

The role of multinational enterprises for regional restructuring – the case of Vietnam

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The west may be declining, but the rest of the world looks ready for a 40-year boom – Observer Sunday 1 May 2011



Vietnam – recent development trends



Development trends over the last 30 years

- Stable economic growth
- Drastic poverty reduction
- Structural change



Outline

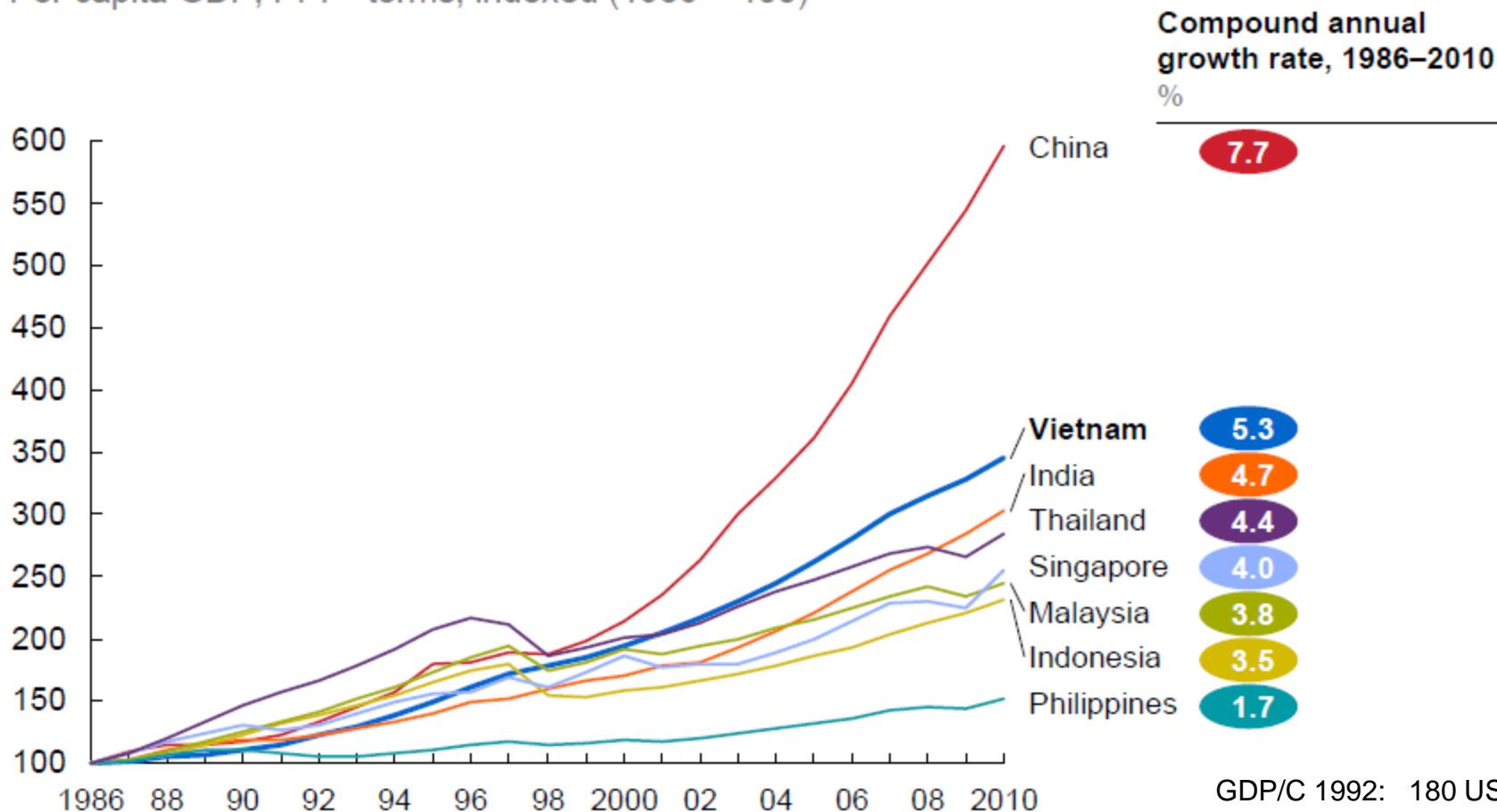
- ▷ **Vietnam – recent development trends**
- ▷ **Doi Moi and its implications**
- ▷ **Evolution of FDI**
- ▷ **Location Choices of FDI**
- ▷ **Impact of FDI on TFP**
- ▷ **Conclusions**

Vietnam – recent development trends

Since opening up its market, Vietnam has been one of the fastest-growing economies in Asia

Overall economic growth, 1986–2010

Per capita GDP, PPP¹ terms, indexed (1986 = 100)



1 PPP = Purchasing power parity.

SOURCE: The Conference Board Total Economy Database 2011; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Source: McKinsey Global Institute 2012 – Sustaining Vietnam's growth



Vietnam – recent development trends

Indicator	Unit	1993	1998	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2013
Poverty	%	58.1	37.4	28.9	19.5	16.0	14.5	14.2	9,8
Urban	%	25.1	9.0	6.7	3.6	3.9	3.3	6.9	3.7
Rural	%	66.4	44.9	35.6	25.0	20.4	18.7	17.4	12.7

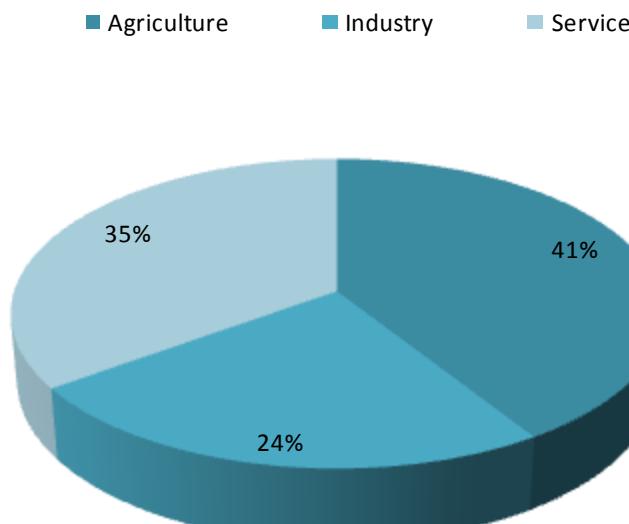
Quelle: General Statistical Office und World Bank, diverse Jahrgänge



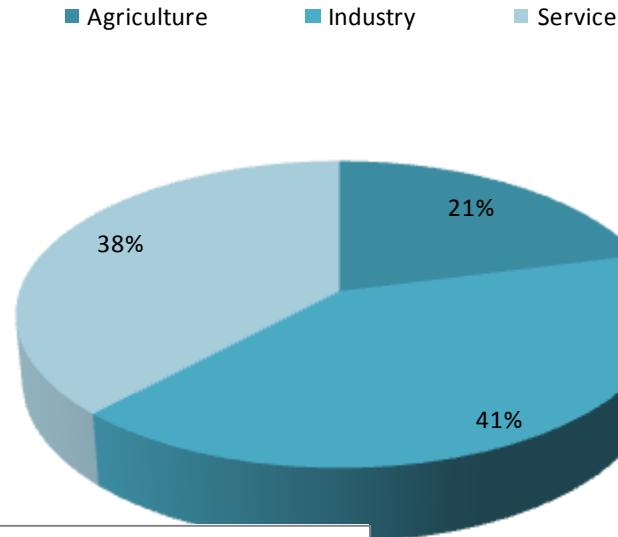
- ▶ **1986: 6. Party Congress = transformation of the economic system (doi moi = Renovation)**
- ▶ **Basic elements of a market economy:**
 - right to private property,
 - freedom of contract and enforcement of contractual claims,
 - bankruptcy codes,
 - investment, production and distribution are based on supply and demand
 - prices of goods and services are determined in a free price system and the right to fair competition
- ▶ **But: transition to a socialist market economy**
- ▶ **Theme of the 12. Party Congress (2016):** 'Promoting the building of a spotless and strong Party, while putting into play the strength of the entire nation and socialist democracy, stepping up reform comprehensively and synchronously, firmly safeguarding the Fatherland and maintaining a peaceful and stable environment, and striving to turn Vietnam into a modernity-oriented industrialised country'.

Doi Moi and its implications – structural change

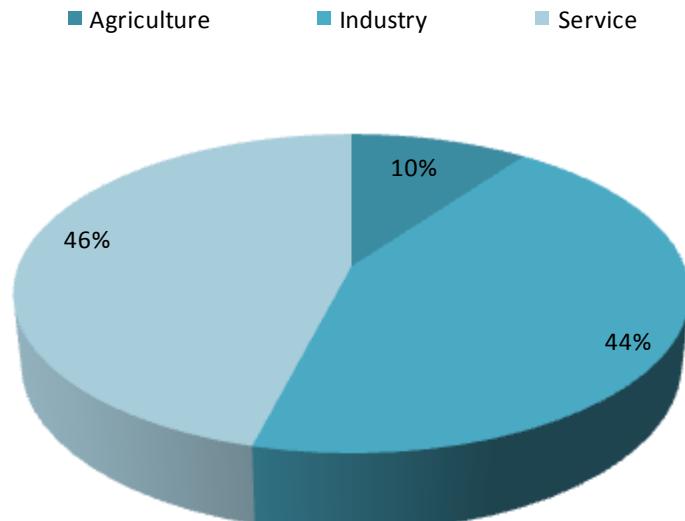
GDP 1991



GDP 2012



GDP 2020



Source General Statistical Office



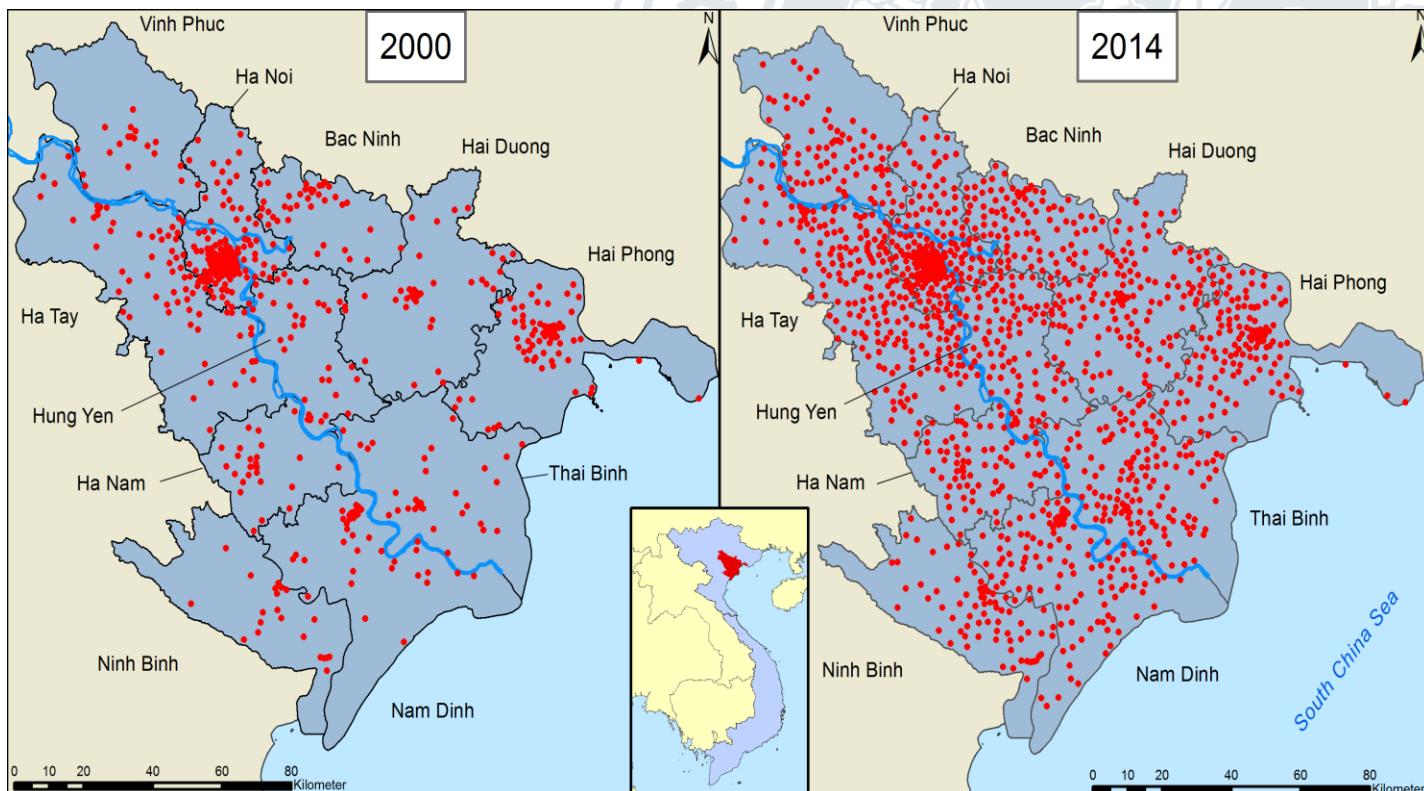
Regional consequences of Doi Moi

Regional share of industrial output in % of total industrial output

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Red River Delta	19,7	20,1	21,5	20,3	19,1	20,2	20,2	21	21,3	21,7	22,9	24,5	24,7	24,1	24	26,1	27,8	29,4
Northern midlands and mountain areas	4,2	3,7	3,6	3,3	2,8	2,9	2,8	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,7	2,9	2,7	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,7
North Central area and Central coastal area	8,5	8,2	8	7,7	7,3	7,3	7,1	7	6,9	7	6,7	6,5	6,6	7,2	9,4	9,7	9,9	10,4
Central Highlands	1,3	1,2	1	1,1	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7
South East	49,7	50,6	49,5	52,7	54,8	54,6	55,7	55,9	56,6	55,7	55,2	53,2	52,2	52,2	50	47,8	46,2	44,3
Mekong River Delta	11,2	10,5	10,3	9,7	10,6	9,6	8,8	8,4	8	8,8	8,7	9,2	9,9	10	10,1	9,8	9,6	9,3
NEC.	5,5	5,7	6,2	5,3	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,4	4	3,6	3,4	3,2	2,9	3	2,9	3,0	3,2	3,2
WHOLE COUNTRY	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



Spatial distribution of industrial enterprises in the RRD in 2000 and 2014

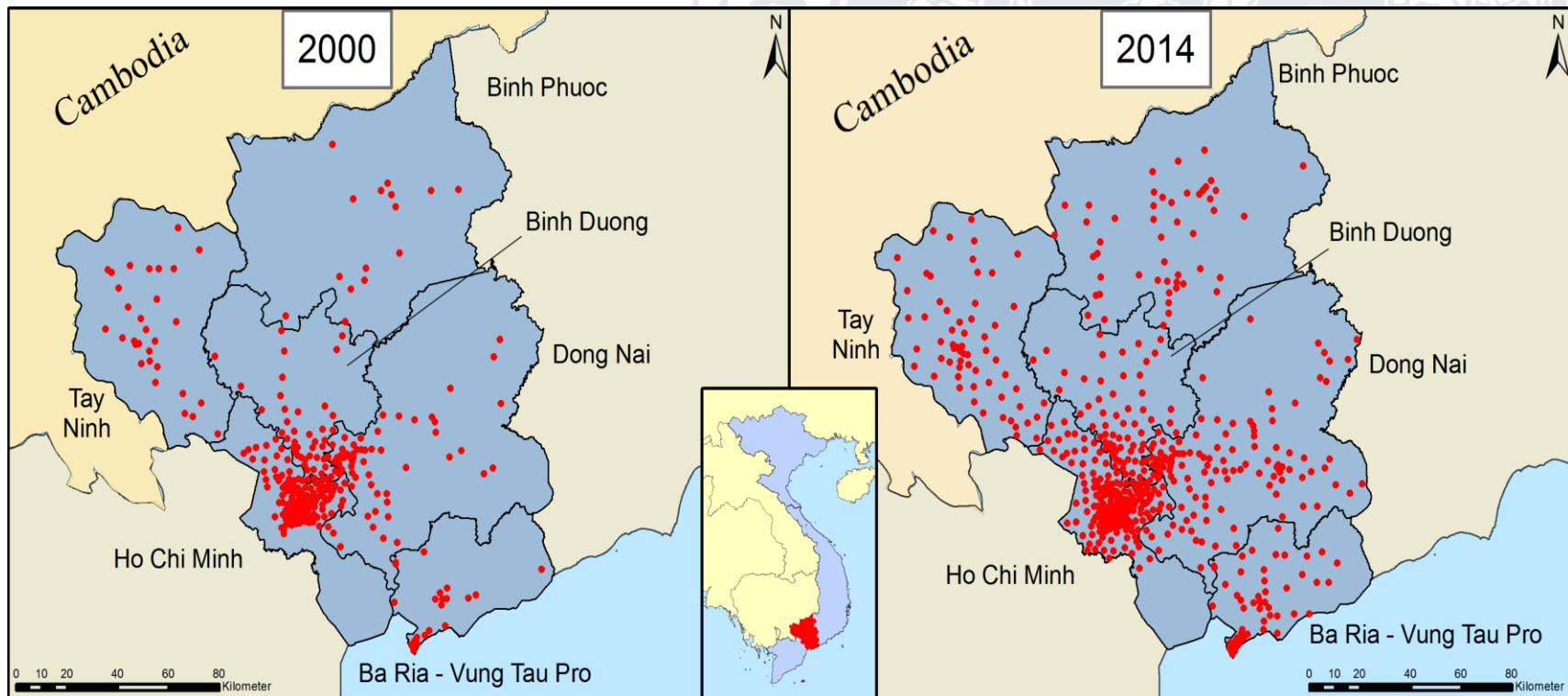


Cartography: Fabio Prüß

Data Source: Vietnam Enterprise Census



Spatial distribution of industrial enterprises in the Southeast in 2000 and 2014



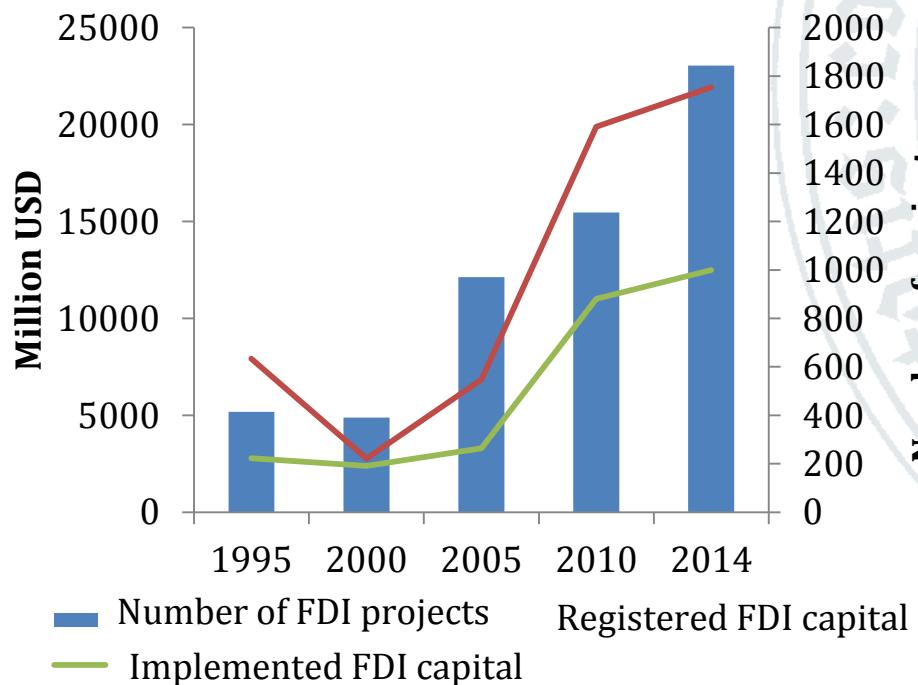
Cartography: Fabio Prüß

Data Source: Vietnam Enterprise Census

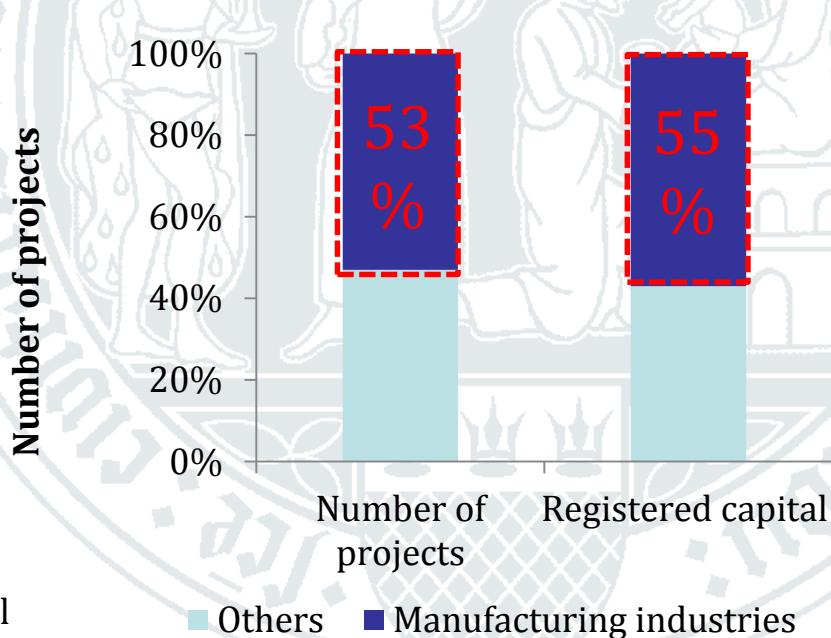


Evolution of FDI

FDI in Vietnam 1995 to 2014



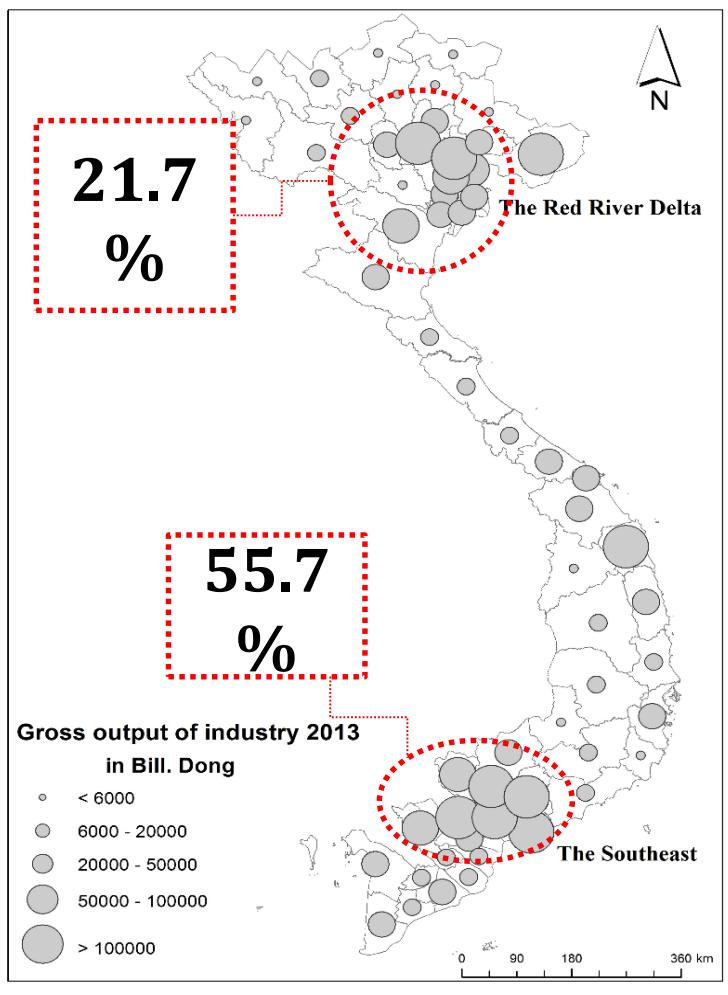
Cumulative FDI in Vietnam until 2015



Source: General Statistical Office (2005 -2014)

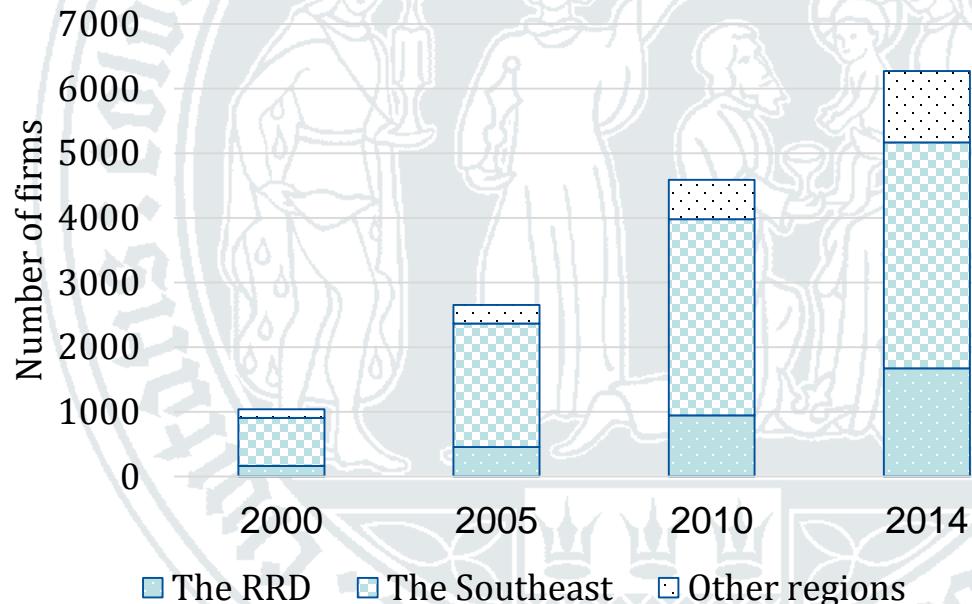
- ✓ The total number of FDI projects in 2014 ~ 4 times higher than that of 1995
- ✓ The 2nd most popular FDI destination in the Pacific Asia region
- ✓ $> 50\%$ of FDI projects and capital in manufacturing

Evolution of FDI



6/26/2017

Manufacturing MNEs in Vietnam



Source: General Statistical Office

MNEs are mainly **CONCENTRATED** in

- ✓ The Southeast - Ho Chi Minh City
- ✓ The RRD - Hanoi





Samsung kicks off US\$3.2 bil. project in Thai Nguyen

Wednesday, March 27, 2013, 20:17 (GMT+7)

By Quoc Hung - *The Saigon Times Daily*

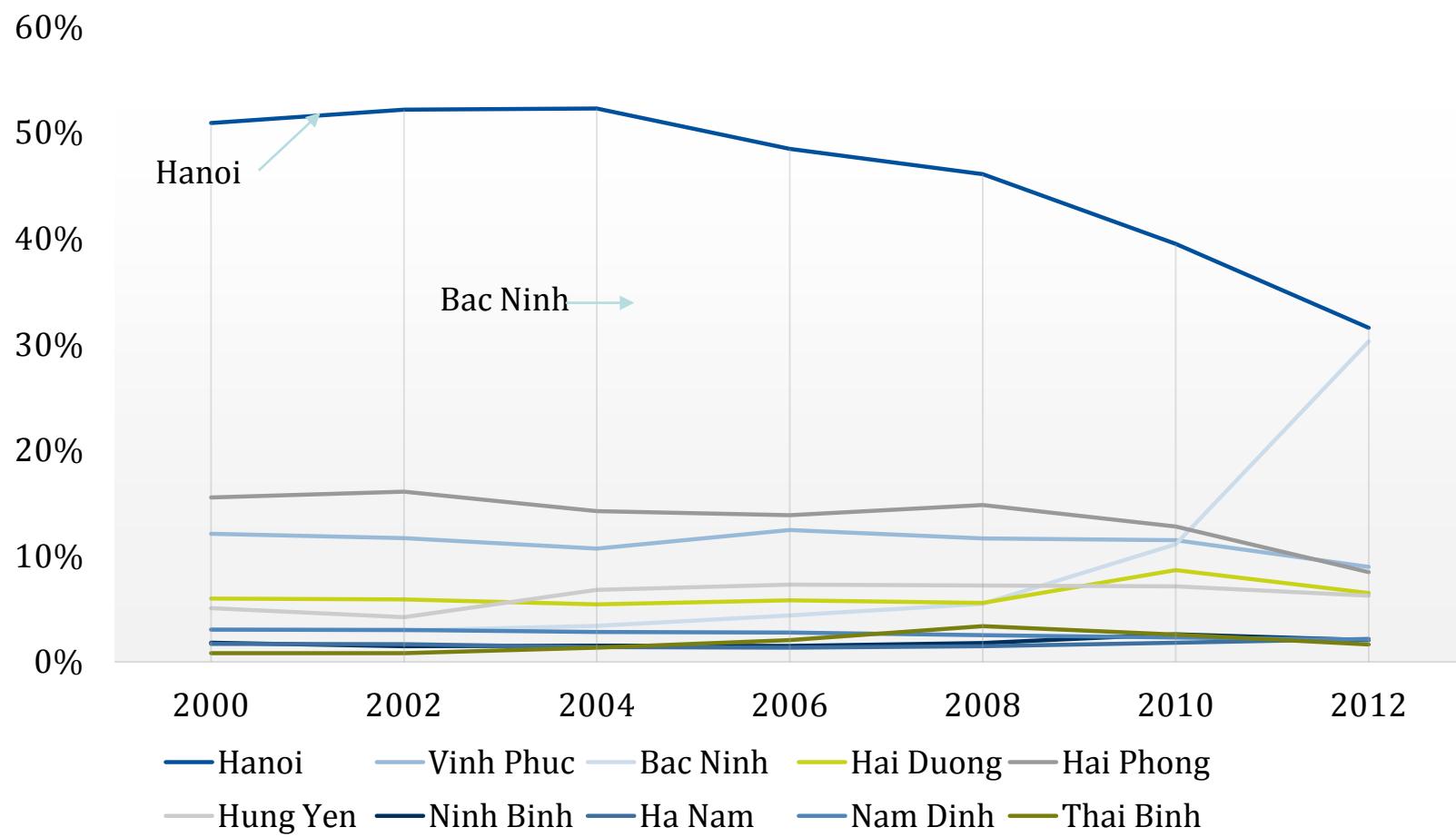
Workers Riot At Samsung Factory In Vietnam

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE
JAN. 10, 2014, 7:15 AM 44,522 3

Evolution of FDI

Proportion of Gross Production by Province, 2000 - 2012

The Red River Delta



Proportion of FDI industrial output

	whole VN RRD	SE
2000	41%	42%
2001	41%	40%
2002	43%	41%
2003	43%	43%
2004	46%	41%
2005	43%	42%
2006	46%	45%
2007	45%	46%
2008	44%	43%
2009	41%	44%
2010	44%	48%
2011	46%	54%
2012	50%	61%
2013	63%	53%
2014	61%	59%



Location Choices of MNEs

District characteristics	The RRD	The Southeast
Density of SOEs	-0.174*** (0.02)	-0.0968*** (0.01)
Variety	0.489*** (0.05)	0.582*** (0.04)
Log of FDI employment	0.811*** (0.04)	1.044*** (0.03)
Distance from Hanoi	-0.00754*** (0.00)	
Distance from HCM		-0.00755*** (0.00)
R-sq	0.1015	0.1637
Log likelihood	-5562.5935	-11454.559
Chi square	1257.1	4482
N	127997	190437

Standard errors in parentheses

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

(i) The districts with a stronger presence of SOEs have a smaller likelihood of being selected as a location by foreign firms.

(ii) A large number of foreign firms prefer to locate in districts close to Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City

(iii) The presence of existing foreign firms is an important determinant for foreign investors when making a location choice



Impact of FDI on TFP

(Mean value)	The Whole Vietnam			The Southeast			The RRD		
	Full sample	Suppliers	Non-suppliers	Full sample	Suppliers	Non-supplier s	Full sample	Suppliers	Non-suppliers
Output variables									
TFP growth	1.8173	2.0848	1.7352	2.5244	2.6160	2.4657	1.2712	1.2030	1.2907
Efficiency change	0.4530	0.4567	0.4519	0.5822	0.5576	0.5979	0.3155	0.2477	0.3348
Technical progress	4.9118	5.3762	4.7693	4.9753	5.2576	4.7947	5.2317	5.7931	5.0714
Firm characteristics									
Firm size	236.14	338.6	204.71	323.39	343.84	310.3	200.27	281.87	176.97
Training for new employees (1: Yes)	0.41	0.56	0.36	0.50	0.57	0.45	0.44	0.59	0.39
Location characteristics									
Presence of MNEs in the district	3.3249	4.1314	3.0770	4.5989	4.7510	4.5016	3.2847	3.6665	3.2039
Presence of MNEs in the sector	0.3607	0.4256	0.3407	0.4381	0.4594	0.4245	0.3832	0.4133	0.3747
Number of observations	5764	1353	4411	1835	716	1119	1927	428	1499

Worsening of efficiency, positive technical change

Technical progress might be due to the introducing new machines rather than innovations

Conclusions

- Districts which have fewer SOEs and are already home to foreign firms have a higher probability of being selected as a destination by MNEs
- Positive externalities provided by the large agglomerations of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City are still developing and attracting further firms - increasing concentration processes in the RRD and the Southeast
- TFP growth of domestic firms in Vietnam is due to technical change (introduction of new machines) rather than efficiency change
- suppliers in SE more successful in TFP growth than non-suppliers, in RRD it's the opposite
- Domestic suppliers lack of absorptive capacity

As Vietnam develops, things only getting worse for Mother Nature

Coal is killing Vietnam as wasteful, dirty energy production and lax law enforcement add salt to the country's gaping environmental wounds

By AN DIEN



and legitimacy to speak about green business" as it "fails to do its job regulating industry," said Jake Brunner, the program coordinator for the International Union for Conservation of Nature in Vietnam.

The Dong Nai provincial administration has asked the firm, the Sonadezi Long Thanh Joint-stock Company, to compensate victims for damages incurred by its discharge of untreated toxic waste into a local canal between 2008 and 2011.

The company, chaired by Do Thi Thu Hang, a legislator from Vietnam's National Assembly (the country's parliament), had polluted over 16 percent of the 682.8-hectare canal, killing 100 percent of the local aquaculture, and affecting local



Steven Dimitriyadi, president of the Hong Kongbased Quartexx Holdings:

For Dimitriyadi, what is good about doing business in Vietnam is perhaps the noaccountability system.

"You don't need to be responsible for anything in Vietnam," Dimitriyadi said, adding it was of course not in reference to his firm.

"Big companies can come in to do what they want to do: pollute [and] walk away. So that's great about doing business in Vietnam."



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► Challenges

- Macroeconomic stability
- Growth model - demography
- Migration, urbanization, and rural development
- Natural hazards, climate change, and pollution
- Social justice and participation

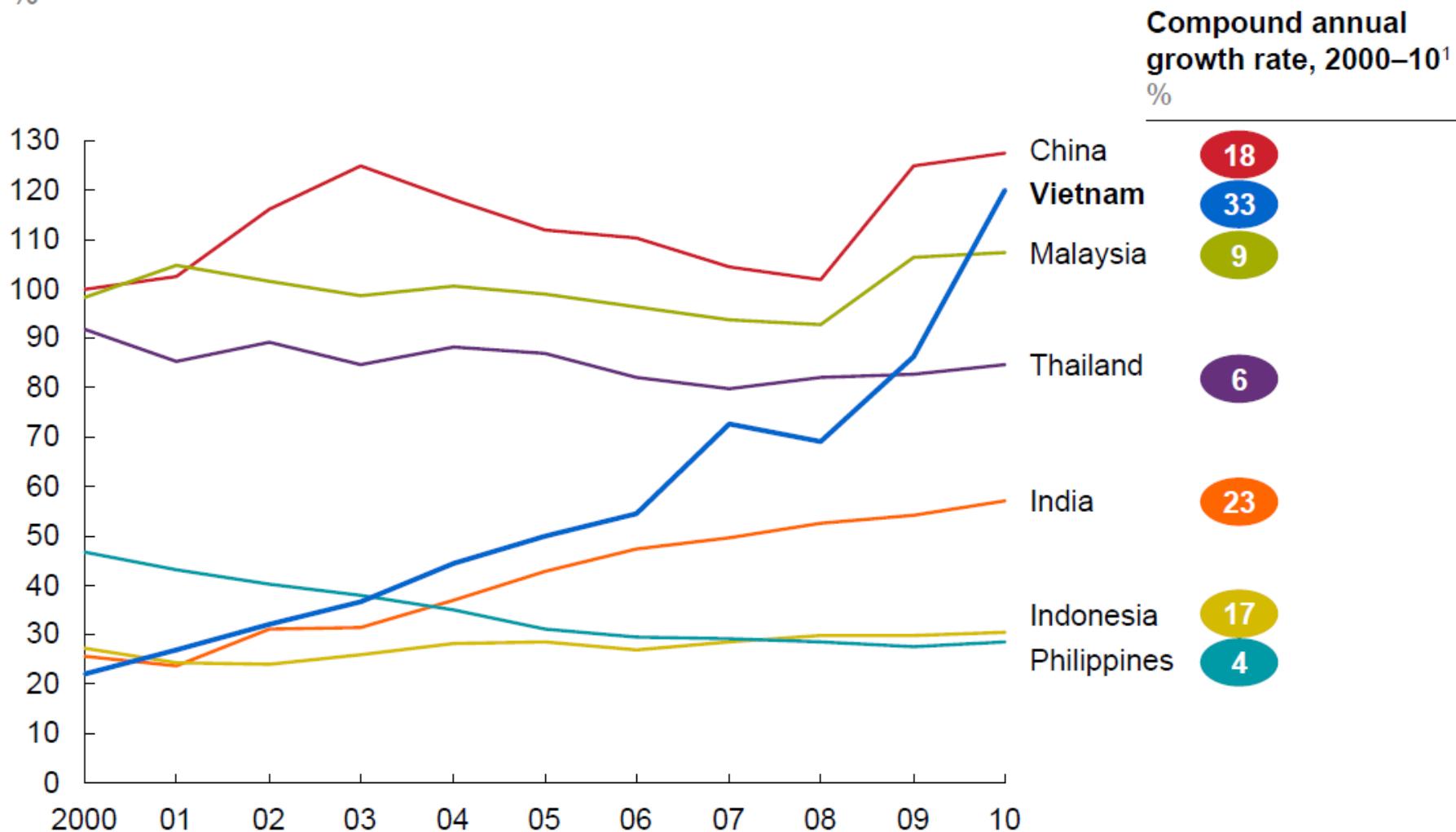


Macroeconomic stability

Loans from the banking sector have grown rapidly in Vietnam

Total outstanding loans of banking sector as percentage of GDP

%



¹ Local currency, nominal.

Source: McKinsey Global Institute 2012 – Sustaining Vietnam's growth

Growth model - demography



Source: CIA World Factbook - This page was last updated

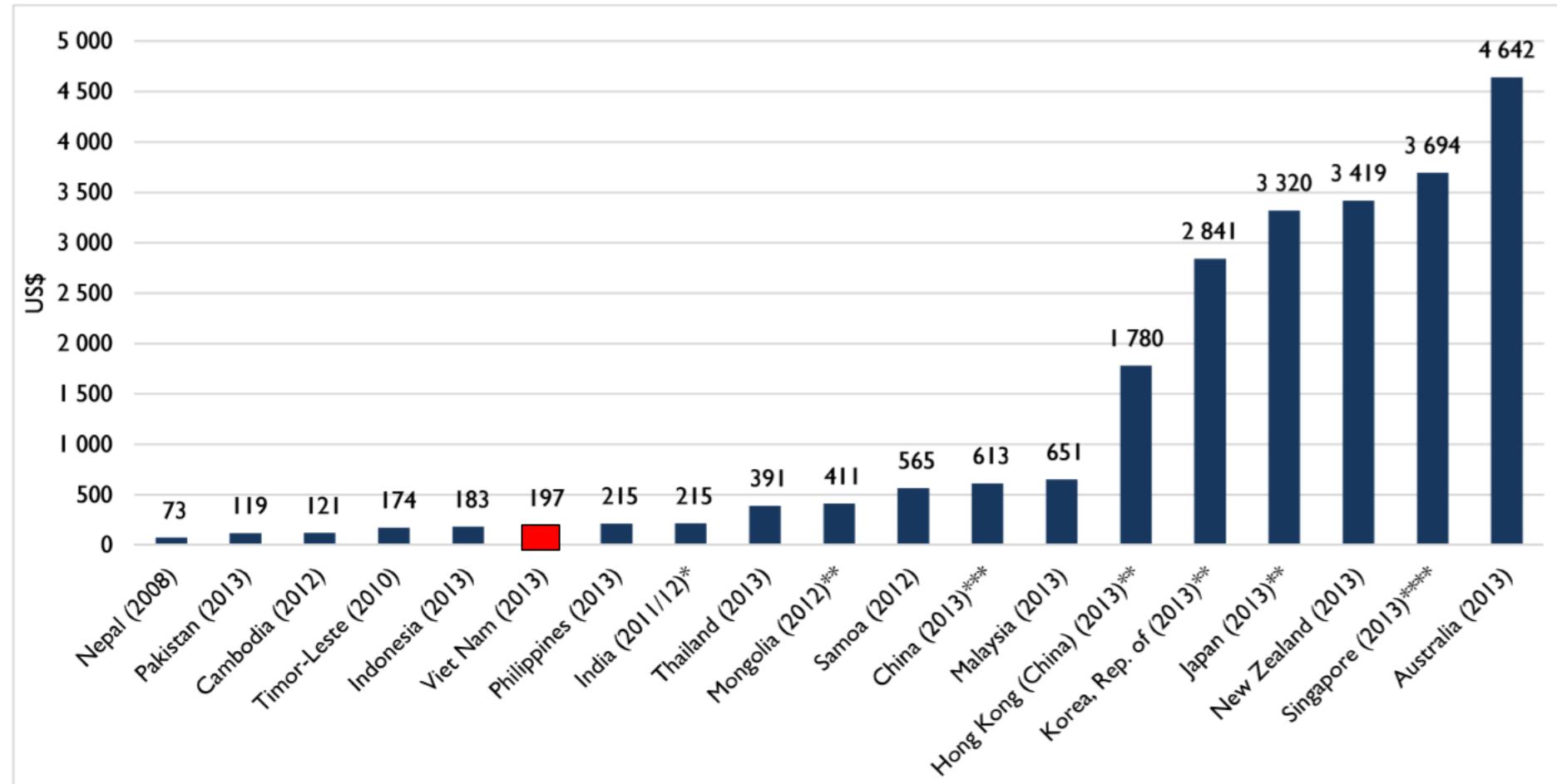
1 Working age ranges from 15 to 60 for men and to 55 for women; a labour participation rate of 86.9 percent remains constant to 2020.

SOURCE: Vietnam General Statistics Office, 2011; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Quelle: McKinsey Global Institute 2012 – Sustaining Vietnam's growth



Figure 2. Average monthly wages countries from Asia and the Pacific with broadly comparable data, 2013 or latest available year (US\$)



* Average daily wage or salary earnings of regular wage and salaried employees aged 15 to 59 years, multiplied by 313/12. The exchange rate is from the Statistical Yearbook, India 2014.

** Based on an establishment survey with broad coverage; Hong Kong (China) and Japan refer to full-time employees.

*** Based on establishment surveys; calculated as employment-weighted average of urban units and private enterprises (see Box 2).

**** Based on administrative records from the Central Provident Fund Board.

Source: ILO: Global Wage Database 2014/15, based on national statistics.

Vietnam has a relatively high skills gap

Human capital in Vietnam

%

Firms claiming difficulty in hiring skilled engineers . . .

. . . and managers

Thailand
(n = 201)

53

43

Vietnam
(n = 85)

51

59

Malaysia
(n = 172)

38

36

Philippines
(n = 185)

38

38

Singapore
(n = 96)

28

30

India
(n = 69)

25

26

Source: McKinsey Global Institute 2012 – Sustaining Vietnam's growth

NOTE: Based on the results of a survey of 808 firms operating in Asia.

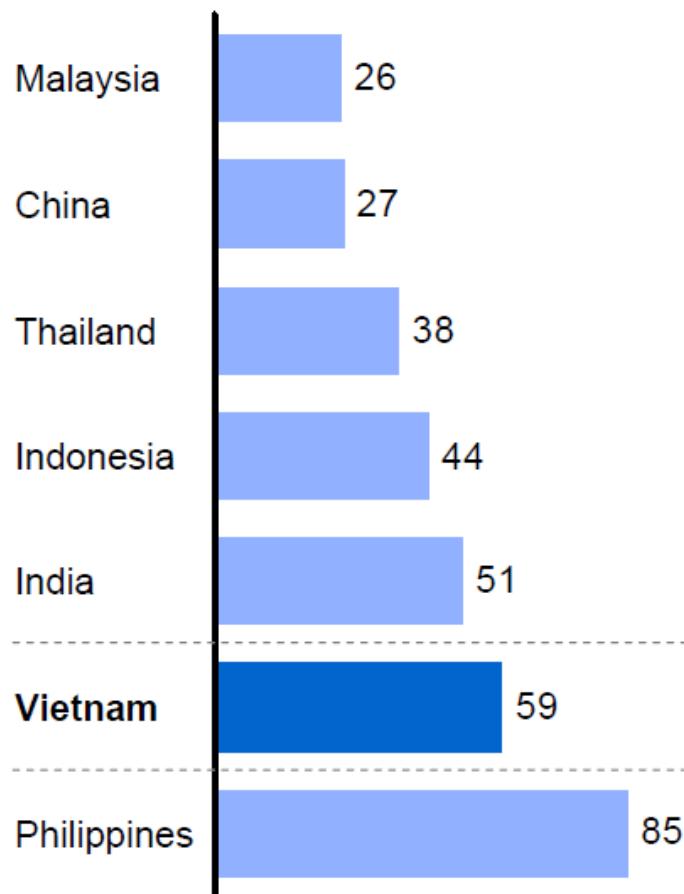
SOURCE: Japan External Trade Organization; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Growth model - demography

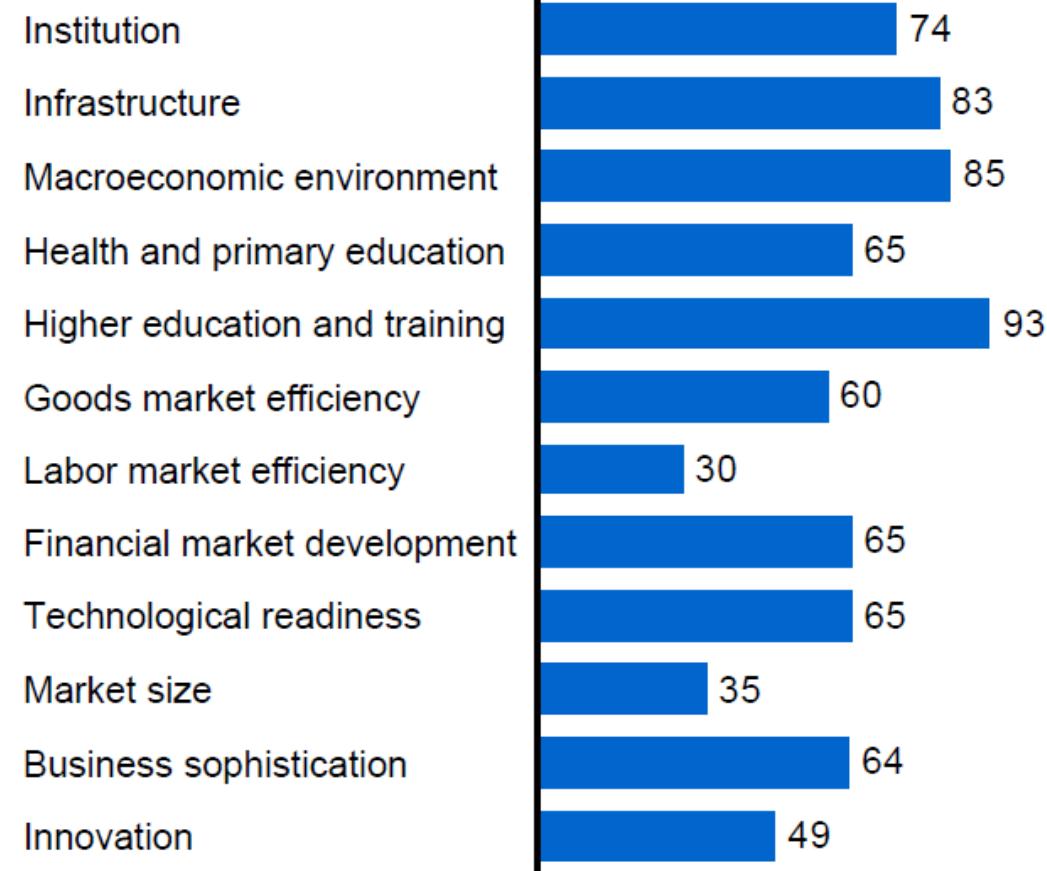
Vietnam lags behind other Asian economies on international competitiveness rankings

World Economic Forum global competitiveness rankings, 2010–11

Rankings out of 139 countries



Vietnam's ranking on competitiveness index components

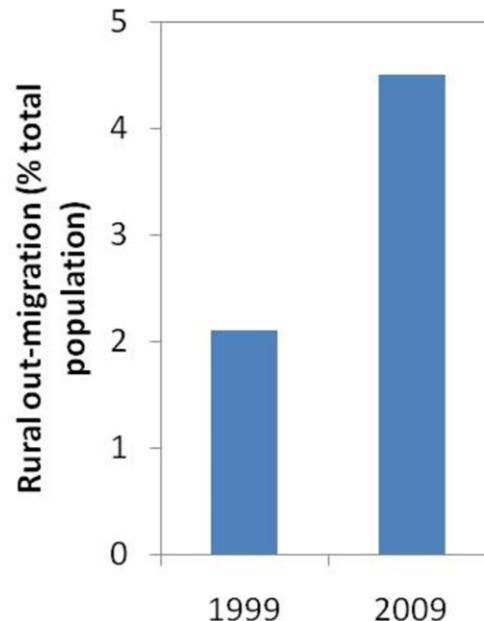
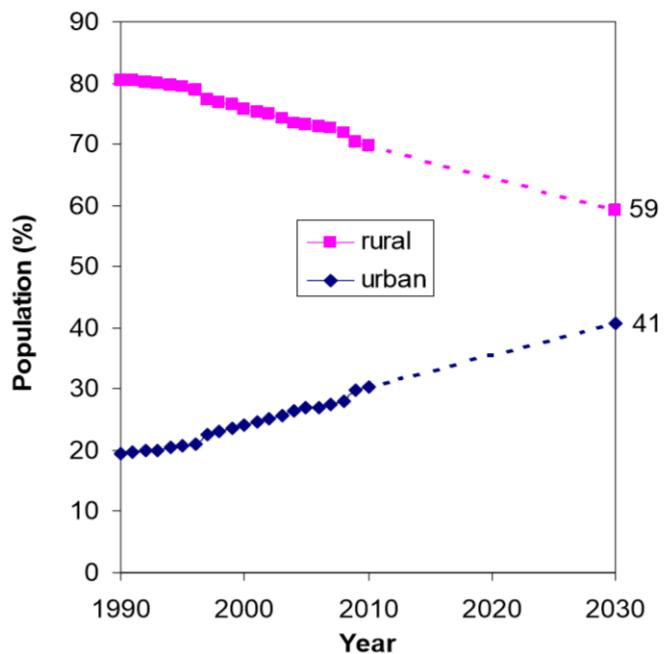


Source: McKinsey Global Institute 2012 – Sustaining Vietnam's growth

SOURCE: World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report 2010–11; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Migration and Urbanization

Urbanization and rural out-migration in Vietnam



Source: esa.un.org/unpp, VN population bureau, IIRR



Migration and Urbanization

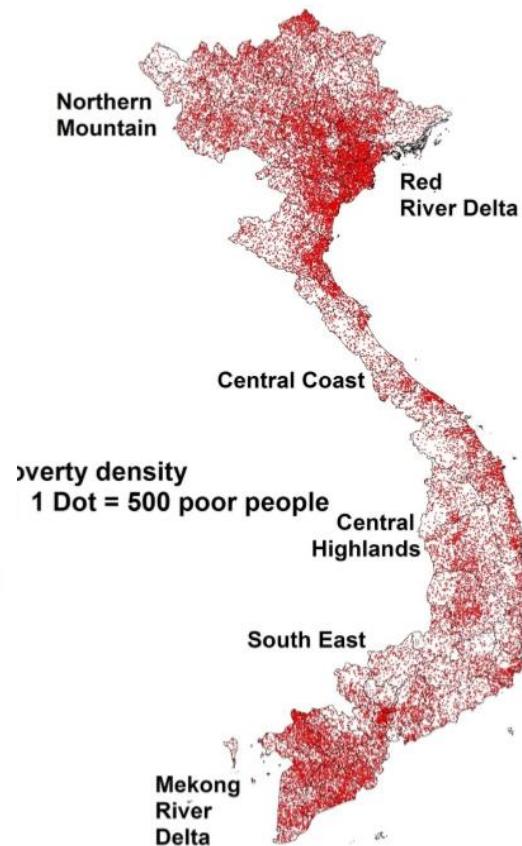
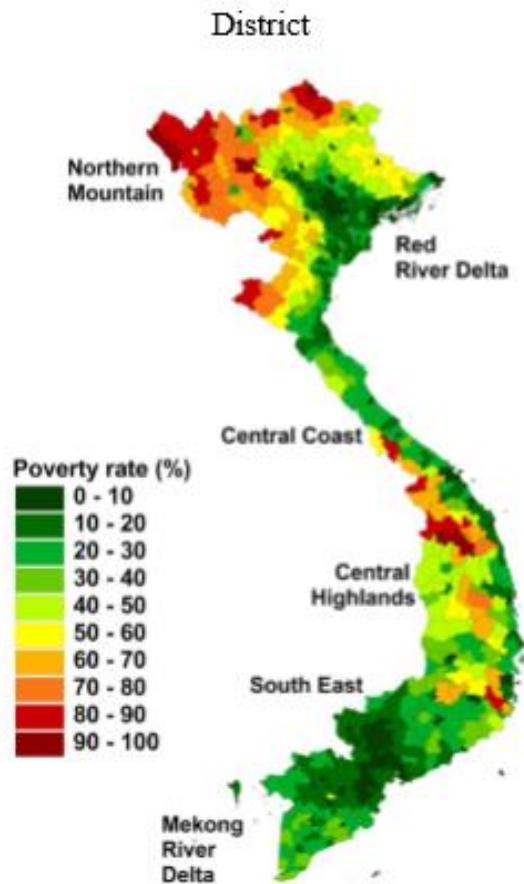
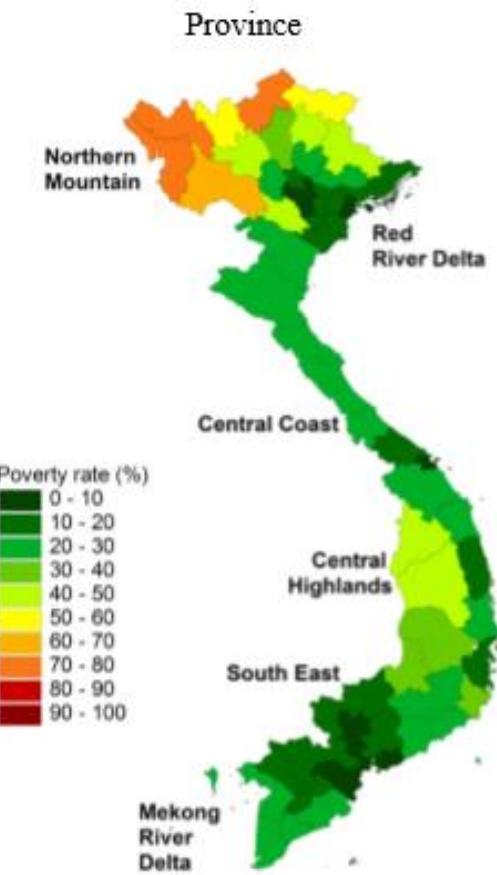


Figure 1. The poverty rate of provinces and districts in 2009

Source: The 2009 poverty rates are estimated from the 2009 VPHC and the 2010 VHLS.

Figure 2. The poverty density in 2009 (number of poor people)
Source: The 2009 poverty rates are estimated from the 2009 VPHC and the 2010 VHLS.



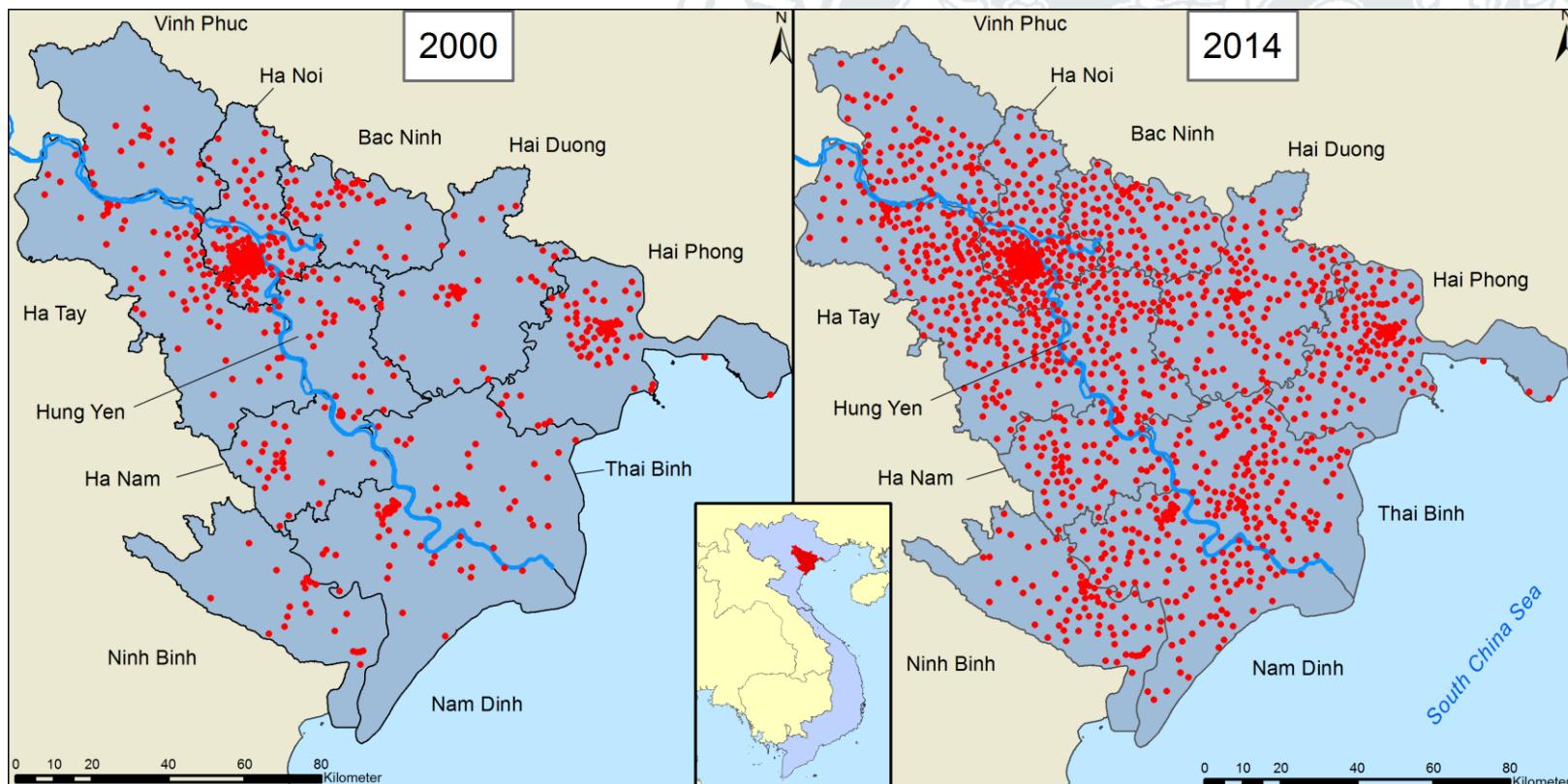
Migration and Urbanization

Quelle: Bose 2011: Comprehensive Strategies for Urban Traffic and Urban Transport



Migration and Urbanization

Spatial distribution of industrial enterprises in the RRD in 2000 and 2014



Cartography: Fabio Prüß

Data Source: Vietnam Enterprise Census



Natural hazards, climate change, and pollution

► Natural risks – high vulnerability



Flash Flood

(08/2008; Lao Cai, Northern Vietnam)



Typhoon Ketsana

(09/2009; Phu Yen, Central Coast)



Drought

(06/2010; Nghe An and Ha Tinh, Central Vietnam)

Quelle: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/> and <http://www.thanhniennews.com>



Natural hazards, climate change, and pollution

Provinces of the Mekong delta, the most affected by flooding due to a rise of sea level

Province	Territory affected by flooding, %, acc [8]	Population, thou		Territory, km ²	
		total (2012), acc [4]	in the zone of flooding	total, acc [4]	zone of flooding
Can Tho	24.7	1214.1	299.9	1409	348
Ben Tre	51	1258.5	641.8	2358	1203
Long An	49.4	1458.2	720.4	4492	2219
An Giang	—	2153.7	—	3537	—
Dong Thap	—	1676.3	—	3377	—
Vinh Long	—	1033.6	—	1505	—
Bac Lieu	39.9	873.4	348.5	2469	985
Soc Trang	43.7	1301.9	568.9	3312	1447
Ho Chi Minh	43	7681.7	3303.1	2096	901
Total	—	18 651.4	5882.6	24 555	7103

Note. Ho Chi Minh Province is included in the Southeastern area of Vietnam. “—” – N/A.

Quelle: Lukyanets, A.S. et al. 2015. Influence of Climatic Changes on Population Migration in Vietnam. Geography and Natural Resources, 2015, Vol. 36, No. 3, p. 316



Natural hazards, climate change, and pollution

Export Markets	2010		2011		2012		8 months in 2013	
	Amount (US\$bio)	Structure (%)	Amount (US\$bio)	Structure (%)	Amount (US\$bio)	Structure (%)	Amount (US\$bio)	Structure (%)
EU	10.0	14.0	16.5	17.1	20.3	17.7	15.9	18.7
US	12.8	17.9	16.7	17.3	19.6	17.1	15.1	17.9
ASEAN	9.3	13.0	13.6	14.1	17.3	15.1	12.4	14.6
JAPAN	6.9	9.6	10.6	11.0	13.1	11.4	8.8	10.4
CHINA	6.3	8.8	10.8	11.2	12.2	10.7	8.5	10.0
OTHERS	26.3	36.7	28.1	29.3	32.1	28.0	24.2	28.5
Total Export Value	71.6	100	96.3	100	114.60	100	84.80	100

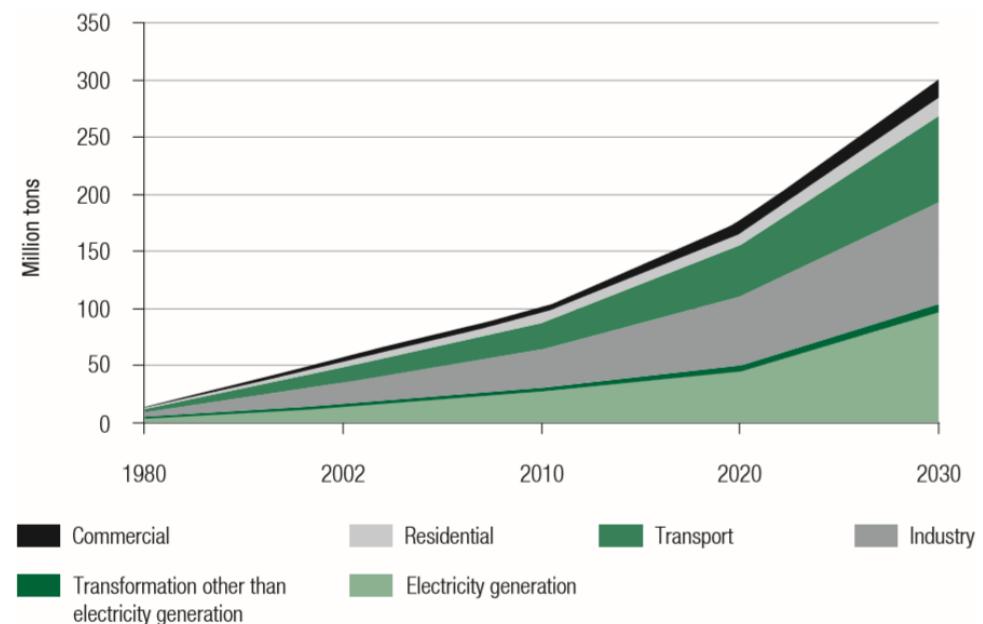
Export Products	2010		2011		2012		9 months in 2013	
	Amount (US\$bio)	Structure (%)	Amount (US\$bio)	Structure (%)	Amount (US\$bio)	Structure (%)	Amount (US\$bio)	Structure (%)
Telephones & spare parts	n/a	n/a	6.86	7.1	12.6	11.0	15.1	15.7
Textile	11.17	15.6	14.03	14.6	15.04	13.1	13.2	13.6
Electronics & computers	3.56	5.0	4.2	4.4	7.9	6.9	7.8	8.1
Shoes & sandals	5.08	7.1	6.52	6.8	7.25	6.3	6.1	6.3
Crude oil	4.94	6.9	7.24	7.5	8.4	7.3	5.5	5.7
Sea food	4.95	6.9	6.11	6.3	6.2	5.4	4.7	4.9
Machinery tools & spare parts	3.05	4.3	4.12	4.3	5.5	4.8	4.4	4.5
Means of transport & spare parts	1.51	2.1	2.39	2.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.0
Wood & products	3.41	4.8	3.91	4.1	4.64	4.0	3.8	4.0
Coffee	1.76	2.5	2.74	2.8	3.7	3.2	2.2	2.3
Rice	3.21	4.5	3.64	3.8	3.70	3.2	2.4	2.5
Rubber	2.38	3.3	3.22	3.3	2.83	2.5	1.7	1.8
Steel	1.00	1.4	1.64	1.7	1.62	1.4	1.3	1.4
Plastic products	1.05	1.5	1.35	1.4	1.59	1.4	1.3	1.4
Cashew nut	1.14	1.6	1.48	1.5	1.48	1.3	1.2	1.3
Coal	1.55	2.2	1.66	1.7	1.26	1.1	0.7	0.7
Others	21.84	30.5	25.19	26.2	26.39	23.0	21.2	21.9
Total Export Value	71.6	100	96.3	100	114.60	100	96.5	100

Sources: General Statistics Office



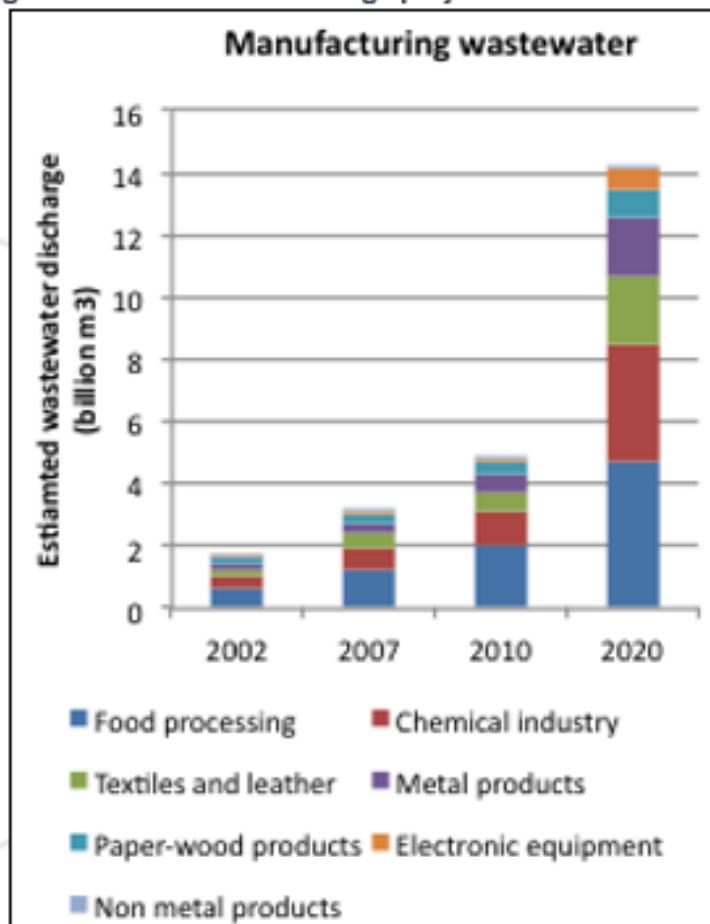
Natural hazards, climate change, and pollution

Figure 1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Viet Nam by Sector, 1980–2030



ADB 2013: Environment and Climate Change Assessment

Figure 1: Wastewater discharge projections





MENSCHENRECHTE FÜR VIETNAM

Organisation zur Wahrung der Menschenrechte in Vietnam von Vietnamesen im Ausland e.V
Organisation of Overseas Vietnamese for the Protection of Human Right in Vietnam

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AKTUUELLES

Dienstag, 06. Oktober 2015

Vietnam bestätigt Festnahme von Dissident [News Ticker von n-tv](#)

Ha Noi 14.09.2015

Bloggerin TA PHONG TAN ist frei. [Info von Committee to Protect Journalists und von Reuters in Englisch](#) sowie von "Deutsche Welle"

14.09.2015

Neu: Buchempfehlung [Speaking in Silence: Censorship in Vietnam](#) (English Edition) (Kindle Edition) von Exilblogger Bui Thanh Hieu alias der Windhändler (Berlin). Deutsche Version im Frühjahr 2016

12.08.2015

Selbstverbrennung als Protest gegen den Landraub [Video von Facebook von Sachai Pinkawee](#). Das geraubte Land verkaufen die Kommunisten an die Global Player im Sinne des roten Manchesterkapitalismus

August 2015

Vietnams strategische Partnerschaft mit den USA nur im Einklang mit der Prozeßfreiheit [Nachricht von von](#)



[Bloggerin Huynh Thuc Vy](#) spricht über Folter und Gewalt und Missbrauch gegen Frauen in Vietnam ([Originaltext in Englisch](#))



THE VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES' PERSECUTION AGAINST DISSIDENTS

On Feb 20, 2014, w [l](#) [t](#) [h](#) [n](#) [g](#) the opening ceremony of the Sangha of Vietnamese Unified Buddhist Congregation, [WOWSlider](#)

WER SIND WIR?

1. Wir setzen uns für faire und zügige Gerichtsverfahren für alle Strafgefangenen in Vietnam ein.
2. Wir fordern eine menschliche Behandlung der Strafgefangenen und das Unterlassen von Folter. Wir betrachten Folter in allen Formen als einen barbarischen Akt gegen die Menschheit.
3. Wir fordern nachdrücklich alle Personen freizulassen, die lediglich wegen ihrer politischen oder



Ther
Ther
Vorn
26.06.2017



Internationale Gesellschaft für Menschenrechte (IGFM)

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Vietnam: Folter bis zum Tod wegen Bagatelldelikten

Elektroschocks, Fingerklemmen und Prügel - Folter auf Polizeirevier

Frankfurt am Main/Hanoi (13. September 2012) - Jeder Bürger in Vietnam könnte wegen eines Bagatell- oder Verkehrsdelikts zu Tode gefoltert werden, kritisiert die Internationale Gesellschaft für Menschenrechte (IGFM). Folter sei die gängigste Methode, um polizeiliche Ermittlungen schnell abzuschließen. Die Täter sind Polizeibeamte, die meist mit einer Versetzung davonkommen. Die Menschenrechtsorganisation fordert Vietnam auf, Folter in Polizeigewahrsam unverzüglich einzustellen. Vietnam gehört zu den Staaten, die der internationalen "Konvention gegen Folter und andere grausame, unmenschliche oder erniedrigende Behandlung oder Strafe" (Antifolterkonvention) nicht beigetreten sind.

Die IGFM hat Meldungen über Todesfälle durch Folter und Misshandlungen in Polizeigewahrsam ausgewertet, die in staatlichen Printmedien Vietnams im ersten Halbjahr 2012 erschienen waren. In allen Fällen hatten Familien der Opfer Informationen über die grausame Behandlung ihrer Angehörigen der Presse zugespielt. Zeitungen berichteten von Elektroschocks an den Schläfen, Schlägen mit dem Stock gegen die Fußknöchel, auf Finger und Hände; von Fingerklemmen und Prügeln bis zur Bewusstlosigkeit.



Folter ist in Vietnam die gängigste Methode, um polizeiliche Ermittlungen schnell abzuschließen.

Online

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IGFM

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- **Wachstum und Verbesserung der Lebensbedingungen**
- **Realwirtschaftlicher Anpassungsprozess: Benachteiligung einheimischer Privatbetriebe**
- **Starke Abhängigkeit von Rohstoffexporten und Agrargütern**
- **Zunehmende Probleme mit Fachkräftemangel**
- **Zunehmende Konzentration ökonomischer Aktivitäten auf die Aktivräume HCMC und Hanoi**
- **Langsamere Reduzierung der Armut im ländlichen Raum**



- **Economic growth and improvement of living conditions**
- **Transition process: discrimination of domestic private SMEs**
- **Exports still heavily depending on mineral resources, cash crops, labor intensive products**
- **Increasing shortage of qualified/skilled work force**
- **Increasing dominance of economic centers Hanoi and HCMC**
- **Slower reduction of poverty in rural areas**



Still construction sites – doi moi 2.0:

- **Reform of the state sector:**
 - State own enterprises
 - Administration
 - Financial/Banking System
- **corruption**
- **Education and skill formation**
- **Infrastructure**



- **Retaining and strengthening the performance of the national growth engines HCMC und Hanoi**
 - Centers of Innovation and Education, improving technological capabilities in domestic firms and MNEs, fostering localization and urbanization advantages
 - Improvements in housing, transport, health, water, sanitation are needed
 - Preparateness/Adaptation in respect to natural hazards
- **Better integration of intermediate cities, along the coast and in rural areas:**
 - Better transport infrastructure
 - Functioning institutions
 - Education
 - Preparateness/Adaptation in respect to natural hazards
- **Lagging areas: targeted initiatives in education, health, participation, land use, credit ...**



► Summary



Regional consequences of Doi Moi

Share of urban population in % of total population

	Viet Nam	Thailand	South Korea
1950	11,6	16,5	21,4
1960	14,7	19,7	27,7
1970	18,3	20,9	40,7
1980	19,4	26,8	56,9
1990	20,3	29,4	73,8
2000	24,3	31,1	79,6
2005	26,7	32,5	80,8
2011	31, 0	34,1	83,2

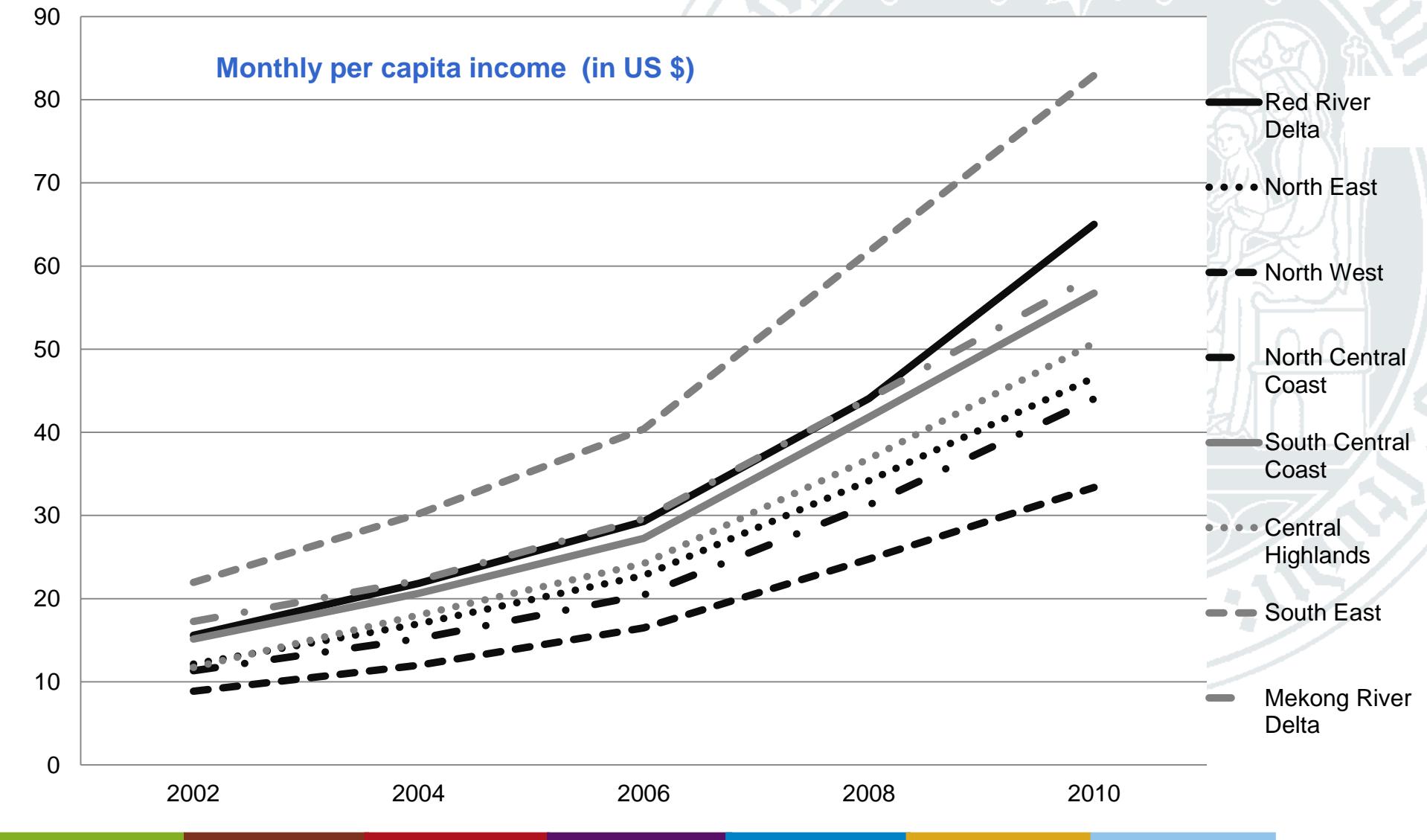
PKE 2014 (in PPP): VN 5.600 US\$, TH 14.400 US\$, SK 35.300 US\$

Brazil: 16.100 US\$, 87 % urban population

Quelle: CIA World Factbook

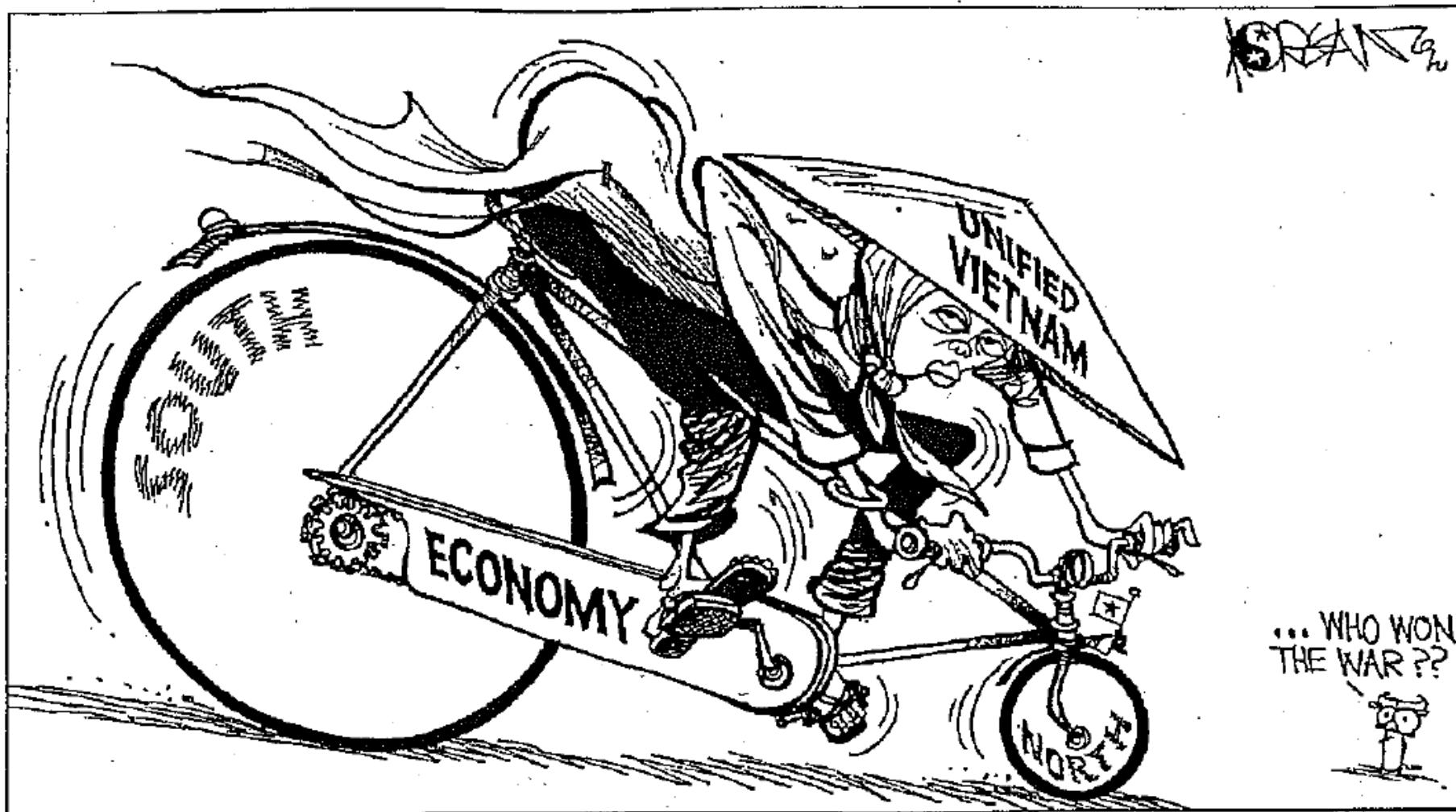


Regional consequences of Doi Moi



Source: General Statistical Office





Quelle: Hiebert 1993: Vietnam Noteboook. Far Eastern Economic Review Publication



Thank you for kind attention!

A large, faint watermark of the University of Cologne seal is positioned in the upper right corner. The seal is circular with a decorative border. Inside the border, the Latin motto 'S: UNIVERSITATIS: COLONIENSIS' is written in a circular path. The central figure is a seated Virgin Mary holding the Christ Child, with three figures standing behind her. Below them is a shield with a grid pattern.

- **Wachstum und Verbesserung der Lebensbedingungen**
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Zusammenfassung

- Große soziale und regionale Disparitäten
- Großteil der Bevölkerung auf dem Land – großes Urbanisierungspotenzial
- Großer staatlicher Einfluss auf die Wirtschaft
- Industrialisierung als wichtiger Treiber mit erheblichem Energiehunger
- Vietnam: Exporterfolge auf der Basis von Rohstoffen
- Indien: Wirtschaftserfolge auf dem Binnenmarkt

Open door policy

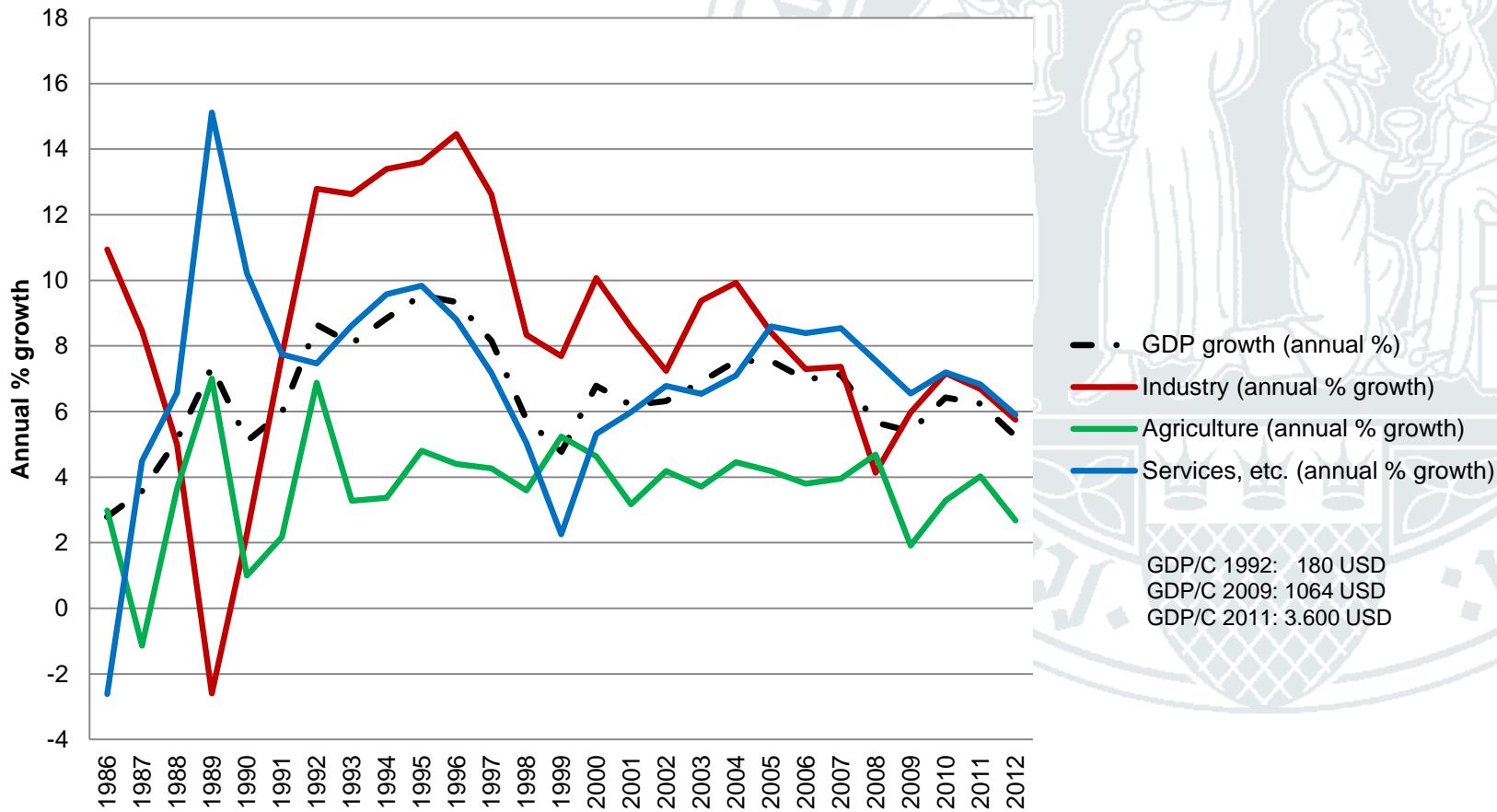
- 1986 stepwise devaluation of the Dong
- 1988: simpler customs regime
- 1988: law on foreign direct investment
- 1989: import/export licenses for private firms
- 1991: establishments of export processing zones
- 1993: private firms as Joint-Ventures-Partners
- 1995: ASEAN and AFTA-Membership
- 1996: Abolition of import/export licenses
- 2000: US-Vietnam bilateral trade agreement
- 2007: Accession to WTO
- 2015: Free Trade Agreements: Trans-Pacific Partnership, EU, Eurasian Economic Zone



Bedeutung der Landwirtschaft seit der Transformation

Doi Moi and its implications – structural change

Annual growth rates 1986 - 2012



Source: World Bank

GDP growth rate: 2005: 8,4; 2006: 8,2; 2007: 8,5; 2008: 6,1; 2009: 5,4; 2012: 5,3











