

**Changes in Ownership and Producer Concentration after  
the Implementation of Vietnam's Enterprise Law**

*Eric D. Ramstetter, ICSEAD and  
Graduate School of Economics, Kyushu University  
and  
Phan Minh Ngoc, Independent Consultant, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Working Paper Series Vol. 2007-06  
March 2007

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the Institute.

No part of this book may be used reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission except in the case of brief quotations embodied in articles and reviews. For information, please write to the Centre.

# Changes in Ownership and Producer Concentration after the Implementation of Vietnam's Enterprise Law

Eric D. Ramstetter (corresponding author)

International Centre for the Study of East Asian Development and Kyushu University

ramst@icsead.or.jp

and

Phan Minh Ngoc

Kyushu University, phanminhngoc@yahoo.com

March 2007

## Abstract

In January 2000, Vietnam began implementing a far-reaching Enterprise Law that reduced numerous barriers to private business and weakened policies favoring state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and to a lesser extent, foreign-owned multinational corporations (MNCs). Partially as a result of these institutional changes, the number of private firms more than doubled in 2000-2004, both in manufacturing and non-manufacturing, although they remained much smaller than SOEs or MNCs throughout the period. Private manufacturers were also less profitable than SOEs and MNCs, and new firms, especially new MNCs, also tended to have relatively low profits. Entrenched SOEs and MNCs were thus better positioned to exercise market power than private firms. Moreover, despite a strong trend toward reduced producer concentration during this period, econometric evidence suggests that large SOE and MNC presence or large changes in SOE and MNC presence tended to accelerate increases in producer concentration. Although this evidence does not suggest that SOEs or MNCs should be restricted on the basis of ownership, it does suggest that policy makers should be aware that large or increasing presence of SOEs and MNCs may raise anti-trust issues, especially in industries where competition is weak.

**Keywords:** producer concentration, ownership, multinational corporations, state-owned enterprises, Vietnam, Enterprise Law

**JEL Categories:** F23, K22, L11, L32, L33, O53

**Acknowledgement:** This study was partially funded by Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences grant #18530224, which was given to Eric D. Ramstetter of the International Centre for the Study of East Asian Development for the purpose of coordinating the project "Market Structure and Firm Behavior in East Asia's Developing Economies". The authors are also grateful for comments from Cassey Lee, Chih-Hai Yang, other participants in the project's first workshop on 21 November 2006, and to participants in the ICSEAD staff seminar on 13 February 2007. However, the authors are responsible for all remaining errors, and all opinions expressed.

## 1. Introduction

In January 2000, Vietnam began implementing a far-reaching Enterprise Law that reduced numerous barriers to private business. This was followed by regulatory reforms and further legal changes such as unification of various enterprise and investment laws in 2006. Partially as a result of these important institutional changes, the number of private firms more than doubled between 2000 and 2004 to 80,693 in the latter year (Table 1) and preliminary estimates suggest another large (25 percent) increase in 2005.<sup>1</sup> The number of foreign-owned multinational corporations (MNCs) was much smaller but also more than doubled in 2000-2004 to 3,057 in the latter year. The number of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) was also small and declined 20 percent during 2000-2004 to 4,582 in the latter year, partially reflecting efforts to advance privatization.<sup>2</sup> Although employment and sales also grew most rapidly in private firms (Tables 2, 3), private firms were much smaller than SOEs or MNCs, accounting for only 43 percent of enterprise employment and 37 percent of firm sales in 2004, compared to 91 percent of the number of firms.

An important implication of the enterprise survey data is that SOE shares of enterprise activity

---

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix Table 1c. We use data for 2000 and 2004 because of the need to conserve space and because our copy of the 2005 data contains many more duplicate records and apparent errors than the data for previous years (Appendix A). Our data are compilations from firm-level data (General Statistics Office, various years b) that underlie official, published estimates (General Statistics Office, various years a). Our samples are generally smaller than the samples in published estimates, primarily because we dropped some duplicates and firms reporting zero employment or sales.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimates indicate trends in the number of SOEs (a 10 percent decline) and MNCs (a 15 percent increase) continued in 2005 (Appendix Tables 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e). The definition of SOEs used in this paper is similar to those in official Vietnamese compilations (Table 1). It includes state-controlled limited companies, in addition to SOEs which are directly managed by the central or local governments. However, it excludes the increasing number of joint stock companies that are financed at least in part by state funds (305 in 2000 and 815 in 2004 according to official compilations; General Statistics Office, various years a).

fell and private shares rose much more rapidly than corresponding shares of the whole economy. For example, the enterprise sales data (Figure 1) imply a rapid fall in the SOE share and a corresponding increase in the private share.<sup>3</sup> On the other hand, according to national accounts data, SOE and private shares of non-household GDP were almost identical to shares of enterprise sales in 2000, but changed very little by 2004-2005<sup>4</sup>. Both sources also suggest identical MNC shares of one-fifth or a little more, which increased slightly over time. There are many possible reasons for discrepancies between these two data sources, but the large differences in trends of SOE and private shares are difficult to explain unless there are substantial errors, coverage changes, or definitional differences in one or both of these sources.<sup>5</sup>

Although the institutional and ownership structures of the Vietnamese economy have been analyzed in previous studies, the relationships of these changes to producer concentration and other indicators of competition in Vietnamese markets have not been well examined.<sup>6</sup> The purpose of this

---

<sup>3</sup> The SOE share fell from 55 percent in 2000 to 42 percent in 2004 and 37 percent in 2005, while the private share rose from 25 percent to 37 percent and 44 percent, respectively.

<sup>4</sup> SOE and private shares were 57 percent and 23 percent, respectively, in 2000 and very similar in 2004-2005 (to 55-56 percent and 22 percent, respectively). Because the private household sector is large and excluded from the enterprise surveys, the most meaningful comparison of the enterprise survey data and the national accounts data is the comparison of shares of enterprise sales and shares of non-household GDP. Shares of sales differ from shares of GDP because GDP excludes intermediate consumption included in sales, but trends in two shares are usually highly correlated.

<sup>5</sup> Discrepancies in trends over time could result if the coverage of the enterprise surveys has changed markedly over time or if the GDP estimates have failed to account for the extent to which the private sector has grown and the SOE sector shrunk. It is also possible that different definitions of state-ownership are used in national accounts and the enterprise surveys. For example, joint stock corporations with capital from the state are private firms in the enterprise surveys, but may be classified as SOEs in the national accounts. However, these firms are small (1.3 percent of all firm sales in 2000 and 3.6 percent in 2004; General Statistics Office, various years a) and cannot account for the large discrepancies observed between Figures 1 and 2.

<sup>6</sup> Vu (2005) is the only known study examining the extent of competition and competition policy in Vietnam. However, he does not analyze the relationship between ownership structure and the extent of competition. On the other hand, there are numerous studies examining various issues related to the

paper is to thus examine interactions between ownership structure or changes in ownership structure, on the one hand, and changes in producer concentration in Vietnam's manufacturing industries on the other.<sup>7</sup> To this end, the paper first reviews Vietnam's Enterprise Law and related reforms (Section 2) and examines patterns observed in ownership structure (Section 3), profitability (Section 4), as well as new competition, exit, and producer concentration (Section 5). Finally, relationships between changes in market structure and ownership structure are analyzed in two different samples of manufacturing industries (Section 6) and some concluding remarks are offered (Section 7).

## **2. Vietnam's Enterprise Law and Related Reforms**

Prior to the implementation of the Enterprise Law, private businesses had a weak legal status and faced a myriad of administrative and regulatory barriers that impeded the establishment and operations of private businesses to a much greater extent than they affected SOEs or even MNCs.<sup>8</sup> This institutional structure was a legacy of the planned economy that prevailed until the *doi moi* (reforms) of 1986 began the transition toward a market economy. Early in the transition, the

---

ownership structure of the Vietnamese economy (e.g., Phan and Ramstetter 2004, Van Arkadie and Mallon 2003, pp. 103-175).

<sup>7</sup> It would be a mistake to attribute all the growth of private firms to the institutional changes because Vietnam is a rapidly growing low-income economy in which the corporate sector is growing more rapidly than the rest of the economy. For example, enterprise employment grew almost 6 times faster than overall employment in 2000-2004 and the ratio of enterprise employment to total employment increased from 9.4 percent in 2000 to 14 percent in 2004 (Table 2; General Statistics Office various years c). It is also important to realize that firms accounted for much larger shares of employment if agriculture, forestry & fisheries, industries dominated by households not covered in the enterprise surveys, are excluded (25 percent in 2000, 32 percent in 2004).

<sup>8</sup> See Van Arkadie and Mallon (2003) for a very detailed analysis of the *doi moi* process (pp. 65-102), institutional changes and the business environment (pp. 103-121), as well as the roles of SOEs (pp. 122-152) and private businesses (pp. 153-175) through the early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

government was preoccupied with controlling extremely high levels of inflation and insuring the agricultural sector, which still employs the majority of Vietnamese workers, was able to fulfill the population's basic needs. Politicians and bureaucrats explicitly favored SOEs over other enterprises through the mid- to late-1990s. Such favoritism abated after the Enterprise Law's implementation but remains a factor, particularly in so-called key sectors like energy and primary metals.

There were some notable exceptions, however. One of *doi moi*'s distinguishing characteristics was the introduction of a relatively liberal FDI (foreign direct investment) Law early in the reform process (approved in 1987, Van Arkadie and Mallon, p. 109). This law was subsequently amended several times (1990, 1992, 1997, and 2000) and provided the legal underpinning for regulation of MNCs. The law was liberal in the sense that it imposed relatively few formal restrictions on investing MNCs, although it reserved large discretionary power for the government to reject foreign investments it found objectionable. Unlike many other Southeast Asian economies, there have been no formal restrictions on the size of foreign ownership shares. Moreover, even in so-called key sectors where SOEs were generally favored (e.g., energy), MNCs were allowed to invest, especially when they were thought to make contributions (e.g., in terms of technology or marketing know-how) that local firms were incapable of. On the other hand, implementation of this law has not always been smooth and a number of other laws and regulations affecting MNC operations (e.g., regarding land use or construction permits) remained unclear and their implementation uneven. In the mid-1990s, FDI by MNCs also became a large source of foreign exchange.<sup>9</sup> Correspondingly, during this period,

---

<sup>9</sup> In 1994-1998, FDI averaged US\$1.7 billion per year according to balance of payments' estimates.

Vietnamese authorities also put a high priority on maintaining these flows until the current account turned into surplus in 1999-2001 after the Asian financial crisis.

A similar law governing domestic investment was also promulgated in 1994 and amended in 1998, but there were also separate laws governing the behavior of SOEs (1995) and various forms of private firms (e.g., a law on joint stock companies, limited liability companies, and unlimited liability companies enacted in 1990 and amended in 1994, as well as a law on cooperatives approved in 1996; Van Arkadie and Mallon, p. 109). One of the largest contributions of the 2000 Enterprise Law was to unify many provisions of these laws. However, there is still a plethora of laws and regulations governing private firms, including the Bankruptcy Law (approved 1993), the Commercial Code (approved 1997), the Land Law (approved 1987 and amended in 1993 and 2001), and the Labor Code (approved 1994), as well as several sector specific laws governing firms in mining (1996) and finance (approved 1997), and insurance (approved 2000).

The implementation of the Enterprise Law from 2000 consolidated the legal status of larger private businesses by putting them under the same legal umbrella as SOEs, in addition to facilitating the privatization of SOEs. The Enterprise Law's implementation, though uneven, has improved the climate for private business and is an important factor encouraging the rapid growth of private business after 2000. Nonetheless, one continues to hear stories about how bureaucrats tend to target private firms, especially large and rapidly growing private firms, for various regulatory interventions (inspections, audits, etc.). The size of the problem presented by these regulatory interventions is

---

This more than offset some very large current account deficits, which in turn averaged over 6 percent of GDP during this period.

unclear and the general consensus is that the situation is improving. However, it is equally clear that they continue to affect private firms disproportionately. The large numbers of laws, decrees, and regulations which govern firm behavior have created a complicated situation in which regulators and firms both find it difficult to ascertain the specific regulations that apply to each specific case. Recognition of this legal and regulatory overlap was a major factor behind the promulgation of a single Investment Law governing investment from all sources and a concurrent revision of the Enterprise Law to be consistent with the new Investment Law, which were implemented in 2006.<sup>10</sup>

The 1997 Commercial Law is also particularly important in this context because it contains articles that serve as the basis for Vietnam's limited competition policy. As explained by Vu (2005, pp. 304-306), the law forbids a number of non-competitive practices (e.g., speculation, predatory pricing, slandering or libeling a competitor's reputation, harming a competitor's employees or customers), ensures equal treatment for firms of all ownership types, and guarantees the property and other legal rights of private traders. On the other hand, Vu also emphasizes that the law was drafted when "the government retained a strong central planning mentality". This perspective is reflected in a number of the law's provisions which, for example, set out state guidelines for each sector, highlight the leading role of the state in commercial activities and price management, and encourage

---

<sup>10</sup> The new laws were primarily designed to satisfy World Trade Organization (WTO) requirements for equal treatment of foreign and domestic firms, as well as streamline the regulatory framework governing firm behavior. Although the WTO recognized these revisions as sufficient for WTO membership, the new Investment Law preserves some of the distinctions between foreign and domestic investment while eliminating others. The revised Investment and Enterprise Laws also emphasize that firms of various ownership types should in principle be subject to equal treatment, but here again significant problems relating to the implementation of these laws, as well as related decrees and regulations, remain.



private firms to form joint ventures with state trading companies.

Vietnam's government has also had substantial power to control prices under the Cabinet's Price Decision of 1992 and later the 2002 Price Ordinance (Vu 2005, pp. 306-307). The 1992 Price Decision was not intended as a tool of commercial policy but rather as a means of central planning and it contained several provisions that were inconsistent with Vietnam's commitments under the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Free Trade Area (AFTA) agreement and other trade agreements. The 2002 Price Ordinance was designed to address these shortcomings and it contained the first explicit provisions dealing with monopolistic pricing, collusion, and predatory pricing. However, neither the 2002 Price Ordinance nor the 1997 Commercial Law has been used as a basis for implementing a clear competition policy yet. Here again problems arise from both the complexity of related laws, decrees, and regulations, as well as from the ability of the bureaucracy to implement such measures. The Price Ordinance also emphasizes the key role of the state in setting prices of items "important to the people's well being" (Vu 2005, p. 307).

The preceding discussion highlights four important points regarding the Enterprise Law and related reforms. First, the legacy of central planning is still strong in that the government has substantial power to encourage SOEs, control both local and foreign private firms, and regulate prices in so-called key sectors of the economy. Second, the Enterprise Law of 2000 was a major step toward reducing the discretionary power of the government to control firm activity and the major beneficiaries of this change were clearly local private businesses. Third, although the 1997 Commercial Law and the 2002 Price Ordinance establish a legal basis for competition policy,

Vietnam has yet to implement competition policy often or consistently. Fourth, the implementation of these laws as well as related decrees and regulations has been uneven, partially because the plethora of measures have created a complex regulatory environment and partially because many bureaucrats have been slow to discard old practices that favored SOEs and facilitated strong government intervention in private business.

### **3. Changing Ownership Patterns in Vietnamese Manufacturing**

As indicated in the introduction, the number of private firms grew extremely rapidly in 2000-2004, though growth was slightly slower in manufacturing (2.1-fold) than overall (Table 1). Increases were particularly rapid (8-fold or more) in recycling, office and computing machinery, and publishing, and were also relatively rapid (3-fold or more) in apparel, basic metals, fabricated metals, general machinery, and radio, television, & communication machinery. However, in marked contrast to SOEs and MNCs, the majority of private manufacturers were quite small throughout this period.<sup>11</sup>

The number of SOEs fell at a very similar rate in manufacturing (21 percent) and overall (Table 1). In manufacturing, the number fell particularly rapidly (30 percent or more) in five industries, beverages, wood, radio, television, and communication machinery, motor vehicles, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Conversely, the number of MNCs more than doubled overall, and

---

<sup>11</sup> Over half of private manufacturers had less than 20 employees (56 percent in 2000 and 52 percent in 2004, Appendix Tables 1b, 1e). In marked contrast, the vast majority of manufacturing SOEs (98-99 percent) and MNCs (91-93 percent) had 20 or more workers (Appendix Tables 1a, 1c, 1d, 1f). Sales per firm were also much smaller in private manufacturers, 11 percent or less of corresponding levels in SOEs and MNCs in these two years (Tables 1, 3).

increased even more rapidly (2.2-fold) in manufacturing. Increases were particularly rapid (3.5-fold or more) in apparel, publishing, office and computing machinery, and furniture.

During 2000-2004, increases in manufacturing employment were most rapid in MNCs (2.7 fold) followed by private firms (2.2-fold). Despite the decrease in the number of manufacturing SOEs, employment continued to rise slightly (6 percent) during this period. SOE employment was also relatively stable, increasing more than 30 percent in only three industries (rubber products, motor vehicles, other transportation equipment) and never declining more than 25 percent (in precision machinery). On the other hand, employment in private firms and MNCs grew relatively rapidly (3-fold or more) in a wide range of industries.<sup>12</sup>

Sales grew especially rapidly among private manufacturers, 3.2-fold on average, compared to MNCs (2.6-fold) and SOEs (1.9-fold, Table 3). Here again, increases were relatively rapid (4-fold or more) for private manufacturers in about half (13) of the 27 manufacturing industries listed in Table 3.<sup>13</sup> For SOEs, growth was also relatively rapid compared to the manufacturing average (2.4-fold or more) in about a third of the industries (10) but sales of manufacturing MNCs grew relatively rapidly (3.3-fold or more) in less than a fourth (6) of these industries.<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>12</sup> For private firms, rapidly growing industries were publishing, basic metals, fabricated metals, general machinery, office and computing machinery, other transportation machinery, furniture, and recycling. For MNCs, the industries were apparel, leather, publishing, precision machinery, motor vehicles, other transportation equipment, furniture, and miscellaneous manufacturing.

<sup>13</sup> These were leather, publishing, chemicals, rubber, non-metallic mineral products, basic metals, fabricated metals, general machinery, office & computing machinery, electrical machinery, and radio, television, and communication machinery, furniture, and recycling.

<sup>14</sup> For SOEs, rapidly growing industries were beverages, tobacco, rubber, plastics, basic metals, electrical machinery, motor vehicles, other transportation equipment, furniture, and miscellaneous manufacturing. For MNCs, they were leather, paper, publishing, electrical machinery, motor vehicles, and furniture

#### 4. Patterns of Firm Profitability

Firm profitability is an important indicator of firm performance which reflects in part the degree of producer concentration and competition in an industry. This occurs because, *ceteris paribus*, greater concentration is likely to lead to decreased competition and enhance the ability of large firms to capture rents accruing from imperfect competition. Although it is not a straightforward task, patterns observed in profit data can thus help illuminate the extent of competition and which firm groups (private, SOE, or MNC) are best able to capture rents from imperfect competition.<sup>15</sup>

For example, both gross and operating profit rates (as a ratio to sales) were relatively small for private manufacturers on average (1.0 percent each in 2000 and 1.9-2.1 percent in 2004; Tables 4-5). On the other hand, profit rates were somewhat higher in SOEs (4.1-4.2 percent and 3.3-3.7 percent, respectively). In 2000, gross profit rates were lower for MNCs (2.0 percent) than for SOEs, but operating profit rates were roughly equal (4.2 percent) and by 2004 MNCs were clearly the most profitable on average (rates of 5.4 percent each). At the industry level, gross profit rates were also relatively high (7.0 percent or more) in a similar number of industries for SOEs (4 of 24) and MNCs (3 of 26) but fewer for private firms (1 of 27). However, operating profits rates exceeded this threshold for MNCs in more industries (6) than for SOEs (3) or private firms (1). By 2004 these differences were even more striking with MNCs earning relatively high gross and operating profits in one third (9 of 27) of these industries, while SOE and private firm profitability exceeded this

---

<sup>15</sup> Problems arise because accounting profits differ from economic profits by including much of the return to capital. Difficulties related to the measure of profits are compounded in the Vietnamese case because of weak accounting standards and enforcement infrastructure, as well as strong motives for firms to underreport profits to avoid taxation and regulatory scrutiny.

threshold in only one industry each.

High profits were most common in beverages (both measures for SOEs in both years and MNCs in 2004) and precision machinery (both measures for private firms in both years and MNCs in 2004). High profits were also common for MNCs in petroleum products, motor vehicles, and other transportation equipment (both measures in both years) and in radio, television and communication machinery (gross profits in 2004, operating profits in both years). Both MNCs (operating profits in both years and gross profits in 2004) and SOEs (operating profits) also earned high profits in non-metallic mineral products in 2000. Although MNCs had despite relatively high profits on average and in a larger number of industries than private firms or SOEs, negative profit rates were also relatively common among MNCs.<sup>16</sup>

There is thus a rather strong tendency for profits to be highest in MNCs and lowest in private firms. Combined with the fact that private firms tend to be relatively small, this pattern suggests that private firms are generally less able to extract rents from imperfect competition than SOEs or MNCs, as might be expected. Moreover, the data might also suggest that MNCs are better able to extract such rents even though differences in size are often not that large. On the other hand, it must also be recognized that large profits can be the result of producing relatively efficiently and thus at relatively low cost.

---

<sup>16</sup> Among MNCs, profits were negative in 10 (gross) or 8 (operating) of 26 manufacturing industries in 2000, and 4 (gross) or 3 (operating) of 27 industries in 2004 (Tables 4, 5). In SOEs there were negative profits in only 1 or 2 of 24 industries by either measure in both years. Meanwhile, for private firms, gross profits were negative in 3 of 27 industries in 2000 and 2 of 27 in 2004, while operating profits were negative in 4 industries in 2000 and only 1 industry in 2004.

For example, similar to the patterns observed in the profit data, calculations of sales per employee from Tables 1 and 3 suggests that average labor productivity was highest in MNCs (an average of 286 million dong in 2000 and 276 million dong in 2004), followed by SOEs (131 million dong and 234 million dong, respectively) and then private firms (97 million dong and 154 million dong, respectively). Sales per worker was also highest in MNCs for over two-thirds of the 27 industries (20 in 2000, 19 in 2004) but in far fewer industries for SOEs (4 in 2000, 7 in 2004) and private firms (3 in 2000, 1 in 2004). Although sales per worker is only a crude measure of productivity, this pattern indicates that high profits in MNCs result at least in part from high productivity and low costs.

## **5. New Competition, Exit, and Producer Concentration**

The large increase in enterprise activity described in the previous section highlights the extremely dynamic nature of Vietnam's corporate sector after the implementation of the Enterprise Law. This is underscored by the fact that 65 percent of 2004 sales by private manufacturers were made by new competitors that entered the market between 2001 and 2004 (Table 6). Corresponding shares were much smaller for SOEs and MNCs, but new competitors accounted for over a third of sales by these firms as well. New competitors can be divided into new entrants and old firms changing industries and the category of new entrants is much larger.<sup>17</sup> Firms that subsequently exited also accounted for about a third of sales in SOEs and private firms in 2000, suggesting

---

<sup>17</sup> New entrants accounted for 88-90 percent of new competitor sales for MNCs and private firms, and 79 percent for SOEs (Appendix Tables 6a-6b).

particularly large turnover in these groups. The large turnover of SOEs seems somewhat strange in view of Vietnam's efforts to privatize SOEs and suggests that SOE restructuring may have led to the simultaneous closing and opening of firms as a result of mergers or other tie ups.<sup>18</sup>

As might be expected, new competitors tended to have lower gross profit rates than all firms in 2004, implying that older, more established firms tended to have relatively high profit rates (Tables 4, 6). On average, the difference between new competitors and all firms was more pronounced for MNCs (-2.1 percentage points) than for SOEs (-0.6 percentage points) and private firms (-0.2 percentage points, Tables 4, 6). Negative differentials between new competitors and all firms were also most common for MNCs (21 of 25 manufacturing industries), and were more common for private firms (17 of 26 industries) than for SOEs (11 of 24 industries). The prevalence of relatively low profits among new competitors that are MNCs reflects the numerous transactions costs that MNCs often encounter when entering new markets. On the other hand, relatively small differentials suggest that such costs are relatively small for most new private firms.

Rapid firm growth and the surge in new competition have also been accompanied by some substantial reductions of producer concentration in Vietnam. For example, the mean 4-firm concentration ratio for the 27 manufacturing industries listed in Tables in the aforementioned tables fell from 42 percent in 2000 to 35 percent in 2004 and the mean Herfindahl index, another common measure of producer concentration, fell a larger percentage, from 0.115 to 0.063 (Table 7). The

---

<sup>18</sup> We have been told that when two SOEs merge, the new firm is assigned the firm code of the largest firm involved in the merger. However, the large number of new SOEs (436 between 2000 and 2004) and their relatively large size (average sales per firm of 113 billion dong) suggests that this principle may have not been implemented consistently (Appendix Table 6a).

increased level of competition implied by these figures was widespread across industries. The 4-firm concentration ratio fell in 22 of the 27 manufacturing industries listed in Table 7 (and previous tables), while the Herfindahl index declined in 24 of these industries. Moreover, in 2004 the 4-firm concentration ratio exceeded 40 percent in a third of the industries compared to about half (13) of the industries in 2000. Conspicuous exceptions to the trend toward increased producer competition were observed in tobacco and beverages, two industries with relatively large SOE and MNC presence (c.f., Tables 1-3).<sup>19</sup>

Despite the trend toward lower concentration, 4-firm concentration ratios suggest a relatively high level of producer concentration in a number of industries, even at a rather aggregate level. For example, these ratios exceeded 60 percent in five industries (recycling, office and computing machinery, petroleum products, precision machinery and tobacco) in 2000 and in the first three of these industries in 2004 (Table 7). In 2000, these ratios were moderately high (36-51 percent) in another 11 industries (other transportation machinery, basic metals, motor vehicles, rubber, paper, general machinery, radio, television & communication machinery, beverages, leather, miscellaneous manufacturing, and footwear). In 2000-2004, 4-firm concentration ratios dropped markedly (9.9 percentage points or more) in three of the most concentrated industries (recycling, petroleum products, and precision machinery) as well as four of the 11 moderately concentrated industries (basic metals, rubber, paper, and miscellaneous manufacturing). Nonetheless, in 2004, the most concentrated five industries (office and computing machinery, petroleum products, tobacco,

---

<sup>19</sup> There was also a small increase in the Herfindahl footwear, but this increase was very small and the 4-firm concentration ratio fell slightly in this industry.



recycling, and beverages) still had 4-firm concentration ratios of 50 percent or more, while nine more industries (precision machinery, leather, other transportation machinery, motor vehicles, radio, television & communication machinery, basic metals, footwear, rubber, general machinery, and electrical machinery) had ratios of 34-47 percent.

Despite obvious trends toward reduced producer concentration after the implementation of the Enterprise Law, one cannot be sure that competition has actually increased for several reasons. First, in the industrial organization literature (Martin 2002; Schmalensee 1989) it has generally been most common to define markets in terms of production or sales by firms or plants at a relatively disaggregate level such as the 3- or 4-digit level of Vietnam's Standard Industrial Classification (VSIC), which is very similar to revision 3 of the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, this approach is problematic when large multi-product firms must be classified into a single industry as in this case. Second, the existence of intermediate transactions between firms in different industries also complicates the definition of a market and the meaning of producer concentration. For example, if a manufacturer sells a product to a wholesale trader, who then sells it using the services of a logistics firm to facilitate sale to a retailer, who then makes the sale to the final consumer at a price that includes substantial rents resulting from the exercise of market power, one has to determine how much of the market power is exercised by each of these firms.<sup>20</sup>

Third, the fact that Vietnam is a small, open economy is another important factor complicating

---

<sup>20</sup> Moreover, if the firms involved are related (e.g., a motorcycle manufacturer selling to its wholesale firm and then a related retailer), defining the firm or group of firms to analyze is not always straightforward.

the definition of markets and the meaning of producer concentration. An extreme example is when there is only one domestic producer but the market is still extremely competitive because of import competition. Although standard approaches to industrial organization (e.g., Martin 2002; Schmalensee 1989) usually ignore this problem by assuming a closed economy, the literature on small, open developing economies such as Thailand and Vietnam (e.g., Athukorarla 2006, Nikomborirak 2005, and Vu 2005) often emphasizes how the degree of competition is closely related to the degree of protection in these economies. Related problems are also very important in Vietnam, where imports of manufactures amounted to over three-fourths of manufacturing sales and manufacturing exports accounted for about one-half or slightly less of related sales (Table 7). Imports and exports were both relatively large relative to sales in a wide range of industries (textiles, apparel, leather and footwear, petroleum products, electrical machinery, radio, television, and communication machinery, and precision machinery).<sup>21</sup>

## **6. Relating Trends in Producer Concentration to Ownership Patterns**

This section attempts to analyze the effects of ownership patterns or changes in those patterns

---

<sup>21</sup> Ratios exceeding 100 percent are particularly common on the import side reflecting high important dependence for many manufactures and the fact that firms in an industry are not the only consumers of imports of that industry. On the other hand, if all exports originate in surveyed firms, export-sales ratios should in principle be 100 percent or less. The observation of ratios exceeding this threshold (in apparel, leather and footwear, petroleum products, office and computing machinery, and furniture and miscellaneous manufacturing) thus implies that some exports of manufactures did not originate in surveyed manufacturers. This could occur if, for example, sales and exports of some manufactures were reported by non-manufacturing firms, survey coverage of manufacturers was incomplete, manufacturing firms underreported sales, or if there were mismatches between the commodity-level trade data and the firm-level sales data.

on changes in producer concentration after controlling for other factors suggested by the standard industrial organization literature (e.g., Levy 1985, p. 61). This approach specifies long-term changes in an industry's producer concentration over a period as a function of two measures of entry barriers (minimum efficient scale for a firm in an industry, the capital requirements of a minimum efficient scale firm in an industry) in the initial year, market growth during the period studied (the growth of industry sales during the period), and the level of concentration in the initial year, which reflects the adjustment toward long-run equilibrium. The entry barrier variables and the adjustment term are all expected to be positively correlated with changes in concentration.<sup>22</sup> Entry barriers are often expected to be higher in slower growing industries, and if this is the case, the market growth variable will be negatively correlated with changes in concentration. On the other hand, it may also be possible for large firms to expand relatively rapidly in anticipation of higher growth, and if this is the case, the correlation will be positive correlation (Levy p. 57).

The major purpose of the analysis is to examine the relationships among changes in producer concentration and ownership patterns in Vietnamese manufacturing, after removing the influences of the four control variables described above. Relationships between changes in concentration and ownership structure at the beginning of the period are analyzed by adding initial levels of SOE and MNC shares of industry sales to the basic specification (equations 1, 3), while relationships between

---

<sup>22</sup> This original specification is also cited in Martin's (2002) standard textbook and included a fifth explanatory variable (the advertising-sales ratio). However, these data are not available in the enterprise surveys. One commentator on an earlier draft also suggested using the ratio of research and development expenditures [R&D] to sales as another indicator of entry barriers and this was attempted. However, R&D is very small in Vietnam and the inclusion of this variable did not affect the results much; results including R&D are available from the corresponding author.

changes in concentration and changes in ownership structure during the period are analyzed by adding the changes in SOE and MNC shares of industry sales to the basic specification (equations 2,

4). The resulting equations to estimate are thus:

$$(1) \Delta C4_{j,00-04} = a0 + a1(MS_{j,00}) + a2(KR_{j,00}) + a3(gSL_{j,00-04}) + a4(C4_{j,00}) + a5(SOE_{j,00}) + a6(MNC_{j,00})$$

$$(2) \Delta C4_{j,00-04} = b0 + b1(MS_{j,00}) + b2(KR_{j,00}) + b3(gSL_{j,00-04}) + b4(C4_{j,00}) + b5(\Delta SOE_{j,00-04}) + b6(\Delta MNC_{j,00-04})$$

$$(3) \Delta HF_{j,00-04} = c0 + c1(MS_{j,00}) + c2(KR_{j,00}) + c3(gSL_{j,00-04}) + c4(HF_{j,00}) + c5(SOE_{j,00}) + c6(MNC_{j,00})$$

$$(4) \Delta HF_{j,00-04} = d0 + d1(MS_{j,00}) + d2(KR_{j,00}) + d3(gSL_{j,00-04}) + d4(HF_{j,00}) + d5(\Delta SOE_{j,00-04}) + d6(\Delta MNC_{j,00-04})$$

where

$C4_{j,00}$  = 4-firm concentration ratio for industry j in 2000 (percent)

$\Delta C4_{j,00-04}$  = change in 4-firm concentration ratio for industry j between 2000 and 2004 (percentage points)

$gSL_{j,00-04}$  = growth of sales in industry j between 2000 and 2004 (percent)

$HF4_{j,00}$  = Herfindahl index for industry j in 2000 (percent [=index\*100])

$\Delta HF4_{j,00-04}$  = change in 4-firm concentration ratio for industry j between 2000 and 2004 (percent [=index change\*100])

$KR_{00,j}$  = absolute capital requirements of firms of minimum efficient scale firm in industry j in 2000 (average fixed assets of the largest firms accounting for a 50% share of industry sales, trillion current dong)

$MNC_{j,00}$  = MNC share of sales in industry j in 2000

$\Delta MNC_{j,00-04}$  = change in MNC share of sales in industry j between 2000 and 2004

$MS_{j,00}$  = minimum efficient scale for a firm in industry j in 2000 (average sales of the largest firms accounting for a 50% share of industry sales, trillion current dong)

$SOE_{j,00}$  = SOE share of sales in industry j in 2000

$\Delta SOE_{j,00-04}$  = change in SOE share of sales in industry j between 2000 and 2004

Most previous studies (e.g., Levy 1985 and Sleuwaegen and Yamawaki 1988) typically analyze relatively long periods of about a decade or more in samples of 100-200 industries. However, the time span of available data is much shorter and the industry samples (27 or 61) are also much smaller. Smaller samples result because use of more detailed industry classifications would yield a

number of extremely small industries in the Vietnamese case and it is probably inappropriate to define industries so narrowly when estimating these equations. Although the 27 industry sample shown in previous tables is uncomfortably small, estimates are also performed in this sample, in addition to the 61-industry sample of 3-digit VSIC industries, to check the robustness of the results to the degree of aggregation. Similarly, two measures of changes in concentration, the 4-firm concentration ratio and the change in the Herfindahl index, are used to examine the robustness of the results to alternative definitions of producer concentration. All equations are estimated by ordinary least squares with robust standard errors because it is highly likely that the market barrier variables are a cause of heteroscedasticity.<sup>23</sup>

The results in Table 8 first indicate that fits of the equations are much better in the smaller 27-industry samples, but the results are similar in both samples in a number of important respects. First, the two entry barrier variables are never significant at the standard 5 percent level or even at the weaker 10 percent level in any equation. Second, adjustment coefficients are negative and significant in except equation (1), where they are weakly significant (27 industries) or insignificant (61 industries). Taken together, the above results might suggest that Levy's basic model does not adequately reflect the adjustment process during this period in Vietnamese manufacturing. On the other hand, the apparently perverse sign on the adjustment variable was also observed in several European samples (Sleuwaegen and Yamawaki 1988) and is consistent in all specifications here. Furthermore, this result suggests that producer concentration fell most rapidly in industries that were

---

<sup>23</sup> Results without robust standard errors are available from the corresponding author.

relatively highly concentrated in 2000, and is consistent with the patterns observed in the previous section. Similar to most results in Sleuwaegen and Yamawaki (1988) and a few in Levy (1985), correlations between changes in concentration and the growth of sales were also consistently negative and significant at standard levels in all of the 61-industry regressions and in the two 27-industry regressions that examined the relationship between changes in concentration and changes in ownership shares (equations 2, 4).

SOE shares and changes in SOE shares were both positively correlated with changes in concentration in the 27-industry regressions (Table 8). These coefficients were significant at standard levels except in equation (3), where the relationship in question was weakly significant at the 7 percent level. In the 61-industry regressions, the relationship of changes in concentration to changes to SOE shares was also positive and highly significant (equations 2, 4) but the relationship to initial SOE shares was not significant at standard levels. Changes in concentration were positively and significantly related to initial MNC shares in the 27-industry regressions and to changes in MNC shares in the 61-industry regressions. However relationships to the changes in MNC shares in the 27-industry regressions and to initial MNC shares in the 61-industry regressions were insignificant. ,

In short, these estimates first suggest that changes in producer concentration were unrelated to initial entry barriers in Vietnamese manufacturing during 2000-2004, but negatively correlated with market growth and initial levels of concentration in most specifications. The results also suggest that correlations between changes in concentration on the one hand, and initial levels of ownership shares or changes in those ownership shares on the other hand, were either positive or statistically

insignificant for both SOEs and MNCs. Significant or weakly significant and positive relationships were more common and consistent across estimates for SOE shares or their changes (6 of 8 estimates) than for MNC shares or their changes (4 of 8 estimates).

## **7. Conclusion**

This paper began by emphasizing how the 2000 Enterprise Law, and subsequent revisions to this law and related investment laws, unified laws and regulations governing various types of firms (e.g., SOEs, private firms, MNCs) and removed many of the legal and regulatory barriers that previously constrained the growth of private business. The paper then analyzed changes in ownership structure, emphasizing the large increase in the number of private firms in 2000-2004 and the fact that private firms tended to be extremely small compared to SOEs or MNCs. Private firms also tended to have lower profit rates and average sales per worker. On the other hand, MNCs tended to have the highest profit rates and sales per worker.

After describing the large role of new competitors, the paper then showed how producer concentration has fallen in a wide range of industries after 2000. In this respect, the Enterprise Law and its implementation have apparently achieved one of its more important aims, to stimulate the level of competition in Vietnam. Econometric analyses then indicated that ownership shares or changes in ownership shares tended to be positively related to changes in producer concentration in three-fourths of the estimates for SOEs and half of them for MNCs. These results should be viewed with some skepticism because the basic model describing producer concentration does not perform

as expected. Moreover, the correlations between changes in producer concentration on the one hand, and SOE and MNC shares or changes in those ownership shares on the other, are not consistent across all specifications and samples. Nonetheless, the evidence does consistently indicate that large SOE or MNC presence, or increases in the SOE or MNC presence, did not lead to increased competition in Vietnamese manufacturing during this period and may have led to decreased competition.

There is an important and straightforward implication of this finding for competition policy. Namely, anti-trust authorities need to pay particular attention to the potential for SOEs and MNCs to exercise market power and extract related rents in Vietnamese manufacturing. This is a rather well-known finding for MNCs, who are known to operate in imperfectly competitive markets. It seems sensible for SOEs as well because casual observation suggests that regulations often impede competition in SOE-dominated markets as well. However, as with most anti-trust related issues, it is impossible to make general conclusions that are more specific than this. A key problem in the Vietnamese case is the large role played by international trade and import protection. In this respect, it would be desirable to include changes in trade ratios and tariff levels as explanatory variables as Sleuwaegen and Yamawaki (1988) did for several European firms.<sup>24</sup>

Finally, we must emphasize that the observation of positive correlations between MNC or SOE presence or changes in that presence and changes in producer concentration does not imply that

---

<sup>24</sup> Lack of trade data for 2004 and difficulties with constructing a concordance between commodity-level trade and tariff data and the firm-level sales data (see Table 7) have prevented inclusion of these variables in this study. We hope to address this problem in a future study.



Vietnam should restrict or even regulate investing MNCs or SOEs because increased concentration can also lead to increased efficiency. Rather, it simply indicates that Vietnam's policy makers should be aware that MNC and SOE presence can raise anti-trust issues, and that they should carefully evaluate the market power of these firms in the same way they evaluate the activities of large firms in general. On the other hand, one continues to hear stories about how some SOEs and MNCs engage in anti-competitive practices and Vietnam's policy makers can clearly benefit the economy by paying closer attention to finding remedies for such problems.

## References

- Athukorala, Prema-chandra (2006) "Trade Policy Reforms and the Structure of Protection in Vietnam", *The World Economy*, 29:2, 161-187.
- Brooks, Douglas H. and Simon.J. Evenett (2005) *Competition Policy and Development in Asia*. Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- General Statistics Office (various years a) *The Real Situation of Enterprises Through the Results of Surveys Conducted in \_\_\_\_\_*, 2001-2002-2003, 2002-2003-2004, and 2003-2004-2005 issues, Hanoi: Statistical Publishing House, and related data downloaded from the GSO website ([http://www.gso.gov.vn/default\\_en.aspx?tabid=479&idmid=4&ItemID=4362](http://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=479&idmid=4&ItemID=4362)).
- General Statistics Office (various years b) Firm level data from the Enterprise Surveys Conducted in 2001-2006 (2000-2005 data), Hanoi: General Statistics Office.
- General Statistics Office (various years c) *Statistical Yearbook*, 1995-2005 issues, Hanoi: Statistical Publishing House, and related data downloaded from the GSO website ("Statistical Data" section of [http://www.gso.gov.vn/default\\_en.aspx?tabid=491](http://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=491)).
- General Statistics Office (various years d) *International Merchandise Trade Vietnam*, 2000-2003 issues. Hanoi: Statistical Publishing House.
- Levy, David (1985) "Specifying the Dynamics of Industry Concentration", *Journal of Industrial Economics*, 34(1), 55-68.
- Martin, Stephen H. (2002) *Advanced Industrial Economics*. Second Edition. London: Blackwell.
- Nikomborirak Duenden (2005) "Thailand", in Douglas H. Brooks and Simon.J. Evenett, eds., *Competition Policy and Development in Asia*. Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 270-296.
- Phan, Minh Ngoc and Eric D. Ramstetter (2004) "Foreign Multinationals and Local Firms in Vietnam's Economic Transition", *Asian Economic Journal*, 18(4), 371-404.

- Ramstetter, Eric D. (1997) "International Trade, Multinational Firms, and Regional Integration in Thailand" in Wendy Dobson and Chia Siow Yue, eds., *Multinationals and East Asian Integration*, Toronto: International Development Research Centre and Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, pp. 107-130.
- Schmalensee, Richard (1989) "Inter-Industry Studies of Structure and Performance" in Richard Schmalensee and Robert Willig, eds., *Handbook of Industrial Organization*, Vol. II, North-Holland, pp. 951-1009.
- Sleuwaegen, Leo and Hideki Yamawaki (1988) "The Formation of the European Common Market and Changes in Market Structure and Performance", *European Economic Review*, 32(7), 1451-1475.
- Van Arkadie, Brian and Raymond Mallon (2003) *Vietnam: a transition tiger?* Canberra: Asia Pacific Press at The Australian National University.
- Vu Quoc Huy (2005) "Vietnam", in Douglas H. Brooks and Simon.J. Evenett, eds., *Competition Policy and Development in Asia*. Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 297-337.

## **Appendix A: Firm Codes and Duplicates in the Enterprise Data and their Treatment**

As indicated above the data sets we received contained a number of duplicate records for a number of firms and years for 2001-2005. We have been told that this results because GSO sometimes receives survey responses from 2 or more branches of the same firm in a given year and assigns the records corresponding to these responses the same firm code. In principle, this is an incorrect practice to adopt in a firm-level data set where all firms should be uniquely identified for each year in the data set. Thus, we have gone through all duplicate records and removed duplicates or created new firm codes for some duplicate records to insure that firm codes are unique for each year. To do this we first pulled out 2000-2005 data for all firms that had duplicates in one or more years. We then arranged the data by firm and year, and examined the nature of the differences in the duplicates by firm and year. This examination revealed three distinct types of records: (1) a few (10) 2005 records containing unusually large numbers which appeared to be obvious input errors when

compared with much smaller values in previous years; (2) records which were part of sets of (usually 2) identical or nearly records, and (3) records which appeared to contain information on different branches of the same firm and all used the same firm code.

Records in the first category were simply deleted from the data set as they were not thought to be credible. For the second category, one record was retained for each set of duplicates. This resulted in the deletion of a relatively large number of records from the 2005 data set (294) but much smaller numbers in other years (2004=11, 2003=8, 2002=2, 2001=3). For the third category, we examined the industry, ownership, location, sales, employment, and fixed assets of each firm and created new firm codes to consistently and uniquely identify firms or firm branches in different locations, industries, and/or of different size. Many if not most of these corrections involved firms that apparently had branches keeping separate books in separate locations and were rather straightforward when 6 years of data were available. For firms with a shorter history, the corrections were sometimes more difficult however. This process resulted in assigning new firm codes to 371 records in 2005, 219 in 2004, 167 in 2003, 105 in 2002, 26 in 2001, and 2 in 2000.<sup>25</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup> Although no duplicates existed in the original 2000 dataset codes for 2 firms had to be changed to be consistent with corresponding firm codes in other years.

Table 1: Number of Sample Firms by Industry and Owner

Industry	SOEs		Private		MNCs	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
All industries	5,733	4,582	34,829	80,693	1,489	3,057
Mining, manufacturing, utilities	1,775	1,439	8,079	18,954	1,050	2,330
Manufacturing	1,570	1,247	7,761	16,524	1,035	2,304
Food products	211	173	2,352	2,855	116	204
Beverages	89	56	683	1,074	31	33
Tobacco	17	16	4	6	1	3
Textiles	76	59	264	634	67	137
Apparel	112	82	369	1,108	94	327
Leather	6	7	41	112	19	53
Footwear	43	35	106	190	42	97
Wood products	62	39	635	1,321	42	83
Paper products	39	29	324	715	24	59
Publishing	168	163	96	845	6	28
Petroleum products	0	1	9	13	2	2
Chemicals	101	73	219	637	88	161
Rubber products	17	16	70	144	24	40
Plastics	22	21	273	777	59	139
Non-metallic mineral products	219	176	826	1,346	54	91
Basic metals	21	16	82	275	13	29
Fabricated metals	92	66	440	1,828	90	189
General machinery	71	58	134	449	31	71
Office & computing machinery	0	0	1	15	2	8
Electrical machinery	26	25	92	251	47	87
Radio, television & commun. mach.	30	19	31	118	30	53
Precision machinery	8	6	22	41	14	26
Motor vehicles	40	25	109	213	27	69
Other transport equipment	78	66	149	315	37	88
Furniture	16	17	319	929	23	111
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6	3	107	279	51	115
Recycling	0	0	4	34	0	1
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	5,759	4,596	35,004	84,003	1,525	3,156
Mining, manufacturing, utilities	1,777	1,441	8,103	19,410	1,058	2,352

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Table 2: Number of Employees by Industry and Owner (thousands)

Industry	SOEs		Private		MNCs	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
All industries	2,086.8	2,247.3	1,037.6	2,455.9	406.7	1,043.5
Mining, manufacturing, utilities	889.0	950.1	569.1	1,233.6	363.2	973.3
Manufacturing	717.1	757.2	523.2	1,167.6	355.8	964.9
Food products	115.3	111.8	92.7	201.2	27.5	55.0
Beverages	16.1	16.2	8.8	19.7	7.6	5.9
Tobacco	11.6	14.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Textiles	72.0	67.1	26.8	57.2	23.9	43.8
Apparel	110.8	124.8	76.0	178.0	45.0	195.0
Leather	3.8	4.7	10.4	14.5	9.7	30.0
Footwear	67.7	64.0	102.4	137.3	102.4	267.2
Wood products	18.5	15.6	35.2	76.1	9.5	16.6
Paper products	14.8	15.0	17.6	36.3	4.2	9.4
Publishing	20.3	24.8	2.2	13.0	0.3	2.3
Petroleum products	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Chemicals	44.2	40.7	12.0	29.5	9.0	17.2
Rubber products	11.0	19.3	2.7	6.9	5.2	9.2
Plastics	5.7	6.7	16.7	41.2	10.0	24.3
Non-metallic mineral products	76.9	92.7	39.6	102.3	10.7	21.7
Basic metals	23.0	21.4	3.5	12.9	2.0	5.3
Fabricated metals	24.1	23.5	15.7	62.8	11.0	28.1
General machinery	21.0	22.2	4.8	21.3	5.3	11.0
Office & computing machinery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.1	5.6
Electrical machinery	14.0	13.1	4.5	10.8	20.7	42.5
Radio, television & commun. mach.	7.2	5.6	1.6	5.0	7.9	19.5
Precision machinery	1.8	1.4	2.6	4.1	2.4	7.5
Motor vehicles	7.6	10.8	3.0	7.4	5.1	15.9
Other transport equipment	24.2	31.4	6.6	20.8	9.4	29.9
Furniture	4.4	9.3	26.5	89.4	10.5	62.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.0	1.2	10.5	17.8	12.7	39.4
Recycling	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	2,088.5	2,249.9	1,040.9	2,475.4	407.6	1,044.9
Mining, manufacturing, utilities	889.1	951.6	570.1	1,236.8	363.5	973.6

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

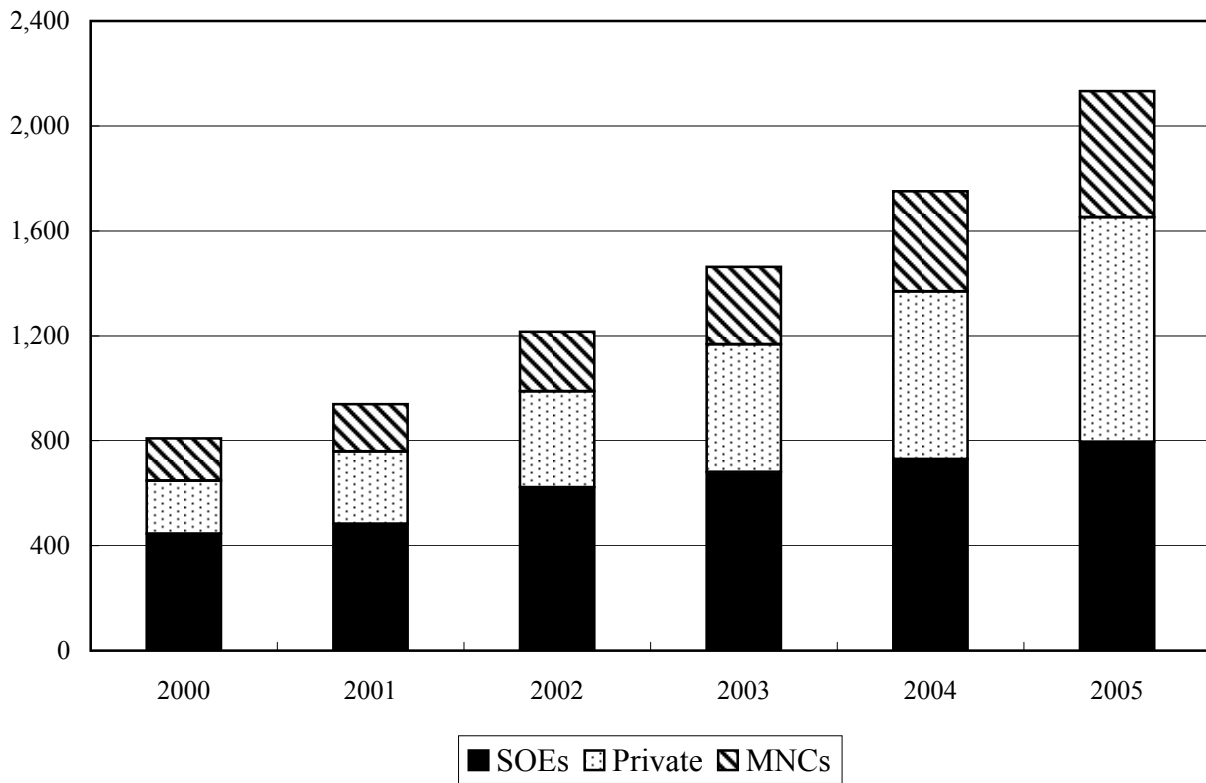
Table 3: Sales of Sample Firms by Industry and Owner (trillion dong)

Industry	SOEs		Private		MNCs	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
All industries	444.95	729.43	203.16	639.54	160.56	382.16
Mining, manufacturing, utilities	119.93	235.96	51.15	183.42	144.08	337.65
Manufacturing	94.03	176.87	50.53	179.80	101.76	266.04
Food products	25.91	35.37	21.49	57.84	15.22	36.24
Beverages	3.02	7.76	0.84	2.72	3.77	7.08
Tobacco	5.02	12.92	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.09
Textiles	6.06	8.81	1.88	6.07	5.14	9.87
Apparel	5.47	9.91	2.09	7.67	3.98	12.21
Leather	0.10	0.16	0.21	0.91	0.58	2.55
Footwear	2.45	2.32	2.33	4.63	8.65	22.28
Wood products	1.60	1.94	1.81	5.54	1.01	3.00
Paper products	4.07	3.51	2.31	7.51	0.88	3.35
Publishing	3.78	7.93	0.22	1.98	0.05	0.24
Petroleum products	0.00	0.09	0.27	0.64	0.64	0.97
Chemicals	8.99	14.47	2.05	8.43	7.39	22.35
Rubber products	1.37	3.60	0.41	2.51	0.79	2.19
Plastics	1.21	3.80	3.08	11.15	2.48	7.77
Non-metallic mineral products	10.67	21.80	2.50	10.80	5.55	10.36
Basic metals	2.85	9.43	1.07	9.80	4.27	9.48
Fabricated metals	1.71	3.35	2.22	14.80	3.41	9.76
General machinery	1.78	3.05	0.53	4.00	2.20	6.39
Office & computing machinery	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	8.49	9.79
Electrical machinery	2.17	10.60	0.93	4.40	4.22	14.16
Radio, television & commun. mach.	1.48	1.80	0.19	1.38	5.58	13.83
Precision machinery	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.50	0.77	2.09
Motor vehicles	0.82	3.56	0.53	1.58	4.86	21.16
Other transport equipment	3.02	8.04	1.39	4.85	9.30	26.72
Furniture	0.33	2.17	1.29	7.82	0.59	7.41
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.04	0.33	0.62	1.80	1.88	4.69
Recycling	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.01
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	444.67	724.96	203.16	644.09	161.96	381.00
Mining, manufacturing, utilities	119.91	224.37	51.15	184.01	144.08	334.42

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

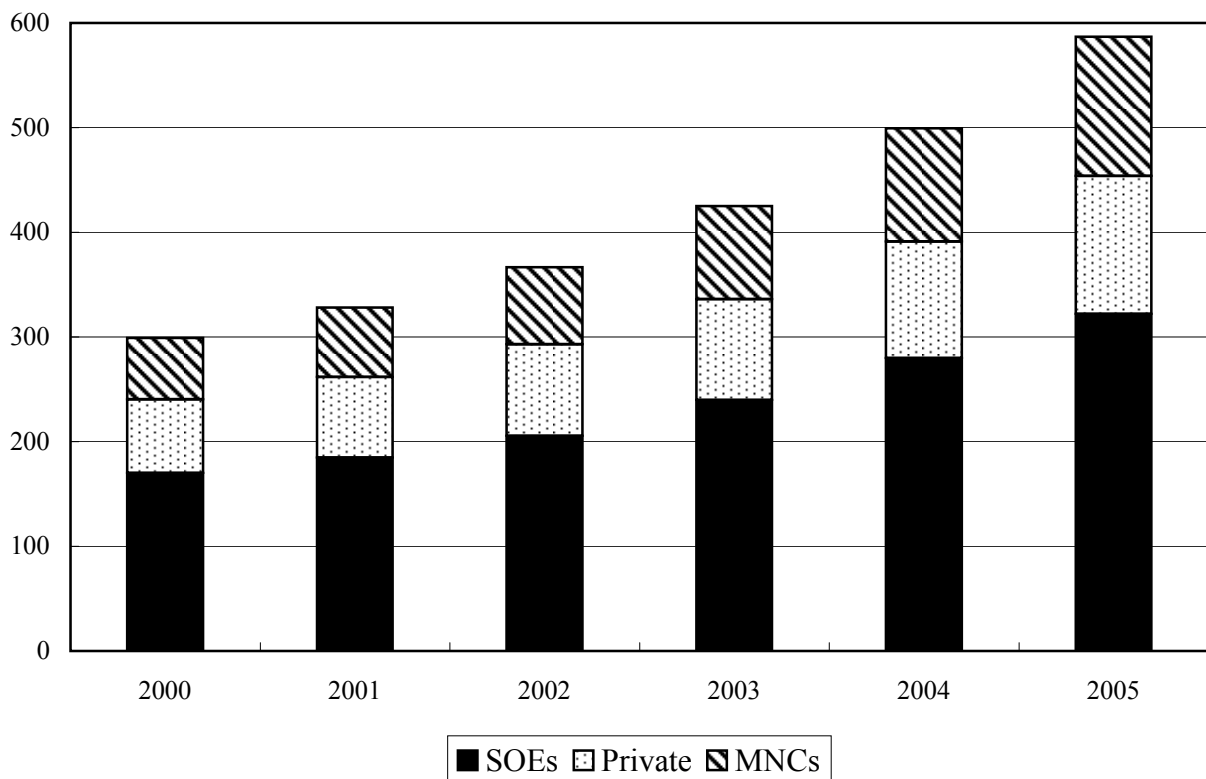
Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Figure 1: Enterprise Sales by Ownership (current trillion dong)



Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a).

Figure 2: Non-Household GDP by Ownership (current trillion dong)



Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years c).

Table 4: Gross Profit-Sales Ratios by Industry and Owner (percent)

Industry	SOEs		Private		MNCs	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
All industries	3.95	5.24	1.01	1.28	13.43	15.34
Mining, manufacturing, utilities	5.68	5.10	1.06	1.98	15.85	16.06
Manufacturing	4.15	3.28	1.03	1.97	2.04	5.39
Food products	0.40	2.30	-0.47	2.08	1.83	5.63
Beverages	25.04	16.98	2.16	-1.11	-4.76	10.22
Tobacco	6.17	4.37	2.69	0.63	-36.66	-1.93
Textiles	0.23	-0.50	1.50	1.52	4.00	1.04
Apparel	2.37	2.60	1.01	1.71	3.07	-0.08
Leather	8.19	4.56	-0.32	3.17	-0.94	-3.02
Footwear	5.31	0.50	0.65	1.32	3.15	-1.08
Wood products	3.39	2.59	1.05	1.41	2.90	5.99
Paper products	15.08	-1.90	2.07	1.49	-15.15	4.06
Publishing	8.00	6.94	1.69	0.97	-3.88	6.36
Petroleum products	-	1.75	0.01	0.28	9.46	9.52
Chemicals	3.21	5.92	5.31	3.81	3.43	6.06
Rubber products	5.15	6.36	0.31	0.81	-6.00	2.71
Plastics	1.95	1.74	0.75	0.38	-7.58	3.56
Non-metallic mineral products	6.49	1.98	4.66	3.40	-8.12	8.24
Basic metals	2.66	1.58	0.03	0.82	4.62	4.44
Fabricated metals	3.02	1.64	0.71	1.57	-4.07	2.46
General machinery	1.30	2.03	1.82	3.73	1.11	7.51
Office & computing machinery	-	-	0.67	-3.64	1.54	1.89
Electrical machinery	4.88	1.13	4.82	0.67	3.19	5.66
Radio, television & commun. mach.	5.46	4.86	3.25	3.69	5.99	8.71
Precision machinery	4.43	2.86	8.89	7.44	6.39	9.57
Motor vehicles	1.77	2.78	2.50	3.94	7.58	8.24
Other transport equipment	1.96	1.88	3.78	3.54	7.22	12.70
Furniture	-3.08	1.06	2.27	2.94	-1.56	1.26
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.94	1.83	4.79	2.55	6.86	1.73
Recycling	-	-	-0.04	1.24	-	22.68
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	3.95	5.28	1.00	1.25	13.30	15.38
Mining, manufacturing, utilities	5.68	5.36	1.06	1.97	15.85	16.22

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales. Vietnamese definitions of gross profits differ from international norms.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)



Table 5: Operating Profit-Sales Ratios by Industry and Owner (percent)

Industry	SOEs		Private		MNCs	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
All industries	3.25	5.05	0.97	1.35	15.38	15.16
Mining, manufacturing, utilities	5.67	5.99	1.04	2.23	17.49	15.99
Manufacturing	4.12	3.69	1.01	2.21	4.15	5.37
Food products	1.13	2.51	-0.46	2.32	3.14	5.28
Beverages	22.85	13.48	2.21	0.13	-1.73	9.56
Tobacco	6.40	4.33	2.76	1.21	-20.17	-1.13
Textiles	2.40	0.70	1.55	1.75	4.61	1.41
Apparel	3.01	1.83	1.09	1.73	4.20	0.39
Leather	4.78	2.17	-0.40	2.52	1.15	-3.87
Footwear	1.09	-0.44	-0.03	1.29	2.35	-1.05
Wood products	2.00	2.48	1.05	1.59	3.28	6.02
Paper products	4.25	0.99	2.13	1.39	-13.02	3.92
Publishing	7.77	6.55	1.71	0.88	-4.00	6.67
Petroleum products	-	1.73	0.69	0.14	9.00	9.02
Chemicals	3.35	5.80	4.72	4.18	5.80	6.23
Rubber products	3.70	6.11	0.38	1.05	-3.07	4.03
Plastics	2.77	2.35	0.82	0.72	-6.43	3.97
Non-metallic mineral products	9.29	4.99	4.67	3.85	7.09	9.50
Basic metals	3.16	2.55	0.24	0.87	9.85	5.17
Fabricated metals	3.07	2.84	0.67	1.88	-1.69	2.90
General machinery	1.04	0.74	1.71	4.33	1.03	7.62
Office & computing machinery	-	-	0.66	-3.96	1.71	2.01
Electrical machinery	4.88	1.74	4.94	0.88	5.50	5.49
Radio, television & commun. mach.	1.83	2.99	3.49	3.85	9.55	8.15
Precision machinery	2.45	2.84	8.65	8.35	4.51	9.98
Motor vehicles	1.83	3.86	2.41	3.97	9.45	7.95
Other transport equipment	1.65	2.05	4.06	3.68	8.20	11.88
Furniture	-2.31	1.89	2.27	3.63	-2.81	1.60
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.71	4.05	5.06	2.24	3.14	2.03
Recycling	-	-	-0.04	1.37	-	12.12

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales. Vietnamese definitions of operating profits differ from international norms.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Table 6: 2004 Indicators for New Competitors (New Entrants + Firms Changing into Manufacturing) and 2000 Indicators for Exiting Firms (percent

Industry	New Competitors 2001-2004, 2004 values						Firms Exiting after 2000, 2000 values					
	Shares of Total Sales			Gross Profit Rates			Shares of Total Sales			Gross Profit Rates		
	SOE	Private	MNC	SOE	Private	MNC	SOE	Private	MNC	SOE	Private	MNC
Manufacturing	35.41	64.88	37.79	2.67	1.79	3.24	33.19	32.55	13.84	2.16	0.77	1.03
Food products	39.82	56.90	46.08	1.54	2.32	5.91	38.77	35.82	31.92	-0.68	0.57	3.67
Beverages	21.52	61.89	10.20	14.94	-2.58	-14.32	29.35	42.67	15.77	14.51	5.27	-27.01
Tobacco	31.59	68.98	40.25	2.99	0.84	-23.11	36.44	65.71	68.35	3.56	2.10	-2.10
Textiles	14.21	54.23	31.06	-4.15	1.02	-5.70	16.28	33.19	3.23	1.36	1.62	-11.70
Apparel	48.58	74.47	64.63	1.11	1.62	-2.48	59.82	37.85	11.47	1.98	-0.93	2.75
Leather	77.02	82.44	70.22	5.00	3.18	-3.51	21.06	31.45	5.49	19.30	-1.31	-6.05
Footwear	49.48	23.84	29.42	0.50	1.10	-5.71	49.95	18.93	7.15	2.07	-2.00	3.73
Wood products	35.73	69.69	72.23	2.30	1.33	6.81	27.75	33.02	28.56	3.65	1.25	-1.13
Paper products	41.15	54.87	28.93	1.45	1.22	0.36	48.94	21.67	15.35	4.51	0.32	2.99
Publishing	34.37	92.45	76.01	4.74	0.95	5.73	40.04	64.87	39.34	4.75	2.76	0.95
Petroleum products	100.00	80.24	0.00	1.75	0.22	-	-	75.05	0.00	-	-0.32	-
Chemicals	46.10	62.68	32.55	7.82	3.71	2.84	33.57	21.60	16.77	3.76	1.75	3.06
Rubber products	32.01	75.92	26.39	19.68	0.73	-0.28	3.12	50.54	7.92	1.33	0.18	0.40
Plastics	16.83	56.70	43.34	5.10	-0.01	0.48	16.41	30.05	6.29	-1.09	0.85	-0.37
Non-metallic mineral prod.	35.94	66.99	19.11	-2.76	3.14	-6.66	14.86	23.52	8.81	2.94	3.31	-26.83
Basic metals	16.18	93.46	41.90	1.05	0.90	1.24	6.35	37.73	30.43	-1.33	0.02	1.21
Fabricated metals	43.53	77.15	41.73	0.89	1.40	1.59	41.87	37.71	8.94	2.62	0.32	1.27
General machinery	48.33	84.56	23.16	3.88	4.26	1.75	34.23	37.11	4.64	0.93	2.66	-20.74
Office & computing machinery	-	100.00	34.80	-	-3.64	2.01	-	100.00	0.24	-	0.67	-58.00
Electrical machinery	4.10	52.88	17.75	4.27	-4.27	5.24	4.04	21.67	4.15	1.43	-0.24	2.48
Radio, television & commun. mach.	46.67	81.96	43.43	3.07	3.97	13.55	36.49	33.09	11.60	4.65	7.39	3.76
Precision machinery	90.52	38.20	34.91	3.90	4.89	6.22	79.17	5.62	6.61	4.63	5.42	12.41
Motor vehicles	55.55	92.75	33.19	3.39	3.99	7.80	41.20	5.34	11.04	1.76	1.63	-6.76
Other transport equipment	51.37	82.24	38.28	2.56	2.14	11.63	47.21	46.65	18.38	3.41	1.34	13.50
Furniture	93.60	68.02	81.75	1.17	3.11	0.76	49.87	24.39	3.02	-2.25	0.71	1.32
Miscellaneous manufacturing	64.11	72.67	37.04	2.98	0.49	-2.67	16.08	15.09	2.95	2.26	-1.51	-17.71
Recycling	-	98.79	100.00	-	1.26	22.68	-	97.23	-	-	0.14	-

Note: New competitors consist of 14,238 new entrants and 885 firms changing industries into manufacturing categories; see Appendix Tables 6a-6c for more information on these firms and the 4,538 exiting firms; shares of sales refer to the share of total sales by ownership group and industry.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Table 7: Producer Concentration Measures, Import Shares, and Trade-Sales Ratios in Manufacturing  
(4-firm concentration ratio [C4] and new competitors' ratios to 2005 values in percent; Herfindahl [HF] is an index)

Industry	C4			HF			Imports/Sales			Exports/Sales		
	2000	2004	change	2000	2004	change	2000	2003	change	2000	2003	change
Manufacturing	42.05	35.28	-6.77	0.1151	0.0631	-0.0520	84	79	-4	51	45	-6
Food & beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	1	27	21	-6
Food products	12.86	9.88	-2.99	0.0091	0.0063	-0.0027	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverages	41.93	52.10	10.16	0.0630	0.0970	0.0340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	61.02	74.89	13.86	0.1226	0.1612	0.0385	20	15	-5	2	13	11
Textiles	24.55	18.77	-5.77	0.0268	0.0183	-0.0085	134	111	-22	44	72	28
Apparel	20.61	15.25	-5.36	0.0178	0.0099	-0.0079	54	55	1	208	195	-14
Leather & footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	393	-8	1,319	903	-416
Leather	39.50	43.79	4.29	0.0572	0.0406	-0.0167	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear	36.15	35.84	-0.31	0.0469	0.0499	0.0031	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	20.55	11.17	-9.39	0.0184	0.0086	-0.0098	24	29	6	58	54	-3
Paper products	45.03	18.43	-26.60	0.0753	0.0194	-0.0559	57	73	17	7	9	2
Publishing	25.71	25.84	0.13	0.0271	0.0218	-0.0053	5	7	2	8	5	-3
Petroleum products	90.96	81.10	-9.86	0.2783	0.1947	-0.0836	3,271	2,327	-944	354	166	-188
Chemicals	25.01	19.49	-5.53	0.0263	0.0208	-0.0055	202	187	-15	10	11	1
Rubber & plastics	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	81	11	35	41	6
Rubber products	48.29	35.28	-13.00	0.0676	0.0460	-0.0216	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastics	17.82	16.61	-1.21	0.0173	0.0074	-0.0099	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic mineral prod.	25.80	17.14	-8.66	0.0272	0.0134	-0.0139	8	7	0	11	9	-2
Basic metals	50.93	38.10	-12.83	0.0823	0.0473	-0.0349	198	195	-3	11	8	-2
Fabricated metals	13.32	10.06	-3.26	0.0123	0.0070	-0.0053	41	45	4	11	17	6
General machinery	42.50	34.72	-7.78	0.0601	0.0353	-0.0248	531	495	-36	32	27	-4
Office & computing machinery	100.00	98.46	-1.54	0.9918	0.4792	-0.5125	36	57	21	81	108	27
Electrical machinery	29.20	34.42	5.22	0.0369	0.0243	-0.0126	108	62	-46	49	43	-7
Radio, television & commun. mach.	42.29	39.60	-2.69	0.0742	0.0493	-0.0249	169	126	-43	62	46	-16
Precision machinery	62.49	47.64	-14.85	0.1227	0.0927	-0.0300	278	262	-16	56	53	-3
Motor vehicles	48.38	40.71	-7.67	0.1052	0.0750	-0.0303	69	82	13	1	3	1
Other transport equipment	51.35	43.27	-8.07	0.1090	0.0621	-0.0469	104	71	-33	10	12	2
Furniture & misc. manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	23	-3	120	62	-58
Furniture	20.10	12.91	-7.19	0.0205	0.0088	-0.0117	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.07	24.33	-14.74	0.0569	0.0253	-0.0316	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycling	100.00	52.71	-47.29	0.5540	0.0823	-0.4717	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales; for C4 and HF manufacturing is a mean of the industries listed below.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b, various years d)

Table 8: Estimating the Relationship between Producer Concentration and Ownership for 2000-2004  
Ordinary Least Squares Estimates with Robust Standard Errors

Variable, statistic	Dependent variable = $\Delta C4_{j,00-04}$				Dependent variable = $100*\Delta HF_{j,00-04}$			
	Equation (1)		Equation (2)		Equation (3)		Equation (4)	
	Coefficient	p-value	Coefficient	p-value	Coefficient	p-value	Coefficient	p-value
Estimates for 27 2&3-digit Manufacturing Industries								
C	-29.79362	0.03	24.52494	0.02	-7.22343	0.06	8.75609	0.01
$MS_{j,00}$	0.01682	0.44	0.02161	0.34	0.00630	0.44	0.00816	0.32
$KR_{j,00}$	-0.10140	0.53	-0.13099	0.44	-0.03790	0.49	-0.03171	0.57
$gSL_{j,00-04}$	0.00941	0.56	-0.04408	0.02	-0.00396	0.62	-0.01755	0.02
$C4_{j,00}$	-0.19545	0.07	-0.33834	0.00	-	-	-	-
$HF_{j,00}$	-	-	-	-	-0.61511	0.00	-0.74617	0.00
$SOE_{j,00}$	0.37340	0.02	-	-	0.11844	0.07	-	-
$\Delta SOE_{j,00-04}$	-	-	0.93967	0.01	-	-	0.29590	0.01
$MNC_{j,00}$	0.40544	0.01	-	-	0.14426	0.00	-	-
$\Delta MNC_{j,00-04}$	-	-	0.25486	0.16	-	-	0.07661	0.21
F-test	10.70	0.00	5.81	0.00	69.95	0.00	566.79	0.00
R-squared	0.589	-	0.638	-	0.955	-	0.962	-
Estimates for 61 3-digit Manufacturing Industries								
C	1.55610	0.25	3.01317	0.34	15.34099	0.20	9.63283	0.01
$MS_{j,00}$	0.00144	0.89	0.00756	0.31	0.00431	0.68	0.01258	0.07
$KR_{j,00}$	0.02029	0.80	-0.03529	0.51	0.01767	0.82	-0.05363	0.32
$gSL_{j,00-04}$	-0.00122	0.00	-0.00117	0.00	-0.00291	0.00	-0.00250	0.00
$C4_{j,00}$	-0.05704	0.22	-0.10042	0.03	-	-	-	-
$HF_{j,00}$	-	-	-	-	-0.27639	0.00	-0.33661	0.01
$SOE_{j,00}$	0.01662	0.83	-	-	-0.07181	0.59	-	-
$\Delta SOE_{j,00-04}$	-	-	0.41917	0.00	-	-	0.65185	0.01
$MNC_{j,00}$	-0.13156	0.22	-	-	-0.22556	0.16	-	-
$\Delta MNC_{j,00-04}$	-	-	0.40861	0.00	-	-	0.62939	0.01
F-test	8.60	0.00	16.35	0.00	21.20	0.00	35.30	0.00
R-squared	0.155	-	0.290	-	0.414	-	0.617	-

See the text for variable definitions and data explanations, and Appendix Tables 8a and 8b for the data

Appendix Table 1a: Number of SOEs by Industry

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	5,733	5,329	5,344	4,822	4,582	4,061
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	828	758	737	633	607	570
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	1,775	1,615	1,619	1,501	1,439	1,245
10 to 14-Mining	132	116	122	108	98	85
15 to 37-Manufacturing	1,570	1,415	1,410	1,312	1,247	1,077
151 to 154-Food products	211	180	195	183	173	162
155-Beverages	89	83	76	63	56	39
16-Tobacco	17	20	18	17	16	16
17-Textiles	76	71	67	64	59	55
18-Apparel	112	104	101	93	82	62
191-Leather	6	2	5	6	7	5
192-Footwear	43	40	39	40	35	29
20-Wood products	62	59	57	44	39	31
21-Paper	39	33	32	33	29	24
22-Publishing	168	167	172	159	163	152
23-Petroleum products	0	0	0	0	1	0
24-Chemicals	101	86	85	78	73	64
251-Rubber products	17	12	14	13	16	10
252-Plastics	22	24	25	22	21	17
26-Non-metallic mineral products	219	185	185	181	176	136
27-Basic metals	21	21	21	20	16	18
28-Fabricated metals	92	70	70	60	66	61
29-General machinery	71	80	70	69	58	45
30-Office & computing machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-Electrical machinery	26	24	25	23	25	25
32-Radio, television & communication	30	21	21	20	19	17
33-Precision machinery	8	7	7	7	6	4
34-Motor vehicles	40	30	28	25	25	21
35-Other transport equipment	78	80	79	72	66	66
361-Furniture	16	14	15	15	17	16
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	6	2	3	5	3	2
37-Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 to 41-Utilities	73	84	87	81	94	83
45-Construction	997	904	911	866	820	697
50 to 52-Trade	1,196	1,062	1,044	893	800	665
55 to 99-Services	937	990	1,033	929	916	884
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	5,759	5,355	5,364	4,845	4,596	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	851	764	743	640	612	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	1,777	1,619	1,622	1,509	1,441	-
45-Construction	998	908	915	867	821	-
50 to 52-Trade	1,194	1,064	1,047	896	803	-
55 to 99-Services	939	1,000	1,037	933	919	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Appendix Table 1b: Number of Private Firms by Industry

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	34,829	41,873	53,557	62,358	80,693	100,646
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	2,459	2,559	2,497	1,642	1,606	1,694
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	8,079	9,467	12,249	14,336	18,954	20,992
10 to 14-Mining	285	455	715	892	1,057	1,151
15 to 37-Manufacturing	7,761	8,952	11,443	13,281	16,524	19,720
151 to 154-Food products	2,352	2,303	2,569	2,615	2,855	3,636
155-Beverages	683	732	872	953	1,074	883
16-Tobacco	4	6	4	7	6	5
17-Textiles	264	310	445	509	634	772
18-Apparel	369	465	651	803	1,108	1,293
191-Leather	41	45	57	74	112	151
192-Footwear	106	131	155	166	190	232
20-Wood products	635	724	944	1,056	1,321	1,541
21-Paper	324	393	479	587	715	880
22-Publishing	96	197	366	549	845	1,067
23-Petroleum products	9	9	8	8	13	13
24-Chemicals	219	295	403	509	637	786
251-Rubber products	70	83	108	118	144	155
252-Plastics	273	355	518	592	777	993
26-Non-metallic mineral products	826	917	1,023	1,100	1,346	1,531
27-Basic metals	82	108	169	216	275	356
28-Fabricated metals	440	635	1,005	1,323	1,828	2,249
29-General machinery	134	198	271	351	449	548
30-Office & computing machinery	1	3	7	11	15	15
31-Electrical machinery	92	108	139	180	251	294
32-Radio, television & communication	31	34	54	76	118	129
33-Precision machinery	22	22	31	33	41	56
34-Motor vehicles	109	145	196	185	213	272
35-Other transport equipment	149	173	226	266	315	377
361-Furniture	319	456	577	761	929	1,163
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	107	95	152	207	279	288
37-Recycling	4	10	14	26	34	35
40 to 41-Utilities	33	60	91	163	1,373	121
45-Construction	2,911	4,320	6,549	8,459	10,811	13,693
50 to 52-Trade	16,270	18,796	23,110	26,627	34,096	44,494
55 to 99-Services	5,110	6,731	9,152	11,294	15,226	19,773
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	35,004	44,314	55,236	64,526	84,003	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	2,485	2,623	2,578	1,702	1,684	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	8,103	10,072	12,536	14,682	19,410	-
45-Construction	2,958	4,748	6,887	8,799	11,441	-
50 to 52-Trade	16,308	19,593	23,682	27,437	35,193	-
55 to 99-Services	5,150	7,278	9,553	11,906	16,275	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Appendix Table 1c: Number of MNCs by Industry

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	1,489	1,778	2,200	2,542	3,057	3,510
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	38	43	51	59	67	75
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	1,050	1,275	1,641	1,962	2,330	2,625
10 to 14-Mining	9	13	13	14	19	19
15 to 37-Manufacturing	1,035	1,256	1,622	1,941	2,304	2,601
151 to 154-Food products	116	130	164	191	204	226
155-Beverages	31	28	31	34	33	37
16-Tobacco	2	1	1	1	3	3
17-Textiles	67	79	98	121	137	192
18-Apparel	94	126	207	276	327	305
191-Leather	19	25	31	32	53	47
192-Footwear	42	47	66	72	97	104
20-Wood products	42	42	54	68	83	94
21-Paper	24	31	40	47	59	64
22-Publishing	6	9	15	19	28	35
23-Petroleum products	2	3	4	2	2	2
24-Chemicals	88	98	118	144	161	185
251-Rubber products	24	26	27	31	40	45
252-Plastics	59	75	94	115	139	184
26-Non-metallic mineral products	54	63	73	82	91	96
27-Basic metals	13	24	25	26	29	30
28-Fabricated metals	90	105	131	154	189	230
29-General machinery	31	33	43	58	71	72
30-Office & computing machinery	2	2	4	5	8	9
31-Electrical machinery	47	51	69	77	87	93
32-Radio, television & communication	30	35	44	47	53	60
33-Precision machinery	14	20	23	23	26	29
34-Motor vehicles	27	30	44	49	69	78
35-Other transport equipment	37	56	59	78	88	100
361-Furniture	23	52	70	92	111	148
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	51	65	87	97	115	131
37-Recycling	0	0	0	0	1	2
40 to 41-Utilities	6	6	6	7	7	5
45-Construction	39	34	36	46	50	55
50 to 52-Trade	44	60	62	58	75	84
55 to 99-Services	318	366	410	417	535	671
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	1,525	2,011	2,308	2,641	3,156	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	42	51	58	65	73	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	1,058	1,449	1,700	2,007	2,352	-
45-Construction	43	37	43	51	53	-
50 to 52-Trade	45	65	65	63	83	-
55 to 99-Services	337	409	442	455	595	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Appendix Table 1d: Number of Medium-Large SOEs by Industry

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	5,430	5,077	5,107	4,661	4,421	3,875
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	745	697	678	599	574	532
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	1,742	1,581	1,583	1,478	1,412	1,215
10 to 14-Mining	132	115	119	105	96	82
15 to 37-Manufacturing	1,541	1,391	1,385	1,296	1,229	1,056
151 to 154-Food products	207	178	193	182	172	160
155-Beverages	85	79	69	60	53	38
16-Tobacco	17	20	18	17	16	16
17-Textiles	74	70	65	63	59	51
18-Apparel	111	104	101	93	82	62
191-Leather	6	2	5	6	7	5
192-Footwear	42	40	39	40	35	29
20-Wood products	61	59	56	43	38	31
21-Paper	39	33	32	32	29	24
22-Publishing	163	159	165	154	154	145
23-Petroleum products	0	0	0	0	1	0
24-Chemicals	98	85	84	78	73	63
251-Rubber products	17	12	14	13	16	8
252-Plastics	22	24	25	22	21	17
26-Non-metallic mineral products	218	182	183	180	176	136
27-Basic metals	21	21	21	20	16	18
28-Fabricated metals	90	70	70	60	63	60
29-General machinery	71	80	70	68	58	45
30-Office & computing machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-Electrical machinery	25	23	24	23	25	25
32-Radio, television & communication	30	21	21	20	19	17
33-Precision machinery	8	7	7	7	6	4
34-Motor vehicles	36	28	27	24	24	19
35-Other transport equipment	78	79	78	71	66	65
361-Furniture	16	13	15	15	17	16
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	6	2	3	5	3	2
37-Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 to 41-Utilities	69	75	79	77	87	77
45-Construction	969	895	901	864	817	690
50 to 52-Trade	1,103	978	974	842	750	614
55 to 99-Services	871	926	971	878	868	824

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)



Appendix Table 1e: Number of Medium-Large Private Firms by Industry

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	8,054	10,680	14,325	17,600	21,843	25,593
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	390	403	556	497	532	570
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	3,579	4,569	5,803	6,992	8,613	9,710
10 to 14-Mining	196	279	417	539	627	646
15 to 37-Manufacturing	3,380	4,286	5,383	6,445	7,944	9,057
151 to 154-Food products	565	676	812	928	1,140	1,341
155-Beverages	70	95	110	149	165	152
16-Tobacco	1	3	1	3	3	5
17-Textiles	191	222	283	320	388	463
18-Apparel	303	380	490	612	800	846
191-Leather	36	36	39	53	68	85
192-Footwear	96	115	131	130	148	173
20-Wood products	291	362	457	527	664	713
21-Paper	236	281	323	379	451	523
22-Publishing	25	56	80	115	169	207
23-Petroleum products	8	7	5	6	6	9
24-Chemicals	118	146	198	234	298	331
251-Rubber products	37	57	63	66	77	79
252-Plastics	179	227	315	364	408	497
26-Non-metallic mineral products	404	521	624	691	871	1,006
27-Basic metals	57	79	116	144	174	237
28-Fabricated metals	212	315	443	565	734	843
29-General machinery	70	114	146	186	229	242
30-Office & computing machinery	0	2	1	5	4	6
31-Electrical machinery	58	66	83	102	127	142
32-Radio, television & communication	19	21	29	33	48	48
33-Precision machinery	16	13	17	18	19	26
34-Motor vehicles	45	73	92	91	101	107
35-Other transport equipment	88	104	133	162	177	208
361-Furniture	193	259	304	439	517	624
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	60	52	81	112	141	122
37-Recycling	2	4	7	11	17	22
40 to 41-Utilities	3	4	3	8	42	7
45-Construction	1,712	2,536	3,609	4,543	5,565	6,408
50 to 52-Trade	1,107	1,615	2,295	2,977	3,835	4,790
55 to 99-Services	1,266	1,557	2,062	2,591	3,298	4,115

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 1f: Number of Medium-Large MNCs by Industry

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	1,333	1,563	1,912	2,256	2,642	2,965
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	29	32	35	48	58	57
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	979	1,172	1,500	1,809	2,123	2,373
10 to 14-Mining	9	11	11	13	17	17
15 to 37-Manufacturing	965	1,156	1,484	1,790	2,100	2,351
151 to 154-Food products	110	113	145	173	179	201
155-Beverages	28	25	27	27	29	31
16-Tobacco	2	1	1	1	3	3
17-Textiles	64	76	90	119	132	182
18-Apparel	94	121	202	267	318	297
191-Leather	19	24	31	32	51	46
192-Footwear	41	47	65	72	95	101
20-Wood products	41	38	51	65	76	84
21-Paper	23	30	36	46	54	57
22-Publishing	4	5	10	15	21	29
23-Petroleum products	2	2	3	2	2	2
24-Chemicals	74	84	96	118	131	140
251-Rubber products	22	25	26	31	39	44
252-Plastics	54	69	87	107	126	162
26-Non-metallic mineral products	49	59	68	75	81	84
27-Basic metals	12	22	22	23	26	26
28-Fabricated metals	84	92	116	131	168	204
29-General machinery	26	30	37	46	56	57
30-Office & computing machinery	2	2	3	5	6	7
31-Electrical machinery	45	50	58	72	79	83
32-Radio, television & communication	28	33	42	43	48	57
33-Precision machinery	13	19	20	22	22	25
34-Motor vehicles	26	28	40	44	62	70
35-Other transport equipment	34	52	58	74	83	96
361-Furniture	23	51	70	89	109	146
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	45	58	80	91	104	117
37-Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 to 41-Utilities	5	5	5	6	6	5
45-Construction	27	22	27	37	38	45
50 to 52-Trade	38	45	47	45	52	59
55 to 99-Services	260	292	303	317	371	431

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 2a: Employment of SOEs by Industry (thousands)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	2,086.77	2,115.55	2,258.28	2,261.70	2,247.31	1,927.23
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	224.29	220.77	219.35	211.56	211.64	212.47
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	889.03	867.39	936.28	961.92	950.15	770.66
10 to 14-Mining	100.90	93.92	107.87	104.54	101.90	113.80
15 to 37-Manufacturing	717.12	698.10	747.64	772.80	757.20	634.88
151 to 154-Food products	115.31	108.63	121.34	115.36	111.76	90.05
155-Beverages	16.14	15.59	15.77	19.54	16.15	13.27
16-Tobacco	11.59	13.09	13.06	13.64	13.95	13.95
17-Textiles	72.02	75.24	76.11	76.09	67.11	62.76
18-Apparel	110.79	101.87	115.93	125.46	124.78	97.50
191-Leather	3.82	2.16	3.78	5.30	4.69	1.81
192-Footwear	67.72	65.92	64.02	69.29	63.95	43.90
20-Wood products	18.47	17.77	16.91	15.10	15.61	14.49
21-Paper	14.77	12.37	13.57	13.08	15.03	14.95
22-Publishing	20.34	21.41	23.11	22.52	24.80	24.37
23-Petroleum products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
24-Chemicals	44.21	40.24	40.92	39.46	40.74	35.59
251-Rubber products	10.95	10.34	13.17	13.26	19.25	9.39
252-Plastics	5.72	6.29	6.78	7.26	6.68	4.23
26-Non-metallic mineral products	76.94	78.46	87.40	93.59	92.67	68.65
27-Basic metals	23.01	21.31	21.37	22.54	21.44	21.52
28-Fabricated metals	24.10	20.43	21.88	23.74	23.45	25.32
29-General machinery	21.02	28.75	25.11	26.53	22.21	18.15
30-Office & computing machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31-Electrical machinery	14.04	13.19	14.23	14.83	13.08	13.80
32-Radio, television & communication	7.22	5.19	5.54	5.59	5.59	5.01
33-Precision machinery	1.83	1.30	1.50	1.56	1.38	0.47
34-Motor vehicles	7.56	8.45	10.38	10.55	10.83	9.51
35-Other transport equipment	24.21	25.45	28.66	29.27	31.38	33.78
361-Furniture	4.41	4.08	6.11	7.43	9.33	11.56
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.95	0.56	1.02	1.82	1.22	0.86
37-Recycling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40 to 41-Utilities	71.02	75.37	80.77	84.58	91.05	21.99
45-Construction	391.75	407.69	469.68	468.39	458.07	403.84
50 to 52-Trade	227.18	211.30	209.00	185.83	175.80	145.82
55 to 99-Services	354.52	408.41	423.97	434.01	451.66	394.43
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	2,088.53	2,114.32	2,260.31	2,264.94	2,249.90	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	226.35	220.97	219.66	213.42	212.35	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	889.13	866.08	936.53	962.67	951.55	-
45-Construction	391.74	407.97	470.13	468.44	458.11	-
50 to 52-Trade	226.77	211.00	209.11	185.95	176.09	-
55 to 99-Services	354.54	408.30	424.88	434.48	451.80	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Appendix Table 2b: Employment of Private Firms by Industry (thousands)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	1,037.58	1,327.40	1,694.03	2,035.74	2,455.91	2,957.29
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	36.03	36.97	39.80	31.68	35.29	37.29
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	569.10	696.25	865.21	1,041.19	1,233.61	1,392.03
10 to 14-Mining	45.66	27.99	40.17	50.04	54.74	55.93
15 to 37-Manufacturing	523.18	666.98	824.28	989.70	1,167.63	1,335.20
151 to 154-Food products	92.73	121.46	146.42	171.73	201.18	236.75
155-Beverages	8.77	11.33	15.03	17.93	19.69	19.51
16-Tobacco	0.20	0.14	0.04	0.23	0.18	0.23
17-Textiles	26.83	35.55	44.86	51.62	57.18	68.06
18-Apparel	75.96	95.24	118.02	148.01	177.96	196.31
191-Leather	10.45	9.35	9.12	12.23	14.54	18.44
192-Footwear	102.45	120.06	126.60	137.99	137.34	142.94
20-Wood products	35.20	43.18	56.45	62.14	76.13	80.86
21-Paper	17.56	21.70	27.28	31.04	36.33	44.57
22-Publishing	2.18	4.27	6.68	9.51	12.98	17.20
23-Petroleum products	0.46	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.54	0.88
24-Chemicals	11.96	16.13	20.01	24.87	29.48	34.25
251-Rubber products	2.66	3.91	4.64	5.61	6.92	7.45
252-Plastics	16.70	21.99	31.14	35.73	41.24	52.48
26-Non-metallic mineral products	39.58	56.95	69.23	84.18	102.28	127.99
27-Basic metals	3.52	4.99	7.91	10.29	12.95	16.29
28-Fabricated metals	15.68	22.10	34.50	45.00	62.83	69.56
29-General machinery	4.75	9.99	12.83	16.97	21.33	24.77
30-Office & computing machinery	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.34	0.44	0.50
31-Electrical machinery	4.52	5.23	6.69	9.20	10.76	12.54
32-Radio, television & communication	1.57	1.80	3.08	3.67	4.98	4.80
33-Precision machinery	2.58	3.51	3.67	3.94	4.08	2.70
34-Motor vehicles	2.98	4.72	8.19	7.09	7.44	9.31
35-Other transport equipment	6.57	8.60	12.43	14.47	20.81	23.35
361-Furniture	26.54	35.97	47.73	70.62	89.38	106.31
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	10.48	7.98	10.74	14.17	17.75	15.87
37-Recycling	0.29	0.24	0.39	0.65	0.95	1.31
40 to 41-Utilities	0.26	1.28	0.77	1.45	11.24	0.90
45-Construction	133.87	218.66	319.13	384.59	468.20	589.26
50 to 52-Trade	137.96	186.05	246.13	308.49	387.79	515.24
55 to 99-Services	160.62	189.48	223.76	269.79	331.02	423.47
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	1,040.90	1,329.62	1,706.41	2,049.89	2,475.45	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	37.00	38.16	40.71	32.35	36.08	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	570.07	696.63	868.10	1,044.34	1,236.77	-
45-Construction	134.79	216.52	323.69	388.26	474.38	-
50 to 52-Trade	138.19	186.91	248.29	311.75	392.01	-
55 to 99-Services	160.86	191.40	225.61	273.19	336.20	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Appendix Table 2c: Employment of MNCs by Industry (thousands)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	406.70	484.11	687.31	857.75	1,043.46	1,218.16
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	3.64	4.05	5.03	6.14	7.58	7.69
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	363.19	439.27	633.12	798.33	973.27	1,134.29
10 to 14-Mining	6.68	6.48	7.25	7.74	7.61	8.23
15 to 37-Manufacturing	355.77	432.07	625.16	789.82	964.92	1,125.32
151 to 154-Food products	27.47	32.34	40.33	47.15	54.97	61.51
155-Beverages	7.64	6.79	5.71	5.69	5.88	6.23
16-Tobacco	0.33	0.22	0.26	0.28	0.42	0.42
17-Textiles	23.91	27.27	29.94	37.67	43.84	57.44
18-Apparel	45.01	56.07	121.00	161.66	194.97	216.76
191-Leather	9.74	13.41	17.97	22.55	30.01	29.67
192-Footwear	102.42	121.01	175.55	224.57	267.17	313.90
20-Wood products	9.53	5.39	9.20	12.23	16.56	18.46
21-Paper	4.15	5.80	6.81	8.38	9.43	10.32
22-Publishing	0.32	0.44	0.88	1.30	2.26	2.76
23-Petroleum products	0.34	0.36	0.60	0.34	0.36	0.36
24-Chemicals	9.03	11.03	14.16	15.26	17.15	18.82
251-Rubber products	5.23	5.30	7.01	8.50	9.18	11.03
252-Plastics	9.96	11.58	15.01	19.86	24.29	29.38
26-Non-metallic mineral products	10.66	13.00	16.86	18.92	21.69	23.19
27-Basic metals	1.98	3.20	3.74	4.35	5.27	4.98
28-Fabricated metals	11.00	12.81	17.60	20.68	28.11	34.98
29-General machinery	5.32	3.70	4.50	5.82	11.05	11.24
30-Office & computing machinery	3.06	2.26	3.50	4.20	5.58	10.67
31-Electrical machinery	20.73	25.17	33.05	39.08	42.54	53.56
32-Radio, television & communication	7.87	8.81	11.27	15.55	19.53	25.47
33-Precision machinery	2.44	4.57	5.11	6.07	7.48	8.10
34-Motor vehicles	5.06	6.87	9.71	11.47	15.93	17.98
35-Other transport equipment	9.43	14.72	20.96	26.40	29.86	32.64
361-Furniture	10.46	21.55	32.05	45.07	62.02	80.77
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	12.69	18.41	22.39	26.78	39.37	44.68
37-Recycling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
40 to 41-Utilities	0.74	0.72	0.71	0.76	0.74	0.75
45-Construction	2.80	3.09	5.11	4.93	6.65	6.03
50 to 52-Trade	3.86	4.79	5.61	5.96	7.02	8.74
55 to 99-Services	33.22	32.91	38.44	42.40	48.93	61.41
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	407.57	489.29	691.09	860.26	1,044.85	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	3.90	4.28	5.44	6.37	7.68	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	363.54	443.06	636.04	799.97	973.59	-
45-Construction	2.83	3.10	5.18	5.10	6.69	-
50 to 52-Trade	3.94	5.08	5.65	5.97	7.35	-
55 to 99-Services	33.36	33.76	38.79	42.85	49.55	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Appendix Table 2d: Employment of Medium-Large SOEs by Industry (thousands)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	2,082.91	2,112.27	2,255.05	2,259.50	2,245.16	1,924.74
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	223.16	219.94	218.46	211.05	211.14	211.93
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	888.64	866.93	935.80	961.62	949.82	770.28
10 to 14-Mining	100.90	93.91	107.84	104.50	101.86	113.75
15 to 37-Manufacturing	716.77	697.77	747.29	772.58	756.99	634.63
151 to 154-Food products	115.26	108.60	121.31	115.35	111.75	90.03
155-Beverages	16.10	15.54	15.68	19.50	16.13	13.26
16-Tobacco	11.59	13.09	13.06	13.64	13.95	13.95
17-Textiles	71.99	75.23	76.07	76.07	67.11	62.72
18-Apparel	110.77	101.87	115.93	125.46	124.78	97.50
191-Leather	3.82	2.16	3.78	5.30	4.69	1.81
192-Footwear	67.70	65.92	64.02	69.29	63.95	43.90
20-Wood products	18.46	17.77	16.89	15.08	15.60	14.49
21-Paper	14.77	12.37	13.57	13.06	15.03	14.95
22-Publishing	20.29	21.30	23.00	22.45	24.70	24.29
23-Petroleum products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
24-Chemicals	44.18	40.23	40.90	39.46	40.74	35.59
251-Rubber products	10.95	10.34	13.17	13.26	19.25	9.35
252-Plastics	5.72	6.29	6.78	7.26	6.68	4.23
26-Non-metallic mineral products	76.93	78.42	87.37	93.58	92.67	68.65
27-Basic metals	23.01	21.31	21.37	22.54	21.44	21.52
28-Fabricated metals	24.06	20.43	21.88	23.74	23.41	25.31
29-General machinery	21.02	28.75	25.11	26.52	22.21	18.15
30-Office & computing machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31-Electrical machinery	14.04	13.18	14.22	14.83	13.08	13.80
32-Radio, television & communication	7.22	5.19	5.54	5.59	5.59	5.01
33-Precision machinery	1.83	1.30	1.50	1.56	1.38	0.47
34-Motor vehicles	7.51	8.42	10.37	10.53	10.82	9.48
35-Other transport equipment	24.21	25.44	28.64	29.25	31.38	33.76
361-Furniture	4.41	4.07	6.11	7.43	9.33	11.56
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.95	0.56	1.02	1.82	1.22	0.86
37-Recycling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40 to 41-Utilities	70.97	75.25	80.67	84.54	90.97	21.91
45-Construction	391.39	407.58	469.55	468.36	458.02	403.75
50 to 52-Trade	226.01	210.17	208.08	185.15	175.14	145.07
55 to 99-Services	353.72	407.65	423.17	433.33	451.03	393.71

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 2e: Employment of Medium-Large Private Firms by Industry (thousands)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	857.16	1,102.02	1,399.09	1,688.15	2,001.52	2,384.76
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	16.29	16.60	21.43	20.23	24.30	25.88
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	528.84	650.78	804.83	971.06	1,137.73	1,287.02
10 to 14-Mining	44.68	26.13	37.08	46.37	50.18	50.66
15 to 37-Manufacturing	484.07	623.75	767.61	924.41	1,086.16	1,236.10
151 to 154-Food products	78.95	108.59	132.46	157.73	186.72	217.55
155-Beverages	4.17	6.35	8.96	11.51	12.42	13.70
16-Tobacco	0.15	0.11	0.02	0.18	0.15	0.23
17-Textiles	26.02	34.58	43.14	49.58	54.68	65.08
18-Apparel	75.23	94.38	116.32	146.06	174.89	192.01
191-Leather	10.39	9.27	8.94	12.00	14.07	17.77
192-Footwear	102.33	119.85	126.33	137.60	136.91	142.40
20-Wood products	32.02	39.75	51.80	56.93	69.83	73.01
21-Paper	16.52	20.38	25.50	28.68	33.43	40.65
22-Publishing	1.49	2.95	4.02	5.60	7.25	9.98
23-Petroleum products	0.46	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.84
24-Chemicals	10.98	14.62	18.00	22.18	26.36	30.17
251-Rubber products	2.33	3.66	4.17	5.06	6.21	6.72
252-Plastics	15.69	20.59	28.99	33.31	37.30	47.51
26-Non-metallic mineral products	35.01	52.46	64.77	79.54	97.10	122.37
27-Basic metals	3.26	4.64	7.32	9.44	11.75	14.93
28-Fabricated metals	13.26	18.70	28.63	37.18	51.89	55.94
29-General machinery	4.13	9.08	11.50	15.23	18.98	21.68
30-Office & computing machinery	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.27	0.30	0.41
31-Electrical machinery	4.17	4.78	6.05	8.38	9.42	11.12
32-Radio, television & communication	1.42	1.67	2.80	3.21	4.21	3.99
33-Precision machinery	2.51	3.40	3.53	3.78	3.84	2.43
34-Motor vehicles	2.33	3.99	7.10	6.08	6.25	7.63
35-Other transport equipment	5.91	7.87	11.46	13.40	19.36	21.57
361-Furniture	25.10	33.82	44.94	67.27	85.14	100.86
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	10.00	7.54	10.07	13.30	16.46	14.38
37-Recycling	0.27	0.17	0.29	0.49	0.77	1.16
40 to 41-Utilities	0.08	0.90	0.14	0.27	1.40	0.26
45-Construction	121.98	200.05	289.98	344.64	416.62	520.87
50 to 52-Trade	57.86	85.12	115.66	151.93	186.43	250.02
55 to 99-Services	132.20	149.47	167.20	200.30	236.44	300.97

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 2f: Employment of Medium-Large MNCs by Industry (thousands)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	404.88	481.71	684.08	854.47	1,038.99	1,212.33
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	3.52	3.91	4.84	6.02	7.48	7.49
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	362.33	438.00	631.42	796.46	970.96	1,131.31
10 to 14-Mining	6.68	6.46	7.23	7.73	7.58	8.20
15 to 37-Manufacturing	354.91	430.82	623.48	787.96	962.64	1,122.36
151 to 154-Food products	27.41	32.13	40.12	46.94	54.66	61.25
155-Beverages	7.61	6.76	5.65	5.61	5.84	6.17
16-Tobacco	0.33	0.22	0.26	0.28	0.42	0.42
17-Textiles	23.86	27.23	29.87	37.65	43.79	57.34
18-Apparel	45.01	56.01	120.94	161.58	194.92	216.70
191-Leather	9.74	13.40	17.97	22.55	29.99	29.67
192-Footwear	102.42	121.01	175.54	224.57	267.15	313.86
20-Wood products	9.51	5.34	9.17	12.20	16.47	18.35
21-Paper	4.14	5.78	6.76	8.37	9.36	10.23
22-Publishing	0.29	0.38	0.83	1.26	2.20	2.69
23-Petroleum products	0.34	0.35	0.59	0.34	0.36	0.36
24-Chemicals	8.86	10.87	13.86	14.92	16.81	18.21
251-Rubber products	5.21	5.29	7.00	8.50	9.18	11.02
252-Plastics	9.89	11.51	14.91	19.74	24.15	29.09
26-Non-metallic mineral products	10.60	12.95	16.81	18.84	21.58	23.04
27-Basic metals	1.96	3.17	3.71	4.32	5.24	4.95
28-Fabricated metals	10.90	12.65	17.41	20.36	27.82	34.63
29-General machinery	5.26	3.68	4.41	5.68	10.87	11.04
30-Office & computing machinery	3.06	2.26	3.49	4.20	5.56	10.65
31-Electrical machinery	20.71	25.16	32.92	39.03	42.45	53.44
32-Radio, television & communication	7.85	8.78	11.25	15.49	19.46	25.43
33-Precision machinery	2.42	4.55	5.05	6.05	7.43	8.05
34-Motor vehicles	5.04	6.85	9.67	11.41	15.89	17.89
35-Other transport equipment	9.41	14.67	20.95	26.34	29.80	32.59
361-Furniture	10.46	21.54	32.05	45.04	62.00	80.75
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	12.62	18.31	22.31	26.72	39.26	44.51
37-Recycling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40 to 41-Utilities	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.76	0.74	0.75
45-Construction	2.67	2.96	5.00	4.82	6.48	5.91
50 to 52-Trade	3.81	4.67	5.48	5.83	6.79	8.52
55 to 99-Services	32.55	32.17	37.35	41.35	47.27	59.11

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)



Appendix Table 3a: Sales of SOEs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	444.954	482.924	622.77	680.67	729.43	795.36
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	7.363	7.538	8.490	10.145	11.764	14.598
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	119.935	131.676	163.509	186.257	235.960	218.817
10 to 14-Mining	9.346	11.402	14.361	11.930	24.780	34.748
15 to 37-Manufacturing	94.030	100.996	125.680	144.545	176.870	180.360
151 to 154-Food products	25.911	25.925	32.814	32.774	35.369	32.224
155-Beverages	3.020	3.674	5.508	6.719	7.761	9.065
16-Tobacco	5.023	6.361	10.768	12.556	12.922	14.764
17-Textiles	6.063	6.729	7.327	8.091	8.814	10.693
18-Apparel	5.473	5.434	6.914	7.982	9.910	8.954
191-Leather	0.099	0.037	0.126	0.144	0.158	0.096
192-Footwear	2.453	2.146	2.053	2.483	2.321	1.874
20-Wood products	1.600	1.714	1.579	1.510	1.940	2.444
21-Paper	4.069	2.560	2.693	3.158	3.507	4.990
22-Publishing	3.779	4.499	5.639	6.548	7.930	8.856
23-Petroleum products	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.090	0.000
24-Chemicals	8.987	8.681	10.283	10.855	14.473	18.442
251-Rubber products	1.373	1.410	1.762	2.409	3.598	2.667
252-Plastics	1.213	1.601	1.901	2.524	3.804	1.702
26-Non-metallic mineral products	10.669	12.101	14.721	18.987	21.799	20.248
27-Basic metals	2.852	3.726	4.584	6.196	9.426	9.938
28-Fabricated metals	1.708	1.922	2.092	2.839	3.351	5.360
29-General machinery	1.776	2.783	2.518	2.899	3.048	2.779
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	2.168	2.543	3.214	4.031	10.599	5.535
32-Radio, television & communication	1.478	1.314	1.852	2.162	1.801	2.380
33-Precision machinery	0.104	0.105	0.124	0.133	0.142	0.066
34-Motor vehicles	0.815	1.037	1.724	3.005	3.564	3.411
35-Other transport equipment	3.025	4.132	4.411	4.845	8.039	10.999
361-Furniture	0.329	0.524	0.990	1.261	2.169	2.544
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.044	0.039	0.083	0.435	0.332	0.329
37-Recycling	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	16.559	19.278	23.468	29.781	34.311	3.709
45-Construction	38.139	44.969	51.937	65.641	62.896	63.226
50 to 52-Trade	210.583	213.955	301.281	297.742	264.300	312.051
55 to 99-Services	68.934	84.787	97.550	120.882	154.512	186.668
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	444.673	482.447	621.172	678.735	724.962	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	7.363	7.512	8.709	10.368	12.580	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	119.913	131.486	158.890	181.078	224.365	-
45-Construction	38.139	44.969	52.992	66.101	63.647	-
50 to 52-Trade	210.325	213.709	302.804	301.137	266.915	-
55 to 99-Services	68.933	84.771	97.777	120.050	157.455	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Appendix Table 3b: Sales of Private Firms by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	203.157	276.442	365.72	486.66	639.54	856.71
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	2.522	2.504	2.495	2.147	3.831	4.468
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	51.147	84.832	100.005	132.845	183.420	243.871
10 to 14-Mining	0.607	1.085	1.705	2.616	3.387	4.548
15 to 37-Manufacturing	50.527	83.581	98.265	130.129	179.800	239.208
151 to 154-Food products	21.488	28.372	35.440	42.239	57.839	80.493
155-Beverages	0.835	1.187	1.756	2.350	2.720	2.746
16-Tobacco	0.039	0.073	0.045	0.092	0.068	0.093
17-Textiles	1.878	2.760	3.703	4.761	6.071	8.697
18-Apparel	2.086	2.967	4.004	5.275	7.671	8.713
191-Leather	0.214	0.360	0.277	0.675	0.913	1.394
192-Footwear	2.335	2.975	3.838	4.014	4.635	4.991
20-Wood products	1.805	2.173	3.391	3.990	5.541	7.031
21-Paper	2.314	3.385	4.376	5.225	7.512	10.117
22-Publishing	0.219	0.490	0.846	1.331	1.984	2.782
23-Petroleum products	0.270	0.503	0.393	0.497	0.637	1.006
24-Chemicals	2.047	3.534	4.520	6.461	8.435	10.883
251-Rubber products	0.409	0.508	1.079	1.550	2.514	2.635
252-Plastics	3.077	4.375	5.820	8.133	11.150	15.981
26-Non-metallic mineral products	2.502	15.220	6.539	8.430	10.795	15.116
27-Basic metals	1.072	1.194	3.442	6.957	9.805	14.958
28-Fabricated metals	2.220	3.672	6.541	9.546	14.796	17.639
29-General machinery	0.530	1.441	2.417	3.288	3.996	5.004
30-Office & computing machinery	0.014	0.056	0.059	0.068	0.208	0.169
31-Electrical machinery	0.934	1.466	1.885	3.014	4.396	5.991
32-Radio, television & communication	0.192	0.504	0.813	0.936	1.381	1.252
33-Precision machinery	0.184	0.253	0.321	0.420	0.503	0.429
34-Motor vehicles	0.528	0.957	0.981	0.954	1.579	2.223
35-Other transport equipment	1.390	2.618	1.794	3.147	4.847	6.447
361-Furniture	1.293	1.967	3.306	5.264	7.820	10.869
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.624	0.540	0.639	1.445	1.802	1.372
37-Recycling	0.025	0.030	0.037	0.069	0.183	0.177
40 to 41-Utilities	0.013	0.166	0.035	0.101	0.234	0.114
45-Construction	7.624	15.036	32.159	45.008	43.250	60.732
50 to 52-Trade	130.470	157.802	204.848	273.578	364.397	483.411
55 to 99-Services	11.393	16.268	26.209	33.079	44.639	64.230
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	203.155	273.879	364.844	485.104	644.087	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	2.522	2.465	2.487	2.156	3.848	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	51.147	84.367	100.154	132.434	184.013	-
45-Construction	7.624	14.686	32.198	45.509	43.433	-
50 to 52-Trade	130.469	156.145	205.000	273.427	367.044	-
55 to 99-Services	11.393	16.216	25.005	31.578	45.749	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Appendix Table 3c: Sales of MNCs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	160.559	179.750	226.32	295.96	382.16	480.23
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.505	0.611	0.860	1.035	1.786	1.620
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	144.084	157.828	198.397	260.621	337.648	416.579
10 to 14-Mining	40.468	38.284	41.314	57.138	69.794	91.240
15 to 37-Manufacturing	101.764	117.169	154.787	201.565	266.045	322.993
151 to 154-Food products	15.221	17.276	21.415	27.117	36.240	45.623
155-Beverages	3.767	3.814	5.439	6.470	7.075	8.220
16-Tobacco	0.075	0.025	0.034	0.033	0.090	0.732
17-Textiles	5.137	5.713	6.680	8.553	9.867	16.461
18-Apparel	3.980	4.155	6.641	10.174	12.211	14.702
191-Leather	0.584	0.618	0.761	1.236	2.555	2.668
192-Footwear	8.653	9.645	11.803	16.754	22.279	27.111
20-Wood products	1.013	0.870	1.531	1.688	3.005	3.891
21-Paper	0.879	1.322	1.791	2.392	3.346	3.889
22-Publishing	0.048	0.068	0.122	0.167	0.245	0.427
23-Petroleum products	0.637	0.710	1.620	0.826	0.971	1.146
24-Chemicals	7.393	9.190	12.052	17.076	22.355	25.555
251-Rubber products	0.787	0.885	1.141	1.655	2.189	2.671
252-Plastics	2.482	2.900	4.217	5.428	7.773	9.493
26-Non-metallic mineral products	5.553	6.779	8.472	9.444	10.359	12.220
27-Basic metals	4.274	5.517	7.098	8.394	9.483	9.866
28-Fabricated metals	3.406	3.656	4.963	6.276	9.762	14.077
29-General machinery	2.197	1.693	2.088	3.150	6.387	6.633
30-Office & computing machinery	8.488	6.058	3.949	6.641	9.790	14.195
31-Electrical machinery	4.216	6.829	9.296	12.024	14.156	18.728
32-Radio, television & communication	5.584	6.843	8.613	10.981	13.834	16.138
33-Precision machinery	0.766	1.022	1.243	1.479	2.091	1.934
34-Motor vehicles	4.855	7.598	13.011	18.544	21.159	21.317
35-Other transport equipment	9.296	10.548	14.141	17.890	26.718	28.431
361-Furniture	0.589	1.456	4.302	4.326	7.409	11.203
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	1.883	1.977	2.365	2.845	4.692	5.645
37-Recycling	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.016
40 to 41-Utilities	1.852	2.375	2.296	1.919	1.810	2.347
45-Construction	0.784	0.752	1.427	1.909	2.623	3.662
50 to 52-Trade	3.764	5.884	7.309	10.854	11.867	20.053
55 to 99-Services	11.421	14.675	18.327	21.540	28.231	38.321
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	161.957	179.890	226.218	292.932	380.998	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.506	0.611	0.875	1.041	1.804	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	144.076	157.828	198.931	259.328	334.420	-
45-Construction	0.784	0.752	1.435	1.883	2.541	-
50 to 52-Trade	3.764	5.913	7.224	10.908	12.062	-
55 to 99-Services	12.827	14.786	17.753	19.772	30.171	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years a, various years b)

Appendix Table 3d: Sales of Medium-Large SOEs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	443.945	481.334	621.31	679.71	728.80	794.31
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	7.297	7.081	8.395	10.101	11.731	14.566
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	119.898	131.634	163.357	186.099	235.924	218.424
10 to 14-Mining	9.346	11.397	14.359	11.926	24.776	34.743
15 to 37-Manufacturing	93.995	100.964	125.533	144.394	176.842	179.977
151 to 154-Food products	25.893	25.917	32.810	32.774	35.368	32.222
155-Beverages	3.017	3.673	5.503	6.718	7.760	9.063
16-Tobacco	5.023	6.361	10.768	12.556	12.922	14.764
17-Textiles	6.062	6.727	7.205	7.956	8.814	10.367
18-Apparel	5.473	5.434	6.914	7.982	9.910	8.954
191-Leather	0.099	0.037	0.126	0.144	0.158	0.096
192-Footwear	2.452	2.146	2.053	2.483	2.321	1.874
20-Wood products	1.599	1.714	1.578	1.509	1.936	2.444
21-Paper	4.069	2.560	2.693	3.157	3.507	4.990
22-Publishing	3.775	4.482	5.626	6.539	7.918	8.847
23-Petroleum products	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.090	0.000
24-Chemicals	8.985	8.681	10.282	10.855	14.473	18.440
251-Rubber products	1.373	1.410	1.762	2.409	3.598	2.662
252-Plastics	1.213	1.601	1.901	2.524	3.804	1.702
26-Non-metallic mineral products	10.669	12.101	14.721	18.986	21.799	20.248
27-Basic metals	2.852	3.726	4.584	6.196	9.426	9.938
28-Fabricated metals	1.703	1.922	2.092	2.839	3.343	5.355
29-General machinery	1.776	2.783	2.518	2.897	3.048	2.779
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	2.168	2.543	3.213	4.031	10.599	5.535
32-Radio, television & communication	1.478	1.314	1.852	2.162	1.801	2.380
33-Precision machinery	0.104	0.105	0.124	0.133	0.142	0.066
34-Motor vehicles	0.812	1.036	1.723	3.004	3.563	3.379
35-Other transport equipment	3.025	4.131	4.411	4.844	8.039	10.998
361-Furniture	0.329	0.523	0.990	1.261	2.169	2.544
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.044	0.039	0.083	0.435	0.332	0.329
37-Recycling	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	16.558	19.273	23.465	29.779	34.306	3.704
45-Construction	38.096	44.950	51.916	65.613	62.879	63.193
50 to 52-Trade	209.787	212.959	300.181	297.129	263.851	311.572
55 to 99-Services	68.868	84.710	97.457	120.771	154.418	186.558

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 3e: Sales of Medium-Large Private Firms by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	106.699	162.820	227.11	317.06	415.96	567.06
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	1.506	1.451	1.479	1.480	2.828	3.426
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	42.062	75.467	88.013	120.395	165.556	220.975
10 to 14-Mining	0.557	0.978	1.505	2.342	2.955	3.986
15 to 37-Manufacturing	41.498	74.336	86.500	117.991	162.511	216.907
151 to 154-Food products	14.944	22.335	29.103	37.033	51.034	71.773
155-Beverages	0.467	0.767	1.093	1.784	1.997	2.340
16-Tobacco	0.010	0.037	0.011	0.057	0.043	0.093
17-Textiles	1.701	2.608	3.476	4.475	5.542	8.045
18-Apparel	2.033	2.889	3.832	5.057	7.308	8.175
191-Leather	0.205	0.348	0.258	0.644	0.866	1.318
192-Footwear	2.330	2.962	3.553	3.943	4.544	4.857
20-Wood products	1.498	1.820	2.875	3.150	4.458	5.553
21-Paper	2.163	3.144	4.067	4.724	6.923	9.342
22-Publishing	0.171	0.349	0.607	0.903	1.263	1.843
23-Petroleum products	0.269	0.494	0.377	0.469	0.612	1.004
24-Chemicals	1.926	3.272	4.224	5.999	7.848	10.183
251-Rubber products	0.329	0.486	0.850	1.319	2.105	2.276
252-Plastics	2.848	4.111	5.387	7.536	10.227	14.417
26-Non-metallic mineral products	2.372	15.076	6.340	8.209	10.463	14.683
27-Basic metals	1.029	1.126	3.350	6.723	9.317	14.502
28-Fabricated metals	1.875	3.205	5.713	8.272	12.809	14.826
29-General machinery	0.469	1.364	2.256	3.084	3.654	4.505
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	0.055	0.051	0.048	0.172	0.140
31-Electrical machinery	0.894	1.321	1.784	2.894	4.044	5.615
32-Radio, television & communication	0.183	0.491	0.781	0.889	1.328	1.174
33-Precision machinery	0.181	0.247	0.313	0.404	0.472	0.389
34-Motor vehicles	0.501	0.896	0.919	0.888	1.499	2.017
35-Other transport equipment	1.251	2.577	1.582	3.049	4.697	6.069
361-Furniture	1.226	1.823	3.064	5.026	7.429	10.376
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.597	0.506	0.605	1.361	1.696	1.239
37-Recycling	0.024	0.026	0.030	0.051	0.162	0.152
40 to 41-Utilities	0.008	0.153	0.008	0.062	0.090	0.081
45-Construction	6.221	12.898	28.259	38.244	35.551	49.157
50 to 52-Trade	48.183	60.604	88.506	132.476	180.018	247.784
55 to 99-Services	8.726	12.400	20.850	24.460	32.004	45.716

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 3f: Sales of Medium-Large MNCs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	159.672	178.909	225.10	294.03	379.85	477.56
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.491	0.598	0.794	0.968	1.727	1.540
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	143.844	157.436	197.823	259.388	336.362	415.495
10 to 14-Mining	40.468	38.283	41.309	57.132	69.791	91.238
15 to 37-Manufacturing	101.524	116.778	154.218	200.337	264.762	321.910
151 to 154-Food products	15.212	17.239	21.293	26.872	35.964	45.489
155-Beverages	3.757	3.797	5.418	6.447	7.063	8.208
16-Tobacco	0.075	0.025	0.034	0.033	0.090	0.732
17-Textiles	5.135	5.710	6.664	8.550	9.859	16.447
18-Apparel	3.980	4.145	6.629	10.097	12.172	14.691
191-Leather	0.584	0.618	0.761	1.236	2.551	2.668
192-Footwear	8.639	9.645	11.803	16.754	22.276	27.105
20-Wood products	1.012	0.853	1.528	1.684	2.980	3.865
21-Paper	0.878	1.320	1.777	2.392	3.340	3.867
22-Publishing	0.040	0.060	0.115	0.162	0.232	0.408
23-Petroleum products	0.637	0.710	1.620	0.826	0.971	1.146
24-Chemicals	7.321	9.104	11.913	16.873	22.202	25.215
251-Rubber products	0.782	0.883	1.140	1.655	2.189	2.671
252-Plastics	2.449	2.833	4.166	5.380	7.723	9.356
26-Non-metallic mineral products	5.525	6.760	8.442	9.400	10.311	12.172
27-Basic metals	4.258	5.508	7.084	8.347	9.439	9.859
28-Fabricated metals	3.388	3.621	4.916	6.172	9.558	13.917
29-General machinery	2.194	1.678	2.065	3.112	6.331	6.608
30-Office & computing machinery	8.488	6.058	3.948	6.641	9.790	14.180
31-Electrical machinery	4.212	6.827	9.273	12.018	14.092	18.709
32-Radio, television & communication	5.582	6.840	8.612	10.961	13.817	16.129
33-Precision machinery	0.763	1.000	1.219	1.463	2.069	1.919
34-Motor vehicles	4.852	7.595	12.997	18.537	21.156	21.306
35-Other transport equipment	9.295	10.538	14.139	17.750	26.512	28.418
361-Furniture	0.589	1.445	4.302	4.136	7.408	11.202
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	1.879	1.966	2.358	2.842	4.668	5.623
37-Recycling	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	1.852	2.375	2.296	1.918	1.809	2.347
45-Construction	0.652	0.671	1.352	1.820	2.532	3.568
50 to 52-Trade	3.734	5.817	7.251	10.798	11.712	19.946
55 to 99-Services	10.951	14.387	17.879	21.051	27.518	37.012

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 4a: Gross Profits of SOEs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	17.563	20.145	25.663	27.816	38.219	43.320
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.202	-0.081	0.703	1.671	2.439	3.162
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	6.812	7.245	9.359	6.389	12.031	15.857
10 to 14-Mining	1.216	1.961	2.671	0.356	3.980	8.682
15 to 37-Manufacturing	3.904	3.335	4.422	4.009	5.806	6.964
151 to 154-Food products	0.105	0.220	0.599	0.234	0.814	0.943
155-Beverages	0.756	0.746	0.934	0.975	1.318	1.481
16-Tobacco	0.310	0.361	0.430	0.451	0.565	0.647
17-Textiles	0.014	-0.025	-0.054	-0.053	-0.044	0.078
18-Apparel	0.130	0.098	0.157	0.162	0.258	0.248
191-Leather	0.008	0.001	0.007	-0.001	0.007	-0.006
192-Footwear	0.130	0.011	0.016	0.007	0.012	-0.037
20-Wood products	0.054	0.018	0.028	0.028	0.050	0.023
21-Paper	0.614	0.081	0.037	-0.041	-0.067	0.059
22-Publishing	0.302	0.308	0.428	0.526	0.550	0.600
23-Petroleum products	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000
24-Chemicals	0.288	0.269	0.529	0.393	0.857	1.383
251-Rubber products	0.071	0.031	0.030	0.029	0.229	0.003
252-Plastics	0.024	0.065	0.093	0.065	0.066	0.034
26-Non-metallic mineral products	0.693	0.757	0.692	0.682	0.433	0.672
27-Basic metals	0.076	0.067	0.086	0.088	0.149	-0.006
28-Fabricated metals	0.052	0.040	0.035	0.041	0.055	0.050
29-General machinery	0.023	0.043	0.040	0.024	0.062	0.132
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	0.106	0.077	0.093	0.099	0.120	0.161
32-Radio, television & communication	0.081	0.065	0.103	0.110	0.088	0.137
33-Precision machinery	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.004	-0.006
34-Motor vehicles	0.014	0.022	0.050	0.072	0.099	0.119
35-Other transport equipment	0.059	0.083	0.080	0.099	0.151	0.180
361-Furniture	-0.010	-0.005	0.007	0.010	0.023	0.066
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.007	0.006	0.004
37-Recycling	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	1.692	1.950	2.266	2.025	2.245	0.211
45-Construction	0.938	1.215	1.211	1.485	1.378	1.271
50 to 52-Trade	0.068	-0.650	0.121	1.563	-0.970	0.824
55 to 99-Services	9.543	12.416	14.270	16.708	23.342	22.206
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	17.566	20.146	25.959	28.193	38.282	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.203	-0.081	0.703	1.671	2.439	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	6.815	7.246	9.368	6.487	12.031	-
45-Construction	0.938	1.215	1.241	1.506	1.403	-
50 to 52-Trade	0.067	-0.650	0.123	1.565	-0.967	-
55 to 99-Services	9.543	12.416	14.524	16.963	23.376	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 4b: Gross Profits of Private Firms by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	2.048	3.725	5.511	7.320	8.202	10.535
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.167	0.179	0.207	0.153	0.274	0.098
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	0.541	1.416	2.159	3.024	3.631	3.479
10 to 14-Mining	0.020	0.044	0.080	0.080	0.087	0.031
15 to 37-Manufacturing	0.520	1.365	2.077	2.941	3.534	3.451
151 to 154-Food products	-0.101	0.331	0.625	0.657	1.203	1.101
155-Beverages	0.018	0.052	0.040	0.018	-0.030	-0.041
16-Tobacco	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
17-Textiles	0.028	0.048	0.069	0.068	0.092	0.096
18-Apparel	0.021	0.001	0.068	0.109	0.131	0.111
191-Leather	-0.001	0.009	0.002	0.023	0.029	0.040
192-Footwear	0.015	0.039	-0.108	0.094	0.061	0.105
20-Wood products	0.019	0.020	0.065	0.072	0.078	0.099
21-Paper	0.048	0.039	0.049	0.060	0.112	0.094
22-Publishing	0.004	0.000	0.001	0.046	0.019	-0.002
23-Petroleum products	0.000	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.002	0.006
24-Chemicals	0.109	0.145	0.210	0.287	0.321	0.436
251-Rubber products	0.001	0.009	0.020	0.065	0.020	0.027
252-Plastics	0.023	0.047	0.092	0.099	0.043	0.268
26-Non-metallic mineral products	0.117	0.157	0.365	0.413	0.367	0.460
27-Basic metals	0.000	-0.004	0.007	0.071	0.081	-0.030
28-Fabricated metals	0.016	0.037	0.083	0.152	0.233	-0.007
29-General machinery	0.010	0.080	0.069	0.108	0.149	0.024
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001	-0.008	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	0.045	0.065	0.084	0.111	0.030	0.153
32-Radio, television & communication	0.006	0.023	0.069	0.050	0.051	0.036
33-Precision machinery	0.016	0.014	0.030	0.022	0.037	0.011
34-Motor vehicles	0.013	0.005	0.035	0.047	0.062	0.077
35-Other transport equipment	0.053	0.188	0.092	0.149	0.172	0.081
361-Furniture	0.029	0.051	0.086	0.114	0.230	0.249
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.030	0.006	0.016	0.099	0.046	0.055
37-Recycling	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.001
40 to 41-Utilities	0.001	0.008	0.002	0.004	0.010	-0.004
45-Construction	0.161	0.449	0.549	0.577	0.733	1.079
50 to 52-Trade	0.618	0.783	1.053	1.607	2.737	2.762
55 to 99-Services	0.561	0.897	1.544	1.959	0.828	3.117
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	2.041	3.679	5.486	7.237	8.050	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.167	0.179	0.207	0.148	0.270	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	0.541	1.407	2.156	3.021	3.624	-
45-Construction	0.159	0.442	0.539	0.572	0.634	-
50 to 52-Trade	0.616	0.757	1.049	1.602	2.727	-
55 to 99-Services	0.558	0.894	1.536	1.893	0.796	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)



Appendix Table 4c: Gross Profits of MNCs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	21.569	23.476	30.882	42.831	58.634	59.489
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.012	-0.043	0.079	0.056	0.083	0.169
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	22.838	24.456	30.081	41.376	54.234	53.387
10 to 14-Mining	21.246	19.993	22.066	29.997	39.724	40.219
15 to 37-Manufacturing	2.079	4.388	7.674	11.279	14.350	13.007
151 to 154-Food products	0.278	1.163	0.548	1.022	2.040	2.501
155-Beverages	-0.179	0.206	0.312	0.369	0.723	0.929
16-Tobacco	-0.027	-0.010	-0.005	0.112	-0.002	-0.003
17-Textiles	0.205	0.004	0.086	0.245	0.102	-0.432
18-Apparel	0.122	0.112	0.108	0.179	-0.010	0.234
191-Leather	-0.006	-0.037	-0.058	-0.066	-0.077	-0.091
192-Footwear	0.273	-0.008	0.101	0.218	-0.240	-0.244
20-Wood products	0.029	0.000	0.076	0.076	0.180	0.149
21-Paper	-0.133	-0.296	-0.031	0.055	0.136	0.089
22-Publishing	-0.002	-0.003	0.010	0.016	0.016	0.012
23-Petroleum products	0.060	0.052	0.130	0.083	0.092	0.128
24-Chemicals	0.254	0.506	0.847	1.077	1.354	1.069
251-Rubber products	-0.047	-0.029	-0.002	0.036	0.059	-0.140
252-Plastics	-0.188	0.072	0.147	0.206	0.276	0.313
26-Non-metallic mineral products	-0.451	-0.064	0.710	0.725	0.854	0.976
27-Basic metals	0.198	0.345	0.418	0.270	0.421	-0.202
28-Fabricated metals	-0.139	-0.068	0.229	0.259	0.240	0.804
29-General machinery	0.024	0.058	0.077	0.185	0.480	0.335
30-Office & computing machinery	0.130	-0.066	-0.289	0.024	0.185	0.251
31-Electrical machinery	0.134	0.361	0.879	0.886	0.802	0.781
32-Radio, television & communication	0.334	0.427	0.400	0.887	1.205	0.862
33-Precision machinery	0.049	-0.011	-0.037	-0.007	0.200	0.121
34-Motor vehicles	0.368	0.944	1.541	2.141	1.744	1.243
35-Other transport equipment	0.671	0.725	1.005	2.260	3.393	3.274
361-Furniture	-0.009	-0.016	0.385	-0.014	0.094	-0.001
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.129	0.022	0.087	0.036	0.081	0.053
37-Recycling	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	-0.003
40 to 41-Utilities	-0.486	0.076	0.340	0.099	0.160	0.161
45-Construction	-0.036	-0.024	0.075	0.021	0.012	0.114
50 to 52-Trade	-0.147	-0.089	-0.182	-0.072	-0.002	0.005
55 to 99-Services	-1.098	-0.825	0.829	1.450	4.307	5.815
ADDEDNDUM: PUBLISHED ESTIMATES						
All industries	21.541	23.420	30.792	42.773	58.582	-
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	-0.001	-0.036	0.075	0.055	0.084	-
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	22.836	24.449	30.060	41.374	54.229	-
45-Construction	-0.045	-0.024	0.074	0.021	0.010	-
50 to 52-Trade	-0.146	-0.122	-0.181	-0.072	-0.010	-
55 to 99-Services	-1.103	-0.847	0.764	1.396	4.270	-

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 4d: Gross Profits of Medium-Large SOEs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	17.541	20.139	25.641	27.800	38.215	43.296
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.199	-0.081	0.698	1.667	2.437	3.163
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	6.812	7.243	9.359	6.392	12.033	15.839
10 to 14-Mining	1.216	1.959	2.671	0.356	3.980	8.682
15 to 37-Manufacturing	3.904	3.334	4.422	4.012	5.809	6.946
151 to 154-Food products	0.105	0.220	0.599	0.234	0.814	0.943
155-Beverages	0.756	0.746	0.934	0.975	1.318	1.482
16-Tobacco	0.310	0.361	0.430	0.451	0.565	0.647
17-Textiles	0.014	-0.025	-0.054	-0.053	-0.044	0.081
18-Apparel	0.130	0.098	0.157	0.162	0.258	0.248
191-Leather	0.008	0.001	0.007	-0.001	0.007	-0.006
192-Footwear	0.130	0.011	0.016	0.007	0.012	-0.037
20-Wood products	0.054	0.018	0.028	0.028	0.050	0.023
21-Paper	0.614	0.081	0.037	-0.040	-0.067	0.059
22-Publishing	0.303	0.307	0.428	0.527	0.552	0.600
23-Petroleum products	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000
24-Chemicals	0.288	0.269	0.529	0.393	0.857	1.360
251-Rubber products	0.071	0.031	0.030	0.029	0.229	0.003
252-Plastics	0.024	0.065	0.093	0.065	0.066	0.034
26-Non-metallic mineral products	0.693	0.757	0.692	0.684	0.433	0.672
27-Basic metals	0.076	0.067	0.086	0.088	0.149	-0.006
28-Fabricated metals	0.052	0.040	0.035	0.041	0.057	0.050
29-General machinery	0.023	0.043	0.040	0.024	0.062	0.132
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	0.106	0.077	0.093	0.099	0.120	0.161
32-Radio, television & communication	0.081	0.065	0.103	0.110	0.088	0.137
33-Precision machinery	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.004	-0.006
34-Motor vehicles	0.014	0.022	0.050	0.072	0.099	0.119
35-Other transport equipment	0.059	0.083	0.080	0.099	0.151	0.181
361-Furniture	-0.010	-0.005	0.007	0.010	0.023	0.066
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.007	0.006	0.004
37-Recycling	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	1.692	1.950	2.266	2.025	2.244	0.210
45-Construction	0.937	1.214	1.210	1.485	1.379	1.271
50 to 52-Trade	0.066	-0.650	0.110	1.556	-0.969	0.818
55 to 99-Services	9.528	12.413	14.263	16.701	23.335	22.205

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 4e: Gross Profits of Medium-Large Private Firms by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	1.390	3.007	4.766	6.422	8.371	10.054
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.072	0.083	0.117	0.134	0.207	0.157
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	0.434	1.340	2.185	2.918	3.659	3.585
10 to 14-Mining	0.019	0.039	0.073	0.069	0.079	0.094
15 to 37-Manufacturing	0.415	1.293	2.111	2.847	3.578	3.492
151 to 154-Food products	-0.175	0.291	0.518	0.598	1.167	1.061
155-Beverages	0.002	0.033	0.021	0.002	-0.039	-0.028
16-Tobacco	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
17-Textiles	0.026	0.050	0.075	0.072	0.100	0.102
18-Apparel	0.022	0.001	0.069	0.109	0.135	0.126
191-Leather	-0.001	0.009	0.002	0.021	0.030	0.043
192-Footwear	0.015	0.040	0.060	0.103	0.067	0.103
20-Wood products	0.013	0.018	0.058	0.063	0.069	0.091
21-Paper	0.048	0.041	0.049	0.064	0.123	0.101
22-Publishing	0.005	0.000	0.001	0.047	0.028	0.014
23-Petroleum products	0.000	0.001	0.007	0.001	0.002	0.006
24-Chemicals	0.108	0.144	0.211	0.284	0.322	0.438
251-Rubber products	0.001	0.009	0.021	0.064	0.023	0.026
252-Plastics	0.024	0.045	0.092	0.100	0.055	0.272
26-Non-metallic mineral products	0.110	0.154	0.360	0.420	0.363	0.456
27-Basic metals	0.000	-0.004	0.007	0.072	0.080	-0.029
28-Fabricated metals	0.014	0.034	0.080	0.137	0.229	-0.009
29-General machinery	0.010	0.080	0.068	0.108	0.149	0.070
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001	-0.009	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	0.045	0.065	0.084	0.113	0.071	0.150
32-Radio, television & communication	0.006	0.023	0.070	0.049	0.053	0.035
33-Precision machinery	0.016	0.014	0.030	0.023	0.037	0.011
34-Motor vehicles	0.013	0.004	0.034	0.045	0.063	0.076
35-Other transport equipment	0.052	0.187	0.091	0.145	0.171	0.062
361-Furniture	0.029	0.049	0.084	0.103	0.238	0.251
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.031	0.006	0.016	0.100	0.051	0.062
37-Recycling	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.002	0.002	-0.002
45-Construction	0.134	0.425	0.480	0.503	0.726	1.068
50 to 52-Trade	0.258	0.346	0.556	1.044	1.787	1.980
55 to 99-Services	0.493	0.813	1.429	1.823	1.992	3.264

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 4f: Gross Profits of Medium-Large MNCs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	21.683	23.632	30.910	42.834	58.614	59.617
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.017	-0.039	0.073	0.063	0.087	0.177
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	22.876	24.503	30.109	41.373	54.225	53.505
10 to 14-Mining	21.246	19.997	22.066	29.997	39.722	40.219
15 to 37-Manufacturing	2.116	4.430	7.702	11.276	14.343	13.125
151 to 154-Food products	0.281	1.172	0.555	1.023	2.035	2.509
155-Beverages	-0.178	0.207	0.316	0.373	0.726	0.929
16-Tobacco	-0.027	-0.010	-0.005	0.112	-0.002	-0.003
17-Textiles	0.207	0.005	0.084	0.245	0.104	-0.420
18-Apparel	0.122	0.113	0.109	0.175	-0.006	0.235
191-Leather	-0.006	-0.036	-0.058	-0.066	-0.076	-0.091
192-Footwear	0.279	-0.008	0.101	0.218	-0.240	-0.244
20-Wood products	0.029	0.002	0.076	0.075	0.180	0.152
21-Paper	-0.133	-0.296	-0.030	0.056	0.137	0.097
22-Publishing	-0.002	-0.001	0.010	0.017	0.017	0.018
23-Petroleum products	0.060	0.053	0.131	0.083	0.092	0.128
24-Chemicals	0.259	0.507	0.846	1.070	1.352	1.105
251-Rubber products	-0.047	-0.028	-0.002	0.036	0.059	-0.139
252-Plastics	-0.181	0.076	0.149	0.206	0.274	0.324
26-Non-metallic mineral products	-0.453	-0.066	0.712	0.723	0.852	0.973
27-Basic metals	0.199	0.352	0.424	0.269	0.425	-0.199
28-Fabricated metals	-0.132	-0.060	0.232	0.271	0.240	0.812
29-General machinery	0.027	0.059	0.078	0.185	0.477	0.341
30-Office & computing machinery	0.130	-0.066	-0.286	0.024	0.186	0.260
31-Electrical machinery	0.135	0.361	0.880	0.887	0.805	0.784
32-Radio, television & communication	0.335	0.427	0.401	0.886	1.204	0.860
33-Precision machinery	0.049	-0.012	-0.037	-0.007	0.202	0.122
34-Motor vehicles	0.368	0.944	1.542	2.143	1.745	1.244
35-Other transport equipment	0.672	0.727	1.005	2.252	3.384	3.273
361-Furniture	-0.009	-0.017	0.385	-0.015	0.094	-0.001
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.132	0.026	0.086	0.036	0.077	0.055
37-Recycling	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	-0.486	0.077	0.341	0.100	0.161	0.161
45-Construction	-0.016	-0.017	0.074	0.029	0.014	0.125
50 to 52-Trade	-0.146	-0.094	-0.183	-0.074	-0.003	0.004
55 to 99-Services	-1.047	-0.721	0.837	1.442	4.290	5.806

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 5a: Operating Profits of SOEs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	14.473	-	25.805	30.175	36.846	41.051
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.203	-	0.756	1.546	2.178	2.845
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	6.805	-	9.926	8.810	14.143	15.694
10 to 14-Mining	1.335	-	2.860	0.387	4.171	8.307
15 to 37-Manufacturing	3.875	-	4.977	4.768	6.527	7.209
151 to 154-Food products	0.293	-	0.815	0.338	0.887	0.883
155-Beverages	0.690	-	0.848	0.817	1.046	1.188
16-Tobacco	0.321	-	0.450	0.463	0.559	0.649
17-Textiles	0.146	-	0.072	0.052	0.062	0.157
18-Apparel	0.165	-	0.143	0.154	0.181	0.128
191-Leather	0.005	-	-0.005	-0.001	0.003	-0.006
192-Footwear	0.027	-	0.026	-0.008	-0.010	-0.016
20-Wood products	0.032	-	0.032	0.020	0.048	0.030
21-Paper	0.173	-	0.135	0.022	0.035	0.252
22-Publishing	0.294	-	0.403	0.511	0.519	0.544
23-Petroleum products	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000
24-Chemicals	0.301	-	0.360	0.421	0.839	1.256
251-Rubber products	0.051	-	0.057	0.067	0.220	0.061
252-Plastics	0.034	-	0.105	0.093	0.089	0.052
26-Non-metallic mineral products	0.991	-	0.943	1.238	1.089	1.105
27-Basic metals	0.090	-	0.154	0.108	0.241	0.074
28-Fabricated metals	0.052	-	0.062	0.083	0.095	0.046
29-General machinery	0.019	-	0.006	0.041	0.023	0.100
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	0.106	-	0.145	0.113	0.185	0.195
32-Radio, television & communication	0.027	-	0.050	0.047	0.054	0.094
33-Precision machinery	0.003	-	0.003	0.002	0.004	-0.006
34-Motor vehicles	0.015	-	0.051	0.053	0.138	0.082
35-Other transport equipment	0.050	-	0.106	0.099	0.165	0.247
361-Furniture	-0.008	-	0.014	0.018	0.041	0.085
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.000	-	0.001	0.016	0.013	0.008
37-Recycling	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	1.595	-	2.089	3.655	3.444	0.177
45-Construction	0.671	-	1.972	1.884	1.655	1.657
50 to 52-Trade	1.007	-	-0.306	0.899	-1.659	0.157
55 to 99-Services	5.787	-	13.456	17.036	20.529	20.699

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 5b: Operating Profits of Private Firms by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	1.975	-	5.466	7.405	8.660	11.472
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.167	-	0.205	0.139	0.273	0.100
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	0.530	-	2.320	3.267	4.087	4.456
10 to 14-Mining	0.019	-	0.075	0.081	0.095	0.055
15 to 37-Manufacturing	0.510	-	2.242	3.184	3.982	4.405
151 to 154-Food products	-0.099	-	0.691	0.722	1.340	1.299
155-Beverages	0.018	-	0.048	0.022	0.003	-0.025
16-Tobacco	0.001	-	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002
17-Textiles	0.029	-	0.065	0.080	0.107	0.105
18-Apparel	0.023	-	0.068	0.110	0.132	0.133
191-Leather	-0.001	-	0.001	0.022	0.023	0.045
192-Footwear	-0.001	-	-0.113	0.064	0.060	0.121
20-Wood products	0.019	-	0.069	0.066	0.088	0.116
21-Paper	0.049	-	0.046	0.073	0.104	0.148
22-Publishing	0.004	-	0.003	0.049	0.017	0.019
23-Petroleum products	0.002	-	0.008	0.002	0.001	0.010
24-Chemicals	0.097	-	0.223	0.304	0.352	0.507
251-Rubber products	0.002	-	0.025	0.068	0.026	0.028
252-Plastics	0.025	-	0.116	0.138	0.081	0.344
26-Non-metallic mineral products	0.117	-	0.386	0.439	0.416	0.540
27-Basic metals	0.003	-	0.010	0.120	0.085	0.074
28-Fabricated metals	0.015	-	0.110	0.171	0.278	0.066
29-General machinery	0.009	-	0.060	0.109	0.173	0.073
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	-	0.002	0.001	-0.008	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	0.046	-	0.087	0.129	0.039	0.166
32-Radio, television & communication	0.007	-	0.060	0.049	0.053	0.035
33-Precision machinery	0.016	-	0.031	0.027	0.042	0.018
34-Motor vehicles	0.013	-	0.036	0.048	0.063	0.082
35-Other transport equipment	0.056	-	0.092	0.132	0.178	0.095
361-Furniture	0.029	-	0.102	0.138	0.284	0.349
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.032	-	0.017	0.098	0.040	0.056
37-Recycling	0.000	-	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.002
40 to 41-Utilities	0.001	-	0.002	0.002	0.010	-0.003
45-Construction	0.156	-	0.548	0.617	0.806	1.202
50 to 52-Trade	0.581	-	0.907	1.493	2.764	2.798
55 to 99-Services	0.541	-	1.486	1.888	0.731	2.915

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 5c: Operating Profits of MNCs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	24.695	-	32.140	43.355	57.923	58.454
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	-0.031	-	0.081	0.052	0.065	0.160
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	25.204	-	31.570	41.758	53.994	53.342
10 to 14-Mining	21.294	-	21.993	29.988	39.496	39.983
15 to 37-Manufacturing	4.220	-	9.043	11.552	14.276	13.135
151 to 154-Food products	0.478	-	0.765	1.252	1.913	2.786
155-Beverages	-0.065	-	0.298	-0.210	0.676	0.877
16-Tobacco	-0.015	-	-0.003	0.000	-0.001	0.060
17-Textiles	0.237	-	0.181	0.211	0.139	-0.436
18-Apparel	0.167	-	0.137	0.180	0.048	0.276
191-Leather	0.007	-	-0.057	-0.058	-0.099	-0.100
192-Footwear	0.204	-	0.131	0.266	-0.234	-0.236
20-Wood products	0.033	-	0.083	0.084	0.181	0.155
21-Paper	-0.114	-	0.019	0.052	0.131	0.076
22-Publishing	-0.002	-	0.010	0.015	0.016	0.011
23-Petroleum products	0.057	-	0.145	0.078	0.088	0.109
24-Chemicals	0.429	-	0.987	1.169	1.393	1.339
251-Rubber products	-0.024	-	0.003	0.044	0.088	-0.136
252-Plastics	-0.160	-	0.201	0.223	0.309	0.351
26-Non-metallic mineral products	0.394	-	1.049	0.975	0.985	1.159
27-Basic metals	0.421	-	0.470	0.372	0.491	-0.070
28-Fabricated metals	-0.058	-	0.285	0.285	0.283	0.593
29-General machinery	0.023	-	0.078	0.202	0.487	0.335
30-Office & computing machinery	0.145	-	-0.275	0.032	0.197	0.225
31-Electrical machinery	0.232	-	0.951	0.915	0.778	0.814
32-Radio, television & communication	0.533	-	0.587	0.899	1.128	0.578
33-Precision machinery	0.035	-	-0.025	0.068	0.209	0.116
34-Motor vehicles	0.459	-	1.495	2.108	1.683	1.139
35-Other transport equipment	0.763	-	1.100	2.352	3.174	3.004
361-Furniture	-0.017	-	0.368	-0.016	0.118	0.065
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.059	-	0.060	0.053	0.095	0.046
37-Recycling	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.001	-0.003
40 to 41-Utilities	-0.310	-	0.534	0.217	0.222	0.224
45-Construction	-0.036	-	0.072	0.013	0.010	0.111
50 to 52-Trade	-0.091	-	-0.209	-0.110	-0.124	-0.168
55 to 99-Services	-0.351	-	0.625	1.643	3.978	5.008

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 5d: Operating Profits of Medium-Large SOEs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	14.457	-	25.784	30.163	36.840	41.052
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.200	-	0.753	1.543	2.177	2.846
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	6.805	-	9.927	8.812	14.144	15.696
10 to 14-Mining	1.335	-	2.860	0.387	4.170	8.308
15 to 37-Manufacturing	3.874	-	4.977	4.771	6.530	7.211
151 to 154-Food products	0.293	-	0.815	0.338	0.887	0.883
155-Beverages	0.690	-	0.848	0.817	1.046	1.189
16-Tobacco	0.321	-	0.450	0.463	0.559	0.649
17-Textiles	0.146	-	0.072	0.052	0.062	0.158
18-Apparel	0.165	-	0.143	0.154	0.181	0.128
191-Leather	0.005	-	-0.005	-0.001	0.003	-0.006
192-Footwear	0.027	-	0.026	-0.008	-0.010	-0.016
20-Wood products	0.032	-	0.032	0.020	0.048	0.030
21-Paper	0.173	-	0.135	0.022	0.035	0.252
22-Publishing	0.294	-	0.403	0.512	0.521	0.544
23-Petroleum products	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000
24-Chemicals	0.301	-	0.360	0.421	0.839	1.256
251-Rubber products	0.051	-	0.057	0.067	0.220	0.061
252-Plastics	0.034	-	0.105	0.093	0.089	0.052
26-Non-metallic mineral products	0.991	-	0.943	1.239	1.089	1.105
27-Basic metals	0.090	-	0.154	0.108	0.241	0.074
28-Fabricated metals	0.053	-	0.062	0.083	0.096	0.046
29-General machinery	0.019	-	0.006	0.041	0.023	0.100
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	0.106	-	0.145	0.113	0.185	0.195
32-Radio, television & communication	0.027	-	0.050	0.047	0.054	0.094
33-Precision machinery	0.003	-	0.003	0.002	0.004	-0.006
34-Motor vehicles	0.015	-	0.051	0.053	0.138	0.082
35-Other transport equipment	0.050	-	0.106	0.099	0.165	0.247
361-Furniture	-0.008	-	0.014	0.018	0.041	0.085
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.000	-	0.001	0.016	0.013	0.008
37-Recycling	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	1.595	-	2.089	3.655	3.444	0.177
45-Construction	0.671	-	1.971	1.884	1.656	1.657
50 to 52-Trade	1.007	-	-0.317	0.895	-1.659	0.154
55 to 99-Services	5.773	-	13.450	17.029	20.523	20.700

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)



Appendix Table 5e: Operating Profits of Medium-Large Private Firms by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	1.323	-	4.761	6.555	8.804	10.979
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	0.072	-	0.115	0.121	0.205	0.160
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	0.427	-	2.343	3.155	4.091	4.536
10 to 14-Mining	0.018	-	0.069	0.069	0.085	0.116
15 to 37-Manufacturing	0.409	-	2.274	3.085	4.005	4.420
151 to 154-Food products	-0.170	-	0.584	0.663	1.309	1.256
155-Beverages	0.003	-	0.029	0.006	-0.006	-0.013
16-Tobacco	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002
17-Textiles	0.028	-	0.071	0.083	0.113	0.108
18-Apparel	0.023	-	0.069	0.110	0.134	0.147
191-Leather	-0.001	-	0.001	0.020	0.024	0.047
192-Footwear	-0.001	-	0.056	0.067	0.060	0.120
20-Wood products	0.012	-	0.063	0.057	0.078	0.107
21-Paper	0.050	-	0.046	0.077	0.111	0.153
22-Publishing	0.005	-	0.003	0.051	0.026	0.034
23-Petroleum products	0.002	-	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.010
24-Chemicals	0.096	-	0.223	0.302	0.353	0.507
251-Rubber products	0.002	-	0.025	0.065	0.029	0.027
252-Plastics	0.026	-	0.115	0.137	0.088	0.344
26-Non-metallic mineral products	0.111	-	0.382	0.447	0.411	0.537
27-Basic metals	0.002	-	0.009	0.120	0.083	0.071
28-Fabricated metals	0.013	-	0.106	0.157	0.274	0.060
29-General machinery	0.009	-	0.059	0.109	0.173	0.119
30-Office & computing machinery	0.000	-	0.002	0.001	-0.010	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	0.046	-	0.086	0.130	0.080	0.162
32-Radio, television & communication	0.006	-	0.061	0.049	0.055	0.035
33-Precision machinery	0.016	-	0.031	0.027	0.042	0.018
34-Motor vehicles	0.012	-	0.035	0.046	0.063	0.080
35-Other transport equipment	0.056	-	0.091	0.128	0.178	0.075
361-Furniture	0.029	-	0.101	0.129	0.291	0.351
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.032	-	0.017	0.099	0.045	0.063
37-Recycling	0.000	-	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	0.000	-	0.000	0.001	0.002	-0.001
45-Construction	0.129	-	0.478	0.542	0.788	1.184
50 to 52-Trade	0.220	-	0.423	0.955	1.777	1.964
55 to 99-Services	0.476	-	1.401	1.782	1.944	3.136

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 5f: Operating Profits of Medium-Large MNCs by Industry (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All industries	24.793	-	32.210	43.353	57.941	58.587
01 to 05-Agriculture, fishery, forestry	-0.027	-	0.075	0.059	0.069	0.167
10 to 41-Mining, manufacturing, utilities	25.233	-	31.599	41.752	54.004	53.455
10 to 14-Mining	21.294	-	21.993	29.989	39.494	39.983
15 to 37-Manufacturing	4.248	-	9.072	11.545	14.288	13.247
151 to 154-Food products	0.478	-	0.770	1.252	1.916	2.794
155-Beverages	-0.064	-	0.303	-0.206	0.680	0.877
16-Tobacco	-0.015	-	-0.003	0.000	-0.001	0.060
17-Textiles	0.238	-	0.179	0.210	0.141	-0.424
18-Apparel	0.167	-	0.138	0.176	0.051	0.278
191-Leather	0.007	-	-0.057	-0.058	-0.098	-0.100
192-Footwear	0.209	-	0.131	0.266	-0.234	-0.236
20-Wood products	0.033	-	0.083	0.083	0.181	0.158
21-Paper	-0.114	-	0.020	0.053	0.132	0.084
22-Publishing	-0.002	-	0.010	0.016	0.018	0.018
23-Petroleum products	0.057	-	0.146	0.078	0.088	0.109
24-Chemicals	0.431	-	0.988	1.162	1.392	1.372
251-Rubber products	-0.024	-	0.003	0.044	0.088	-0.135
252-Plastics	-0.152	-	0.202	0.222	0.306	0.362
26-Non-metallic mineral products	0.393	-	1.051	0.974	0.983	1.159
27-Basic metals	0.421	-	0.474	0.369	0.492	-0.067
28-Fabricated metals	-0.052	-	0.289	0.298	0.285	0.597
29-General machinery	0.025	-	0.079	0.203	0.489	0.341
30-Office & computing machinery	0.145	-	-0.273	0.032	0.197	0.232
31-Electrical machinery	0.232	-	0.952	0.917	0.780	0.817
32-Radio, television & communication	0.533	-	0.588	0.898	1.129	0.576
33-Precision machinery	0.035	-	-0.025	0.068	0.211	0.118
34-Motor vehicles	0.459	-	1.496	2.109	1.683	1.141
35-Other transport equipment	0.764	-	1.100	2.343	3.167	3.003
361-Furniture	-0.017	-	0.368	-0.017	0.118	0.065
36 less 361-Miscellaneous manufact.	0.061	-	0.061	0.055	0.094	0.049
37-Recycling	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40 to 41-Utilities	-0.309	-	0.535	0.218	0.223	0.224
45-Construction	-0.017	-	0.070	0.019	0.011	0.121
50 to 52-Trade	-0.090	-	-0.211	-0.112	-0.125	-0.166
55 to 99-Services	-0.305	-	0.677	1.636	3.982	5.010

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 6a: 2004 Characteristics of New Entrants into Manufacturing 2001-2004 (2004 data for firms entering in 2001-2004)

Industry	Number			Employment (thousands)			Sales (trillion dong)			Gross Profits (tril. dong)		
	SOEs	Private	MNCs	SOEs	Private	MNCs	SOEs	Private	MNCs	SOEs	Private	MNCs
15-37: Manufacturing	436	12,345	1,491	243.35	677.06	468.76	49.194	104.146	86.563	1.437	1.879	2.338
15x-Food products	52	1,689	118	26.72	116.71	21.73	9.230	30.547	14.123	0.200	0.741	0.808
155-Beverages	23	719	11	6.12	12.25	0.63	1.640	1.471	0.330	0.253	-0.008	-0.038
16-Tobacco	6	4	2	5.96	0.15	0.13	4.083	0.044	0.034	0.122	0.000	-0.008
17-Textiles	11	491	87	7.10	30.78	16.71	0.929	2.974	2.519	-0.006	0.035	-0.157
18-Apparel	38	912	250	52.62	123.26	141.04	4.607	5.539	7.817	0.055	0.094	-0.196
191-Leather	2	93	37	0.59	10.30	17.03	0.031	0.711	1.741	0.000	0.024	-0.061
192-Footwear	15	123	64	25.30	27.04	103.78	0.845	0.846	6.415	-0.001	0.004	-0.388
20-Wood products	13	1,009	55	4.66	48.99	10.12	0.423	3.542	1.972	0.018	0.045	0.143
21-Paper	12	523	40	1.98	20.46	5.03	0.440	3.870	0.968	0.016	0.051	0.003
22-Publishing	48	777	25	8.15	11.19	1.84	2.948	1.651	0.170	0.152	0.016	0.010
23-Petroleum products	1	11	0	0.12	0.41	0.00	0.090	0.511	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000
24-Chemicals	29	502	94	17.65	17.45	6.06	5.680	4.904	5.752	0.502	0.193	0.079
251-Rubber products	7	102	21	4.45	4.63	2.83	0.754	1.799	0.473	0.056	0.011	-0.011
252-Plastics	3	612	94	1.46	25.21	13.92	0.694	5.825	3.051	0.004	0.014	-0.006
26-Non-metallic mineral products	70	892	51	35.48	61.77	10.92	6.389	5.981	1.980	-0.232	0.196	-0.132
27-Basic metals	5	229	14	2.81	9.94	2.14	1.244	8.563	3.018	0.016	0.071	-0.026
28-Fabricated metals	19	1,558	123	6.47	47.71	15.23	0.780	9.753	3.667	0.006	0.141	0.059
29-General machinery	19	358	50	8.10	13.95	3.11	1.133	2.615	1.318	0.044	0.092	0.010
30-Office & computing machinery	0	15	7	0.00	0.44	2.76	0.000	0.208	3.407	0.000	-0.008	0.068
31-Electrical machinery	3	194	51	0.69	6.32	7.35	0.297	1.405	2.034	0.014	-0.085	0.086
32-Radio, television & communication	8	102	28	2.86	3.76	5.08	0.503	1.081	5.818	0.017	0.045	0.805
33-Precision machinery	4	30	14	1.23	1.71	2.06	0.129	0.165	0.537	0.005	0.006	0.072
34-Motor vehicles	17	159	41	8.09	5.05	5.81	1.980	1.286	3.931	0.067	0.058	0.187
35-Other transport equipment	24	239	59	12.49	14.34	12.91	3.805	3.455	9.049	0.105	0.075	1.053
361-Furniture	6	748	86	1.90	50.60	43.45	0.329	4.270	5.379	0.015	0.062	0.026
36x-Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	223	68	0.34	11.76	17.09	0.213	0.963	1.053	0.006	0.001	-0.050
37-Recycling	0	31	1	0.00	0.89	0.01	0.000	0.166	0.007	0.000	0.003	0.001

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 6b: 2004 Characteristics of Firms Changing Industries into Manufacturing Categories between 2000 and 2004

Industry	Number			Employment (thousands)			Sales (trillion dong)			Gross Profits (tril. dong)		
	SOEs	Private	MNCs	SOEs	Private	MNCs	SOEs	Private	MNCs	SOEs	Private	MNCs
15-37: Manufacturing	102	635	94	58.66	55.1	28.98	13.092	11.732	11.716	0.266	0.215	0.776
15x-Food products	25	57	6	14.75	4.37	0.93	4.839	2.126	0.773	0.018	0.023	0.032
155-Beverages	3	22	2	1.81	1.21	0.78	0.167	0.195	0.391	0.010	-0.037	-0.066
16-Tobacco	0	1	0	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
17-Textiles	3	19	5	0.99	3.59	1.26	0.311	0.316	0.392	-0.045	-0.001	-0.009
18-Apparel	4	22	5	5.90	3.56	0.88	0.210	0.173	0.058	-0.001	-0.002	0.001
191-Leather	3	4	2	2.74	0.36	0.31	0.085	0.042	0.053	0.006	0.000	-0.002
192-Footwear	2	9	1	2.70	3.73	1.32	0.232	0.259	0.140	0.009	0.009	0.014
20-Wood products	5	66	4	1.28	3.35	1.02	0.270	0.291	0.198	-0.002	0.005	0.004
21-Paper	3	22	0	1.00	1.62	0.00	0.162	0.230	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000
22-Publishing	4	29	1	0.57	0.77	0.13	0.125	0.184	0.016	0.007	0.002	0.001
23-Petroleum products	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24-Chemicals	3	22	5	2.54	0.76	0.73	0.993	0.383	1.525	0.020	0.003	0.128
251-Rubber products	2	13	2	4.09	0.81	0.46	0.406	0.110	0.105	0.170	0.003	0.009
252-Plastics	5	33	6	0.90	1.85	1.25	0.436	0.497	0.318	0.031	-0.014	0.022
26-Non-metallic mineral products	7	47	0	4.71	6.86	0.00	1.390	1.217	0.000	0.011	0.030	0.000
27-Basic metals	2	11	5	0.56	0.58	1.00	0.281	0.626	0.953	0.000	0.011	0.076
28-Fabricated metals	10	71	5	2.54	2.49	0.87	0.679	1.205	0.085	0.007	0.011	-0.010
29-General machinery	8	43	2	4.98	2.44	0.40	0.343	0.764	0.146	0.013	0.052	0.016
30-Office & computing machinery	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31-Electrical machinery	2	16	4	0.30	0.98	1.02	0.137	0.914	0.479	0.004	0.001	0.046
32-Radio, television & communication	0	6	3	0.00	0.31	0.73	0.000	0.051	0.190	0.000	-0.001	0.009
33-Precision machinery	0	1	1	0.00	0.05	2.12	0.000	0.027	0.261	0.000	0.003	-0.015
34-Motor vehicles	0	18	10	0.00	1.25	3.21	0.000	0.178	3.093	0.000	0.001	0.361
35-Other transport equipment	3	17	7	0.58	3.13	1.92	0.325	0.531	1.179	0.001	0.010	0.136
361-Furniture	8	62	8	5.72	8.35	3.81	1.702	1.048	0.679	0.009	0.103	0.020
36x-Miscellaneous manufacturing	0	22	10	0.00	2.63	4.85	0.000	0.347	0.684	0.000	0.005	0.003
37-Recycling	0	2	0	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Totals include firms changing from non-manufacturing or other manufacturing categories into the listed categories.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 6c: 2000 Characteristics of Manufacturing Firms which Ceased Operations by 2004

Industry	Number			Employment (thousands)			Sales (trillion dong)			Gross Profits (tril. dong)		
	SOEs	Private	MNCs	SOEs	Private	MNCs	SOEs	Private	MNCs	SOEs	Private	MNCs
15-37: Manufacturing	722	3,654	222	258.52	159.7	41.86	31.211	16.446	14.087	0.673	0.127	0.145
15x-Food products	103	1,185	34	39.21	27.70	6.94	10.045	7.697	4.858	-0.068	0.044	0.178
155-Beverages	53	325	8	7.06	3.57	1.55	0.886	0.356	0.594	0.129	0.019	-0.160
16-Tobacco	7	3	1	5.20	0.18	0.16	1.830	0.026	0.051	0.065	0.001	-0.001
17-Textiles	26	123	15	12.63	10.52	1.96	0.987	0.623	0.166	0.013	0.010	-0.019
18-Apparel	68	171	17	60.95	29.85	6.49	3.274	0.790	0.457	0.065	-0.007	0.013
191-Leather	2	20	4	0.60	4.28	0.84	0.021	0.067	0.032	0.004	-0.001	-0.002
192-Footwear	20	43	9	27.34	13.78	5.04	1.225	0.442	0.619	0.025	-0.009	0.023
20-Wood products	27	317	9	5.54	15.14	4.40	0.444	0.596	0.289	0.016	0.007	-0.003
21-Paper	21	141	4	4.59	5.26	1.41	1.991	0.501	0.135	0.090	0.002	0.004
22-Publishing	55	50	3	7.01	1.30	0.07	1.513	0.142	0.019	0.072	0.004	0.000
23-Petroleum products	0	6	0	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.000	0.203	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000
24-Chemicals	46	89	23	17.43	2.74	1.89	3.017	0.442	1.240	0.114	0.008	0.038
251-Rubber products	7	30	5	1.00	0.99	0.60	0.043	0.207	0.062	0.001	0.000	0.000
252-Plastics	7	112	12	1.28	5.42	0.80	0.199	0.925	0.156	-0.002	0.008	-0.001
26-Non-metallic mineral products	102	389	13	24.11	12.19	2.92	1.586	0.589	0.489	0.047	0.020	-0.131
27-Basic metals	9	36	3	1.90	1.42	0.33	0.181	0.405	1.301	-0.002	0.000	0.016
28-Fabricated metals	42	191	14	9.39	5.85	1.44	0.715	0.837	0.304	0.019	0.003	0.004
29-General machinery	32	64	9	9.23	1.81	0.35	0.608	0.197	0.102	0.006	0.005	-0.021
30-Office & computing machinery	0	1	1	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.000	0.014	0.021	0.000	0.000	-0.012
31-Electrical machinery	5	38	11	0.91	1.28	0.67	0.088	0.202	0.175	0.001	0.000	0.004
32-Radio, television & communication	15	17	7	4.26	0.98	0.78	0.539	0.063	0.648	0.025	0.005	0.024
33-Precision machinery	5	8	3	1.53	0.23	0.30	0.082	0.010	0.051	0.004	0.001	0.006
34-Motor vehicles	26	37	3	5.00	0.73	0.43	0.336	0.028	0.536	0.006	0.000	-0.036
35-Other transport equipment	32	70	4	10.16	2.47	1.25	1.428	0.648	1.709	0.049	0.009	0.231
361-Furniture	10	142	2	2.08	6.95	0.21	0.164	0.315	0.018	-0.004	0.002	0.000
36x-Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	43	8	0.14	4.55	0.79	0.007	0.094	0.055	0.000	-0.001	-0.010
37-Recycling	0	3	0	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.000	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Notes: N=number of firms, E=number of employees, S=sales in trillion dong, S/E=sales per employee in billion dong,

GP/S & OP/S=ratios of gross & operating profits to sales in percent

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 7a: Sales of 4 Largest Firms in Manufacturing Industries (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
15x-Food products	8.070	10.052	11.531	10.788	12.816	16.506
155-Beverages	3.149	3.806	6.458	7.488	9.000	10.626
16-Tobacco	3.134	3.755	7.343	8.501	9.795	11.266
17-Textiles	3.210	3.105	3.461	4.246	4.646	7.414
18-Apparel	2.378	2.268	3.137	3.440	4.542	4.527
191-Leather	0.349	0.407	0.416	0.845	1.563	1.265
192-Footwear	4.863	5.336	6.126	8.685	10.498	12.052
20-Wood products	0.908	0.939	0.704	0.851	1.171	1.521
21-Paper	3.270	2.005	1.887	2.028	2.649	4.403
22-Publishing	1.040	1.479	1.754	2.151	2.625	2.887
23-Petroleum products	0.825	0.963	1.757	1.096	1.377	1.601
24-Chemicals	4.610	4.733	5.903	6.671	8.820	11.327
251-Rubber products	1.211	1.388	1.667	2.210	2.842	2.833
252-Plastics	1.218	1.902	2.497	2.808	3.815	3.000
26-Non-metallic mineral products	4.831	14.705	6.095	6.721	7.362	7.810
27-Basic metals	4.175	4.873	5.847	7.597	10.939	12.794
28-Fabricated metals	0.977	1.148	1.413	1.868	2.806	3.767
29-General machinery	1.914	1.484	1.766	2.182	4.663	4.568
30-Office & computing machinery	8.503	6.114	4.004	6.658	9.844	14.209
31-Electrical machinery	2.137	3.170	4.200	5.107	10.033	6.378
32-Radio, television & communication	3.067	3.422	4.408	5.240	6.738	7.220
33-Precision machinery	0.659	0.703	0.843	0.922	1.303	1.268
34-Motor vehicles	2.999	4.753	7.122	10.610	10.707	11.886
35-Other transport equipment	7.040	6.412	10.228	11.707	17.140	18.644
361-Furniture	0.475	0.844	3.008	1.561	2.279	2.635
36x-Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.937	0.952	1.017	1.302	1.599	1.584
37-Recycling	0.025	0.026	0.024	0.032	0.100	0.097

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 7b: Sales of 8 Largest Firms in Manufacturing Industries (trillion dong)

VSIC code, Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
15x-Food products	12.444	14.813	17.388	18.036	20.971	26.102
155-Beverages	4.227	5.079	8.004	9.312	10.734	12.748
16-Tobacco	4.244	5.229	9.405	10.946	11.623	13.538
17-Textiles	5.063	5.049	5.706	6.652	6.982	10.998
18-Apparel	3.377	3.445	4.645	5.338	6.673	7.059
191-Leather	0.496	0.567	0.604	1.132	2.042	2.032
192-Footwear	7.112	7.656	8.720	11.606	14.588	17.364
20-Wood products	1.401	1.460	1.300	1.399	2.002	2.775
21-Paper	3.914	2.660	2.685	2.936	3.864	6.008
22-Publishing	1.555	2.020	2.558	3.130	4.068	4.371
23-Petroleum products	0.901	1.204	2.004	1.319	1.693	2.124
24-Chemicals	5.956	6.334	8.059	9.577	13.136	16.399
251-Rubber products	1.657	1.746	2.232	3.135	4.144	3.746
252-Plastics	2.037	2.896	3.523	4.467	5.860	4.782
26-Non-metallic mineral products	7.812	18.691	10.222	11.484	12.351	13.023
27-Basic metals	5.870	7.126	8.793	11.885	15.225	17.846
28-Fabricated metals	1.677	1.934	2.437	3.150	4.773	6.243
29-General machinery	2.369	2.264	2.464	3.063	5.831	5.790
30-Office & computing machinery	8.503	6.114	4.008	6.690	9.964	14.297
31-Electrical machinery	3.156	4.613	6.101	7.734	13.774	10.696
32-Radio, television & communication	4.259	4.821	6.014	7.457	9.359	10.496
33-Precision machinery	0.846	1.000	1.140	1.320	1.789	1.729
34-Motor vehicles	4.405	6.857	10.586	15.666	16.074	16.257
35-Other transport equipment	8.773	8.762	12.322	14.501	21.461	23.641
361-Furniture	0.729	1.208	3.757	2.434	3.630	4.439
36x-Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.456	1.461	1.496	2.010	2.555	2.565
37-Recycling	0.025	0.030	0.032	0.049	0.136	0.130

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 7d: Herfindahl Indices in Manufacturing Industries

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
15x-Food products	0.00906	0.00962	0.00884	0.00753	0.00636	0.00634
155-Beverages	0.06302	0.07008	0.09757	0.09019	0.09117	0.09698
16-Tobacco	0.12264	0.11074	0.14187	0.13979	0.17574	0.16116
17-Textiles	0.02677	0.02097	0.01916	0.01818	0.01633	0.01830
18-Apparel	0.01785	0.01539	0.01419	0.01122	0.01066	0.00994
191-Leather	0.05724	0.05258	0.05987	0.06146	0.06181	0.04056
192-Footwear	0.04685	0.04535	0.04416	0.05162	0.04961	0.04992
20-Wood products	0.01841	0.01759	0.00974	0.00857	0.00856	0.00858
21-Paper	0.07527	0.02922	0.02048	0.01545	0.01451	0.01938
22-Publishing	0.02709	0.03163	0.02952	0.02873	0.02572	0.02176
23-Petroleum products	0.27830	0.21363	0.26891	0.24230	0.21586	0.19469
24-Chemicals	0.02627	0.02424	0.02371	0.02145	0.02070	0.02081
251-Rubber products	0.06758	0.07122	0.05577	0.05704	0.04272	0.04598
252-Plastics	0.01728	0.01920	0.01682	0.01378	0.01328	0.00743
26-Non-metallic mineral prod.	0.02720	0.10852	0.01876	0.01635	0.01447	0.01335
27-Basic metals	0.08226	0.07236	0.05422	0.04977	0.05171	0.04734
28-Fabricated metal	0.01229	0.01053	0.00846	0.00747	0.00741	0.00700
29-General machinery	0.06009	0.02548	0.02351	0.02122	0.04062	0.03530
30-Office & computing machinery	0.99177	0.98101	0.80610	0.53877	0.51718	0.47925
31-Electrical machinery mfg.	0.03687	0.03447	0.03445	0.03053	0.05711	0.02427
32-Radio, television & commun. mach.	0.07424	0.06269	0.05392	0.05124	0.05289	0.04934
33-Precision machinery mfg.	0.12274	0.09829	0.09070	0.07834	0.07749	0.09274
34-Motor vehicles	0.10523	0.09315	0.07969	0.08364	0.06595	0.07498
35-Other transport equipment	0.10905	0.06208	0.08893	0.07275	0.06328	0.06211
361-Furniture	0.02052	0.01878	0.06901	0.01177	0.01081	0.00885
36x-Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.05690	0.05212	0.04075	0.03490	0.02952	0.02530
37-Recycling	0.55403	0.34735	0.14277	0.08224	0.10001	0.08231

Note: Samples include firms reporting positive employment and sales.

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)



Appendix Table 8a: Regression Data for 27 2&3-digit Manufacturing Industries (MS and KR in billion dong, HF is an index, all others in percent)

Industry	$\Delta C4_{j,00-04}$	$\Delta HF_{j,00-04}$	$MS_{j,00}$	$KR_{j,00}$	$gSL_{j,00-04}$	$C4_{j,00}$	$HF_{j,00}$	$SOE_{j,00}$	$\Delta SOE_{j,00-04}$	$MNC_{j,00}$	$\Delta MNC_{j,00-04}$
15x-Food products	-2.986	-0.00272	46.471	13.194	106.722	12.865	0.00906	41.378	-14.055	24.307	3.689
155-Beverages	10.165	0.03397	18.724	12.715	130.337	41.932	0.06302	39.619	4.590	49.426	-9.126
16-Tobacco	13.865	0.03852	400.568	47.374	154.654	61.022	0.12264	97.784	1.011	1.458	-0.770
17-Textiles	-5.773	-0.00847	63.100	42.072	89.262	24.545	0.02677	46.361	-10.753	39.278	0.586
18-Apparel	-5.362	-0.00791	38.816	14.680	158.168	20.607	0.01785	47.431	-14.166	34.489	6.498
191-Leather	4.288	-0.01669	24.399	7.009	304.110	39.502	0.05724	11.063	-6.706	65.129	5.331
192-Footwear	-0.311	0.00307	135.428	67.441	117.509	36.149	0.04685	18.248	-10.308	64.380	11.826
20-Wood products	-9.386	-0.00983	11.592	2.818	137.381	20.555	0.01841	36.212	-17.712	22.925	5.730
21-Paper	-26.595	-0.05589	36.093	12.786	97.831	45.027	0.07527	56.030	-31.617	12.105	11.189
22-Publishing	0.130	-0.00533	28.626	8.095	151.031	25.706	0.02709	93.390	-15.334	1.197	1.213
23-Petroleum products	-9.856	-0.08361	148.404	65.071	87.265	90.960	0.27830	0.000	5.313	70.230	-13.061
24-Chemicals	-5.528	-0.00547	88.063	24.502	145.630	25.015	0.02627	48.768	-16.792	40.121	9.268
251-Rubber products	-13.004	-0.02160	44.783	20.255	223.154	48.288	0.06758	53.446	-10.097	30.619	-4.249
252-Plastics	-1.210	-0.00986	36.571	20.985	235.574	17.818	0.01728	17.912	-1.173	36.648	-2.446
26-Non-metallic mineral products	-8.660	-0.01385	33.821	44.612	129.391	25.799	0.02720	56.980	-6.228	29.656	-5.540
27-Basic metals	-12.828	-0.03492	137.374	41.148	250.234	50.926	0.08226	34.785	-1.956	52.134	-19.110
28-Fabricated metals	-3.263	-0.00529	22.909	15.183	280.504	13.318	0.01229	23.291	-11.284	46.442	-11.465
29-General machinery	-7.784	-0.02479	36.771	17.595	198.260	42.500	0.06009	39.437	-16.741	48.784	-1.232
30-Office & computing machinery	-1.544	-0.51252	4,244.076	619.428	17.594	100.000	0.99177	0.000	0.000	99.830	-1.914
31-Electrical machinery	5.221	-0.01260	85.710	41.028	298.363	29.197	0.03687	29.626	6.735	57.612	-9.052
32-Radio, television & communication	-2.691	-0.02490	152.317	63.346	134.595	42.288	0.07424	20.378	-9.793	76.979	4.320
33-Precision machinery	-14.847	-0.03000	43.937	32.448	159.471	62.490	0.12274	9.861	-4.670	72.690	3.731
34-Motor vehicles	-7.670	-0.03025	69.275	35.627	324.313	48.378	0.10523	13.154	0.396	78.325	2.122
35-Other transport equipment	-8.072	-0.04693	102.104	38.006	188.855	51.347	0.10905	22.062	-1.763	67.802	-0.339
361-Furniture	-7.192	-0.01168	11.942	3.681	686.928	20.099	0.02052	14.896	-2.429	26.637	15.949
36x-Miscellaneous manufacturing	-14.741	-0.03160	30.143	13.053	167.461	39.067	0.05690	1.726	3.136	73.805	-5.070
37-Recycling	-47.288	-0.47172	8.144	0.721	657.209	100.000	0.55403	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.473

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)

Appendix Table 8b: Regression Data for 61 3-digit Manufacturing Industries (MS and KR in billion dong, HF is an index, all others in percent)

Industry	$\Delta C4_{j,00-04}$	$\Delta HF_{j,00-04}$	$MS_{j,00}$	$KR_{j,00}$	$gSL_{j,00-04}$	$C4_{j,00}$	$HF_{j,00}$	$SOE_{j,00}$	$\Delta SOE_{j,00-04}$	$MNC_{j,00}$	$\Delta MNC_{j,00-04}$
151	-3.579	-0.00458	90.238	8.994	113.874	16.963	0.01713	58.942	-20.491	8.473	1.197
152	-4.978	-0.13134	523.988	123.352	70.978	98.427	0.51530	69.017	-14.107	30.515	2.575
153	0.509	0.00083	21.124	3.071	106.542	23.432	0.02021	8.497	0.081	32.905	9.772
154	-10.154	-0.01734	64.923	50.286	104.489	30.729	0.03908	41.419	-18.753	40.177	2.762
155	9.947	0.03448	18.724	12.715	130.337	41.315	0.06266	39.619	4.590	49.426	-9.126
160	13.865	0.05310	400.568	47.374	154.654	61.022	0.12264	97.784	1.011	1.458	-0.770
171	-4.315	-0.01008	108.623	74.680	69.436	29.608	0.03779	47.521	-5.857	41.789	-1.688
172	-7.731	-0.01297	21.469	12.586	212.883	26.246	0.03373	33.417	-15.377	29.450	8.044
173	-24.668	-0.08181	16.884	7.333	95.777	61.100	0.13620	64.596	-45.694	19.454	28.511
181	-5.452	-0.00738	38.968	14.724	158.776	20.816	0.01818	47.911	-14.388	34.204	6.662
182	-7.973	0.04826	22.825	9.316	98.069	97.014	0.29230	0.000	0.000	62.654	-5.953
191	4.154	0.00703	24.399	7.009	304.110	38.941	0.05726	11.063	-6.706	65.129	5.331
192	-0.275	0.00250	135.428	67.441	117.509	36.183	0.04683	18.248	-10.308	64.380	11.826
201	-17.352	-0.04734	8.990	1.829	73.727	42.710	0.07195	48.229	-19.055	24.615	-22.491
202	-8.665	-0.01199	13.222	3.412	165.752	23.089	0.02418	30.856	-15.466	22.172	14.214
210	-26.591	-0.06075	36.093	12.786	97.831	45.027	0.07527	56.030	-31.617	12.105	11.189
221	-4.217	0.00494	37.284	3.503	161.199	59.483	0.10701	96.702	-3.572	2.965	-2.865
222	2.347	-0.00454	26.080	9.399	149.346	29.769	0.03680	92.100	-20.481	0.494	2.863
224	-0.266	-0.12917	19.521	7.392	-27.860	100.000	0.80775	89.227	-7.868	0.000	11.777
231	-0.087	0.04736	6.318	0.275	-88.958	100.000	0.31857	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
232	-11.888	-0.07494	206.245	95.549	91.414	93.102	0.29138	0.000	5.320	71.884	-14.637
241	-11.615	-0.03994	82.911	23.932	105.824	52.342	0.09830	73.091	-4.194	19.748	0.590
242	0.696	-0.00557	90.604	24.637	160.988	24.221	0.03577	38.985	-18.646	48.342	10.420
243	0.000	-0.02944	2.169	0.078	2,197.003	100.000	0.72069	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
251	-12.886	-0.02842	44.783	20.255	223.154	47.126	0.07151	53.446	-10.097	30.619	-4.249
252	-1.193	-0.00369	36.571	20.985	235.574	17.981	0.01693	17.912	-1.173	36.648	-2.446
261	-22.498	-0.10447	56.782	77.558	61.175	78.070	0.21795	16.125	-3.799	74.325	-22.807
269	-9.782	-0.01457	32.686	42.850	134.844	27.861	0.03033	60.246	-7.386	26.086	-3.473
271	-9.967	-0.02518	223.632	64.382	221.064	54.194	0.09271	32.448	2.742	55.025	-23.621
272	-13.771	-0.07410	55.173	19.354	265.892	97.104	0.29597	97.104	-56.342	0.000	40.320
273	13.517	0.05090	9.480	6.205	1,272.162	43.894	0.07337	37.766	-27.402	16.238	27.818

Appendix Table 8b (continued)

Industry	$\Delta C4_{j,00-04}$	$\Delta HF_{j,00-04}$	$MS_{j,00}$	$KR_{j,00}$	$gSL_{j,00-04}$	$C4_{j,00}$	$HF_{j,00}$	$SOE_{j,00}$	$\Delta SOE_{j,00-04}$	$MNC_{j,00}$	$\Delta MNC_{j,00-04}$
281	-18.381	-0.02939	30.703	23.385	213.989	32.241	0.04227	17.673	-2.556	57.997	-22.280
289	0.039	-0.00112	19.392	11.487	327.317	15.216	0.01474	27.245	-16.846	38.310	-3.715
291	23.671	0.20949	18.143	10.125	444.484	35.553	0.05657	58.363	-46.085	15.567	46.141
292	-37.890	-0.10751	45.273	18.077	79.076	57.763	0.12823	46.691	2.336	46.275	-28.985
293	-2.043	-0.06901	43.159	27.265	343.805	66.352	0.20204	7.998	-4.380	77.419	-9.723
301	-0.123	-0.04312	4,244.076	619.428	-60.051	100.000	0.99177	0.000	0.000	99.830	-2.461
311	-5.465	-0.03705	121.571	69.817	156.605	68.762	0.17892	31.211	-1.685	62.652	-13.119
312	-11.781	-0.03492	30.095	10.858	160.529	75.265	0.20933	48.871	-4.834	39.089	-3.229
313	-6.734	-0.02790	120.437	63.974	155.696	55.813	0.10978	13.686	8.111	72.330	-17.924
314	6.485	0.03110	85.148	21.803	81.689	84.191	0.23637	55.422	-6.493	32.788	16.347
315	8.984	0.54359	74.943	35.538	1,111.429	87.931	0.24947	62.871	31.728	11.450	-6.965
319	-20.723	-0.08657	36.708	10.957	923.767	72.753	0.17789	34.794	-31.972	51.294	29.541
321	-15.520	-0.03513	60.383	39.800	190.952	62.394	0.12226	13.077	-9.028	83.384	-1.778
322	20.763	0.08487	100.879	27.111	177.254	39.928	0.07086	55.047	-26.073	41.219	23.330
323	-0.164	-0.04143	267.966	111.574	107.277	66.193	0.16743	10.593	-6.016	87.336	1.289
331	-14.037	-0.03918	38.781	31.652	133.859	65.603	0.13114	14.496	-9.593	63.709	1.331
332	-8.078	-0.24752	111.702	68.625	146.021	99.759	0.63207	0.000	7.460	94.375	-1.835
333	20.009	0.69758	4.068	1.029	1,243.226	78.964	0.19203	17.018	-17.018	16.139	78.101
341	-15.054	-0.08386	177.279	107.554	354.644	70.122	0.19893	5.265	3.763	94.170	-8.016
342	-3.077	0.01671	6.260	5.861	817.269	86.191	0.22925	78.639	-43.979	17.129	38.187
343	-37.400	-0.09333	62.933	18.458	174.742	67.702	0.13509	25.916	-20.712	47.648	40.650
344	10.884	0.21574	4.484	1.007	1,001.956	64.563	0.17617	69.720	13.061	0.000	0.100
351	7.886	0.01089	30.786	39.253	216.657	35.606	0.05227	65.994	5.372	17.751	0.545
352	0.377	0.00335	47.286	4.992	91.648	99.295	0.30622	99.295	0.377	0.000	0.000
353	0.115	0.01682	37.773	20.282	-21.985	99.885	0.25463	76.353	9.178	23.647	-9.178
359	-9.848	-0.07076	199.737	35.780	187.991	63.710	0.16547	10.633	-3.275	80.156	-0.397
361	-8.391	-0.00967	11.942	3.681	686.928	21.488	0.02064	14.896	-2.429	26.637	15.949
369	-13.308	-0.02467	30.143	13.053	167.461	36.728	0.05309	1.726	3.136	73.805	-5.070
371	-35.673	-0.85653	0.668	0.579	22,597.156	100.000	1.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
372	-23.908	-0.37138	11.869	0.947	57.321	100.000	0.58399	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.172

Source: Vietnam, General Statistics Office (various years b)