7.53	7.8	8.0	8.0
3	Maternal mortality per 100.000 live births (end-of-term year)	People	60.0	69.0	64.0	61.9	60.0	58.3	58.3
4	Under 1-year-old mortality rate (end-of-term year)	%o	14.0	15.5	15.4	15.3	14.9	14.8	14.8
5	Under 5-year-old mortality rate (end-of-term year)	%o	<20	23.3	23.2	23.0	22.4	22.0	22.0
6	Under 5-year-old malnutrition rate (weight age-wise) (end-of-term year)	%	15.0	16.8	16.2	15.3	14.5	14.1	14.1
7	Percentage of communes meet national health care standard (end-of-term year)	%	60	40	45	50	55	60	60
8	Percentage of children under 1 year old fully vaccinated (7 injections) (end-of-term year)	%	>90	96.0	95.9	91.4	>90	>90	>90
9	Percentage of communes with doctor present (end-of-term year)	%	80.0	71.9	73.5	76.9	78.0	80.0	80.0
10	Percentage of population participated in health insurance (end-of-term year)	%	80.0	65.0	66.4	69.5	71.6	75.0	75.0
E	SPORTS								
	Number of elite athletes (end-of-term year)	people		3,841	5,277	5,116	5,191	6,143	6,143

Appendix 13

BUSINESS REGISTRATION 2011-2015

No.	Indicators	Unit	Objective of 2011-2015 plan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2015
1	Total number of business registered (cumulative) (end-of-term year)	Thousand firms	1,000	624,6	694,5	771,4	846,2	940.9	940.9
2	New business registration	Thousand firms	460	77.5	69.9	76.9	74.8	94.7	393.8
3	Total capital of new private business registered	Trillion VND	2,890	513.7	467.2	398.7	432.2	601.5	2,413.3
4	Business dissolved each year	Thousand firms	60	7.6	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.4	45.7

APPENDIX B

5-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2020

Appendix 1

KEY INDICATORS OF 5-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC PLAN 2016-2020

No.	Indicators	Unit	Imple- mented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
A	Economic indicators								
1	Gross domestic products (GDP)								
a)	GDP Growth	%	5.91	6.7 - 6.7	6.38 - 6.80	6.44 - 7.02	6.51 - 7.25	6.58 - 7.50	6.5 - 7.0
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	%	3.04	2.5 - 2.5	2.45 - 2.70	2.46 - 2.96	2.47 - 3.22	2.48 - 3.47	2.5 - 3.0
	- Industry and construction	%	6.85	8.6 - 8.6	7.80 - 8.50	7.82 - 8.52	7.83 - 8.54	7.84 - 8.57	8.0 - 8.5
	- Services	%	6.26	6.5 - 6.5	6.49 - 6.71	6.54 - 7.01	6.60 - 7.36	6.68 - 7.76	6.6 - 7.1
b)	GDP in current price								
	- GDP in VND	Trillion VND	17,740	4,740 - 4,765	5,345 - 5,420	6,030 - 6,175	6,810 - 7,052	7,695 - 8,075	30,620 - 31,487
	- Total GDP in USD (end-of-term year)	Billion USD	193.4	210.7 - 211.8	231.3 - 237.0	254.1 - 265.7	279.5 - 298.6	307.5 - 336.4	307.5 - 336.4
	- GDP per capita (end-of-term year)	USD	2,109	2,280 - 2,292	2,480 - 2,540	2,698 - 2,821	2,936 - 3,136	3,200 - 3,500	3,200 - 3,500
c)	Economic proportion (end-of-term year)								
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	%	17.4	17.1 - 17.1	16.7 - 16.7	16.2 - 16.1	15.6 - 15.5	14.9 - 14.9	14.9 - 14.9
	- Industry and construction	%	38.5	38.6 - 38.6	38.8 - 38.8	39.0 - 39.1	39.4 - 39.4	39.7 - 39.8	39.7 - 39.8
	- Services	%	44.1	44.3 - 44.3	44.6 - 44.6	44.8 - 44.8	45.1 - 45.1	45.4 - 45.3	45.4 - 45.3
2	Total social invested capital comparing to GDP	%	31.7	31,6-31,8	31.8 - 33.8	31.8 - 34.2	31.8 - 34.4	31.8 - 34.6	31.8 - 33.9

No.	Indicators	Unit	Imple- mented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
3	State budget deficit comparing to GDP	%	5.2	4.95	0.0	0.0	0.0	<4,0	
4	Public debts comparing to GDP (end-of-term year)	%	62.2	64.5	64.4	63.3	61.7	60.6	<65
5	Government debts comparing to GDP (end-of-term year)	%	50.3	52.2	52.0	50.9	49.2	47.9	<55
6	National foreign debts comparing to GDP (end-of-term year)	%	43.1	45.4	46.5	47.1	47.5	47.7	<50
7	Import - Export								
	- Total export turnover	Billion USD	655.8	179	197	217	238	261	1,110
	Export turnover growth	%	17.5	10.1	10.4	10.2	9.7	9.7	10.0
	- Total import turnover	Billion USD	666.02	186	204	223	243	261	1,117
	Import turnover growth	%	14.3	12.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	7.4	9.5
	- Trade deficit comparing to export turnover	%	1.56	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.1	0.0	2.3
B	Social indicators								
	- Average population (end-of-term year)	Million	91.7	92.4	93.3	94.2	95.2	96.1	<97
	- Newborn gender ratio (end-of-term year)	Boys per 100 girls	112.50	113.0	113.5	114.0	<115	<115	<115
	- Poor household decline rate	%	2.0	1,3-1,5 -	1.0 -	1.0 -	1.0 -	1.0 -	1.0 -
				1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

No.	Indicators	Unit	Imple- mented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
	+ In which: in poor districts and communes exclusively		>4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	- Percentage of trained labours of total labours working in the economy (end-of-term year)	%	52	53	56	59	57	65	65-70
	+ In which: percentage of certified trained labours (end-of-year term)	%	20	21	22	23	24	25	25
	- Percentage of unemployment in urban areas	%	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4
	- Average life expectancy (end-of-term year)	Age	73.3	73.6	73.7	73.8	73.9	74	74-75
C	Resources - environment and sustainable development indicators								
	- Forest coverage (end-of-term year)	%	40.73	41	41.3	41.6	41.9	42	42
	- Percentage of operating industrial zones, manufacture zones have certified waste processing system (end-of-term year)	%	84	85	87	88	89	90	90
	- Percentage of facilities making serious pollution processed (*) (end-of-term year)	%		53	60	67	75	82	82

Appendix 2

5-YEAR ANALYTIC AND QUALITY INDICATORS PLAN 2016-2020

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
1	Social productivity (GDP per labour) (current price) (end-of-term year)	Million VND per labour	79.3	87.1 - 87.6	96.7 - 98.0	107.5 - 110.1	119.5 - 123.7	132.7 - 139.2	132.7 - 139.2
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	Million VND per labour	31.1	33.9 - 34.0	37.5 - 38.0	41.4 - 42.3	45.3 - 46.8	49.5 - 51.7	49.5 - 51.7
	- Industry and construction	Million VND per labour	133.2	146.2 - 147.0	159.5 - 161.8	174.8 - 179.2	191.9 - 199.1	210.5 - 221.7	210.5 - 221.7
	- Services	Million VND per labour	106.6	117.0 - 117.6	128.6 - 130.3	141.7 - 145.0	156.1 - 161.6	172.1 - 180.3	172.1 - 180.3
2	Social productivity (GDP per labour) (2010 comparative price) (end-of-term year)	Million VND per labour	54.4	56.4 - 56.4	59.0 - 59.2	61.9 - 62.5	64.9 - 66.0	68.0 - 69.7	68.0 - 69.7
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	Million VND per labour	20.2	20.3 - 20.3	20.9 - 20.9	21.6 - 21.8	22.3 - 22.7	23.0 - 23.6	23.0 - 23.6
	- Industry and construction	Million VND per labour	94.8	99.7 - 99.7	103.5 - 104.2	107.7 - 109.1	112.0 - 114.2	116.3 - 119.4	116.3 - 119.4
	- Services	Million VND per labour	72.2	74.3 - 74.3	76.7 - 76.9	79.4 - 79.9	82.1 - 83.2	84.8 - 86.8	84.8 - 86.8

Appendix 3

**5-YEAR GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, ACCUMULATION,
AND CONSUMPTION PLAN 2016-2020**

No.	Indicators	Unit	Imple- mented 2011- 2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
A	Source		32,470.4	9,139 - 9,164	10,266 - 10,341	11,517 - 11,662	12,908 - 13,150	14,376 - 14,756	58,205 - 59,072
1	GDP in current price	Trillion VND	17,740.3	4,740 - 4,765	5,345 - 5,420	6,030 - 6,175	6,810 - 7,052	7,695 - 8,075	30,620 - 31,487
2	Import (FOB)	Trillion VND	14,730.5	4,399 - 4,399	4,921 - 4,921	5,487 - 5,487	6,098 - 6,098	6,681 - 6,681	27,585 - 27,585
B	Usage		32,667.1	9,186 - 9,211	10,320 - 10,395	11,577 - 11,723	12,976 - 13,221	14,453 - 14,837	58,512 - 59,387
1	End-use consumption	Trillion VND	12,814.3	3,512 - 3,531	3,950 - 4,000	4,444 - 4,539	4,999 - 5,155	5,625 - 5,871	22,530 - 23,095
	- In which: household consumption	Trillion VND	11,724.7	3,161 - 3,178	3,555 - 3,600	4,000 - 4,085	4,499 - 4,640	5,063 - 5,283	20,277 - 20,786
2	Property accumulation	Trillion VND	4,884.3	1,332 - 1,339	1,513 - 1,539	1,737 - 1,803	2,029 - 2,144	2,385 - 2,560	8,996 - 9,385
C	Accumulation - consumption proportion								
	- End-use consumption	%	72.4	72.8 - 72.8	72.6 - 72.5	72.4 - 72.2	72.1 - 71.8	71.8 - 71.4	71.5 - 71.1
	- Property accumulation	%	27.6	27.2 - 27.2	27.4 - 27.5	27.6 - 27.8	27.9 - 28.2	28.2 - 28.6	28.5 - 28.9
D	Comparing to GDP								
	- End-use consumption	%	72.2	74.1 - 74.1	73.90 - 73.80	73.70 - 73.5	73.4 - 73.1	73.1 - 72.7	73.6 - 73.6
	- Property accumulation	%	27.5	28.1 - 28.1	28.3 - 28.4	28.8 - 29.2	29.8 - 30.4	31.0 - 31.7	29.4 - 29.8
	- Savings	%	26.8	24.9 - 24.9	25.1 - 25.2	25.3 - 25.5	25.6 - 25.9	25.9 - 26.3	25.4 - 25.7

Appendix 4

**5-YEAR AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY
PLAN 2016-2020**

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016- 2020 plan
1	Main products								
	- Grains	Million tons	245.8	50.0	49.8	49.6	49.4	49.3	248.1
	In which: + Rice	Thousand tons	220.4	44.5	44.2	43.7	43.3	42.7	218.4
	+ Corn	Thousand tons	25.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.6	29.6
	- Long-term industrial crops								
	In which: + Coffee	Thousand tons	6,600	1,369	1,340	1,360	1,380	1,400	6,849
	+ Rubber	Thousand tons	4,584	1,003	1,072	1,116	1,160	1,205	5,556
	- Meats	Thousand tons	22,147	5,009	5,199	5,547	5,936	6,400	28,091
2	Newly planted forests	Thousand hectares	1,093	223	202	200	200	200	1,025
3	Forest coverage percentage (end-of- term year)	%	40.73	41.0	41.33	41.63	41.9	42.2	42
4	Fishery production	Thousand tons	30,170	6,396	6,510	6,670	6,785	6,950	33,311
5	Area of fishery breeding (end-of- term year)	Thousand hectares	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,285	1,300	1,300

Appendix 5

5-YEAR INDUSTRY PLAN 2016-2020

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
1	Index of industrial production (IIP)	%	107.3	110.0 - 110.5	110.5	110.8	111.3	111.3	110.8 - 110.9
	In which:								
	- Processing, manufacturing industry	%	108.1	111.5	112.0	112.5	113.0	113.5	112.5 - 113.0
2	Main products								
	- Electricity generated and imported	Billion Kwh	664.9	175.9	198.0	218.0	240.0	265.0	1096.9
	- Crude oil extracted	Million tons	84.64	16.03	16.14	17.13	18.42	18.63	86.35
	+ Domestic extraction	Million tons	77.52	14.02	12.62	12.01	12.36	11.29	62.30
	+ Overseas extraction	Million tons	7.12	2.01	3.52	5.12	6.06	7.34	24.05
	- Natural gas	Billion cubic meters	48.14	9.61	11.28	11.43	11.69	13.70	57.71
	- Gasolines	Billion cubic meters	29.0	5.7	8.8	13.4	13.4	12.4	53.6
	- Coal (Refined coal)	Million tons	213.8	41.5	43.3	44.3	45.5	46.6	221.3
	- Rolled steel, structural steel	Million tons	38.5	8.8	9.8	11.0	12.3	13.9	55.7
	- Cement	Million tons	300.6	66.2	69.5	73.3	77.3	81.9	368.1
	- Alumina	Thousand tons	1,200	930	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	5,850

Appendix 6

5-YEAR SERVICES PLAN 2016-2020

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
1	Commerce								
	Total retail sales and social consumption services growth rate	%	14.1	11.5	12.0 - 12.5	12.5 - 13.0	13.0 - 13.5	13.5 - 14.0	12.5 - 12.9
2	Tourism								
	- Number of domestic visitors	Million visitors	176	42.0	43.5	44.8	46.0	47.5	224

Appendix 7

5-YEAR IMPORT - EXPORT PLAN 2016-2020

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
1	Export								
	Total export turnover	Billion USD	655.8	179	197	217	238	261	1,110
	Growth rate	%	17.5	10.1	10.4	10.2	9.7	9.7	10.0
	In which: foreign invested firms (crude oil excluded)	Billion USD	397.4	122	135	149	164	180	750
2	Import								
	Total import turnover	Billion USD	666	186	204	223	243	261	1,117
	Growth rate	%	14.3	12.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	7.4	9.5
	In which: foreign invested firms	Billion USD	365	107	117	128	140	154	646
3	Trade deficit	Billion USD	10.2	7.5	7.0	6.0	5.0	0.0	25.5
	Trade deficit/Total export turnover	%	1.56	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.1	0.0	2.3

Appendix 8

5-YEAR SOCIAL INVESTMENT PLAN 2016-2020

No.	Capital	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	Estimated 2016 implementation	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
	TOTAL	Trillion VND	5,617.1	1,508	1,700 - 1,832	1,920 - 2,110	2,168 - 2,429	2,448 - 2,797	9,744 - 10,676
	Comparing to GDP	%	31.7	31,6-31,8	31.8 - 33.8	31.8 - 34.2	31.8 - 34.4	31.8 - 34.6	31.8 - 33.9
1	STATE BUDGET INVESTMENT (including: Government bond, provincial budget deficits, lottery and revenues from sales of State-owned stock in enterprises)	Trillion VND	1,532.9	314.18	361 - 371	414 - 418	474 - 471	543 - 532	2,106 - 2,106
	Comparing to total	%	27.3	20.8	21.3 - 20.2	21.6 - 19.8	21.9 - 19.4	22.2 - 19.0	21.6 - 19.7
2	STATE DEVELOPMENT CREDIT	Trillion VND	279.2	65	70 - 75	75 - 80	80 - 85	85 - 90	375 - 395
	Comparing to total	%	5.0	4.3	4.1 - 4.1	3.9 - 3.8	3.7 - 3.5	3.5 - 3.2	3.8 - 3.7
3	STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES' INVESTMENT CAPITALS	Trillion VND	500.1	165	195 - 205	230 - 256	271 - 318	320 - 396	1,180 - 1,341
	Comparing to total	%	8.9	10.9	11.5 - 11.2	12.0 - 12.1	12.5 - 13.1	13.1 - 14.2	12.1 - 12.6
4	CITIZEN AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES' INVESTMENT CAPITALS	Trillion VND	2,166.5	630	760 - 859	872 - 1,012	995 - 1,185	1,131 - 1,379	4,388 - 5,065
	Comparing to total	%	38.6	41.8	44.7 - 46.9	45.4 - 48.0	45.9 - 48.8	46.2 - 49.3	45.0 - 47.4
5	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS	Trillion VND	1,026.2	293	296 - 309	313 - 327	331 - 345	350 - 365	1,583 - 1,639
	Comparing to total	%	18.3	19.4	17.4 - 16.9	16.3 - 15.5	15.3 - 14.2	14.3 - 13.0	16.2 - 15.4
6	OTHER CAPITALS	Trillion VND	112.1	40.8	23.8 - 28.5	19.8 - 24.5	15.8 - 20.5	11.8 - 15.5	112.0 - 129.8
	Comparing to total	%	2.0	2.7	1.4 - 1.6	1.0 - 1.2	0.7 - 0.8	0.5 - 0.6	1.1 - 1.2

Note: (*) 2016 plan included 60 trillion VND of Government bond, not including 770 billion VND of national reserve. From 2017 plan onward, in accordance with the Law on State budget 2015, national reserve is an independent expenditure, not included in investment expenditure and regular expenditure; Government bond-funded investment capitals, provincial budget deficit, and revenues from sales of State-owned stock in enterprises added to State budget.

Appendix 9

5-YEAR FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT PLAN 2016-2020

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
1	Investment implemented	Billion USD	60.5	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	72.5
2	New investment capital registered	Billion USD	99.0	22.0	22.5	22.5	23.0	24.0	114.0
3	Export (crude oil included)	Billion USD	431.6	126	139	153	168	185	771
4	Import	Billion USD	368.0	112	122.0	133.0	145.0	158.0	670

Appendix 10

5-YEAR EDUCATION AND TRAINING PLAN 2016-2020

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016- 2020 plan
1	Percentage of Middle school students with appropriate age (end-of-term year)	%	91	91.8	92.5	93.4	94.2	95.0	95.0
2	Percentage of High school students with appropriate age (end-of-term year)	%	60	60.8	62.5	63.2	64.0	65.0	65.0
3	- Percentage of trained labours of total labours working in the economy (end-of-term year)	%	51.6	53.0	56	59	62	65	65-70
	- In which: percentage of labours trained for at least 3 months in certified courses, and received certificate for result of training (end-of-term year)	%	20	21.0	22	23	24	25	25

Appendix 11

5-YEAR SOCIAL INDICATORS PLAN 2016-2020

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016- 2020 plan
A	POPULATION								
	Average population (end-of-term year)	Million people	91.7	92.4	93.3	94.2	95.2	96.1	<97
	In which: countryside population (end-of-term year)	Million people	60.25	60.81	60.78	60.73	60.68	60.53	<61
	Average life expectancy (end-of-term year)	Age	73.30	73.6	73.7	73.8	73.9	74.1	74-75
	- Newborn gender ratio (end-of-term year)	Boys per 100 girls	112.5	113.0	113.5	114.0	<115	<115	<115
B	LABOUR								
1	15-year-old and above labour force (end-of- term year)	Million people	54.61	55.3	56.1	56.8	57.6	58.4	58.4
2	15-year-old and above labours working in the national economy (end- of-term year)	Million people	52.9	54.4	55.3	56.1	57.0	58.0	58.0
	Labour proportion (end- of-term year)								
	- Agriculture, forestry and fishery	%	44.3	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	40.0
	- Industry and construction	%	22.9	23.0	23.5	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.0
	- Services	%	32.8	33.0	33.5	34.0	34.5	35.0	35.0
3	People contracted for working abroad	Thousand people	469	100	100	100	100	100	500

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016- 2020 plan
C	HEALTH CARE (end-of-term year)								
1	Patient beds per ten thousand people (commune health stations excluded) (end-of-term year)	Beds	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.5	26.5
	- Public patient beds per ten thousand people (end-of-term year)	Beds	22.5	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.1	24.5	24.5
	- Private patient bed per ten thousand people (end-of-term year)	Beds	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2	2
2	Doctors per ten thousand people (end-of-term year)	Doctors	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9	9-10
3	Maternal mortality per 100.000 live births (end-of-term year)	People	58.3					52	52
4	Under 1-year-old mortality rate (end-of-term year)	‰	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.2	14	14
5	Under 5-year-old mortality rate (end-of-term year)	‰	22.0	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.7	20.4	20.4
6	Under 5-year-old malnutrition rate (weight age-wise) (end-of-term year)	%	14.1	13.6	12.7	11.8	10.9	10	10
7	Percentage of communes meet national health care standard (end-of-term year)	%	60	64	68	72	76	80	80
8	Percentage of communes with doctor present (end-of-term year)	%	80	82	84	86	88	90	90
9	Percentage of population participated in health insurance (end-of-term year)	%	75	76	77	78	79	80	80

Appendix 12

5-YEAR BUSINESS REGISTRATION PLAN 2016-2020

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016- 2020 plan
1	Total number of business registered (cumulative) (end-of-term year)	Thousand firms	940.9	1,026	1,113	1,202	1,295	1,390	1,390
2	New business registration	Thousand firms	393.8	85	87	90	93	95	450
3	Total capital of new private business registered	Trillion VND	2,413	595	610	625	650	670	3,150
4	Operating enterprises in the economy (dissolved enterprises excluded) (end-of-term year)	Thousand firms	535	560	590	630	670	700	700

Appendix 13

**5-YEAR COLLECTIVIST ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT
PLAN 2016-2020**

No.	Indicators	Unit	Implemented 2011-2015	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan	2020 Plan	Objective of 2016-2020 plan
I	Artels								
1	Number of artels (end-of-term year)	Artels	19,671	19,971	20,421	20,971	21,621	22,321	22,321
	In which								
-	Newly formed artels	Artels	939	800	900	950	1,000	1,000	4,650
-	Dissolved artels	Artels	657	500	450	400	350	300	2,000
2	Number of artel members (end-of-term year)	Members	8,083,750	8,207,082	8,392,010	8,618,032	8,885,150	9,172,815	9,172,815
3	Number of artel labours (end-of-term year)	Labours	2,066,146	2,097,654	2,144,919	2,202,689	2,270,962	2,344,486	2,344,486
	In which: labours which are artel members (end-of-term year)	Labours	1,658,258	1,683,555	1,721,490	1,767,855	1,822,650	1,881,660	1,881,660
II	Artel unions								
	Number of artel unions (end-of-term year)	Artel unions	51	55	61	68	78	88	88
	In which:								
-	Newly formed artel unions	Artel unions	7	8	8	9	10	10	45
III	Cooperative groups								
1	Number of cooperative groups (end-of-term year)	Groups	118,045	119,045	120,045	121,045	122,045	123,045	123,045
	In which: certified cooperative groups (end-of-term year)		28,084	28,570	28,810	29,050	29,290	29,531	29,531
2	Number of cooperative group members (end-of-term year)	Members	2,030,781	2,047,574	2,064,774	2,081,974	2,099,174	2,116,374	2,116,374