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Issue No. 42 - January 2007

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*Information and experience equal knowledge,  
please share your knowledge with us!*

**Happy New Year 2007!**

**ISG Secretariat wishes you a new year of happiness, success and prosperity!**

**1. 2006: Year for improving policies for ODA usage**

**Ha Noi, 13/12/2006:** 2006 was considered as a year for improving policies and regulations about the management and usage of Official Development Assistance (ODA), in which the Governmental Decree No. 131 on ODA management and usage was regarded as the clearest commitment.

The decree grasped thoroughly the policy of decentralizing management, usage and allocation of ODA sources effectively and reasonably, which required programme or project owners being those who directly manage and use the ODA fund. They must also be the construction managers and users after the completion of their projects.

Together with Decree No. 131, the government's approval of the strategy of guidelines for attracting and using ODA funds in the 2006-10 period rendered more favorable conditions for donors to link their assistance with Viet Nam's development priorities.

Under the strategy, ODA funds are prioritized for programmes and projects combining agricultural and rural development goals with hunger and poverty alleviation targets, as well as projects on comprehensive infrastructure, social infrastructure facilities building, environmental and natural resource protection, institutional ability enhancement, human resource development, in addition to technology transfer and research.

The strategy focused on attracting and using ODA funds from potential donors in large-scale infrastructure projects of national stature, such as the north-south highway, roads in the mountainous areas in the northern, the Central Highland and the Mekong Delta region, transport corridors under the framework of the expanded sub-Mekong region cooperation, railway lines, construction of deep sea ports, international airports, above ground railways, and underground railways.

Klaus Rohland, Director of the World Bank's Viet Nam Office, said most of donors agreed to associate their strategies with Viet Nam's next five-year development plan for 2006-10, contrary to what they have planned in previous donation strategies which were not made harmonious with follow-up five-year plans.

Viet Nam's government has introduced reforms on foreign debt management under the principles of carefully managing government's commercial loans from foreign countries and restricting the use of short-term commercial loans for long-term targets. The government shall not take responsibility for foreign loans borrowed by state-owned enterprises or private companies, unless cases that got the government's guarantees.

The Ministry of Finance recently affirmed that it would renovate its ODA management method, tightening conditions for loans, maintaining a certain safety level and national security as well as totally rejecting ODA loans that are inefficient or low efficient as a result to many binding factors.

Regarding disbursement situation, since the beginning of 2006 the government has instructed related agencies to carry out effective measures for simplifying procedures and reducing costs in order to push the disbursement speed and increase the effectiveness of ODA fund usage. These efforts have helped disburse some 1.8 billion USD of ODA funds.

According to the Ministry of Finance, international donors committed 32.53 billion USD for Viet Nam in the 1993-2005 period, 15-20 percent of which was non-refundable aid and the rest was preferential loans. Most of the ODA funds were reserved for infrastructure development.

Japan, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are the three largest ODA providers among more than 50 international donors, accounting for 80 percent of the total value of signed ODA agreements. ODA funds at present account for about 12 percent of Viet Nam's total social investment capital, 28 percent of the total investment capital from the State budget and 50 percent of the state development credits.

**Source:** VNA

## 2. Euro 720 millions committed for Vietnam by EU

**Hanoi, 15/12/2006:** In the morning of 14<sup>th</sup> December, EU was the first partner to release its ODA commitment of Euro 720 millions for Vietnam in 2007, of which grant-aid had an increase of Euro 2 millions compared to the year 2006.

Answering the Labour newspaper, Ambassador H.E Markus Conaro- the head of EU mission in Vietnam- said of the total committed amount, loan accounted for Euro 345 millions, a decrease of euro 81 millions compared to last year, but grant-aid increased from Euro 373 millions to Euro 375 millions.

He stated that the mentioned above adjustment showed EU's policy to continue supporting Vietnam in poverty reduction, promoting economic growth and reaching the target of becoming a nation with a globally average income by 2010.

"So far, EU is still one of Vietnam's biggest bilateral donors", added by Mr. Markus Conaro.

He recognized Vietnam's efforts in implementing ODA projects more professionally which was the main factor to persuade EU to continue its ODA commitment and technical assistance to help Vietnam use the loan and grant-aid effectively in 2007./.

**Source:** VN agency

## 3. EU envoy praises Viet Nam's implementation of ODA-funded projects

**Ha Noi, 15/12/2006:** A European Union (EU) ambassador has praised Viet Nam for its implementation of official development assistance (ODA)-funded projects and pledged to continue to provide ODA and technical assistance for the country.

Viet Nam tended to be increasingly professional in carrying out ODA-funded projects, not only with small and single projects but also large ones, Ambassador Markus Conaro, Head of the Delegation of the European Commission to Viet Nam, said in an interview with the Lao Dong (Labour) Newspaper on Dec. 15.

As a result, the Ambassador continued, the EU was committed to providing Viet Nam with further ODA as well as technical assistance to optimise the utilisation of the funding.

The EU on Dec. 14 committed 720 million EUR in ODA to Viet Nam in 2007, a slight decrease from the 799 million EUR it pledged for the previous year. However, of the committed ODA, the level of non-refundable aid will increase to 375 million EUR from 373 million EUR in 2006.

Ambassador Conaro said the increase of non-refundable aid demonstrated the EU's policy of giving strong support for Viet Nam's bid to reduce poverty, push up economic growth and achieve the target of becoming a nation with a globally average income by 2010.

The Ambassador praised the Government of Viet Nam for its determination to reform administrative procedures, institutions and the judiciary system but, he said, it should pay more attention to efficiently using the sources of public funding to prevent corruption.

The Government of Viet Nam would surely not let ODA funds be wasted or lost as this would mean the country would have to suffer the burden of refunding these debts, he added.

Source: VNA

#### 4. Consultative Group (CG) Meeting for Vietnam 14-15 December 2006

**Hanoi, December 15, 2006** - The two-day Consultative Group (CG) Meeting for Vietnam closed today, with donors expressing their continued support to Vietnam's development and the objectives of the Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006-2010. Donors also congratulated the Government on its successful hosting of the APEC meeting and accession to WTO. The meeting was characterized by an open and frank dialogue on the path ahead, including key challenges to be addressed. While economic growth and poverty reduction are critically important, participants agreed that attention should also be placed on improving the quality of growth. As envisaged in the SEDP, ensuring social inclusion, protecting the environment, and strengthening governance must remain key priorities in the coming years.

The financial commitment to Vietnam's development reached record levels, with pledges reaching more than US\$ 4.4 billion in assistance for the coming year, compared to US\$3.7 billion last year.

For the first time in the history of Vietnamese CG meetings, a Vietnamese Prime Minister participated, accompanied by 5 ministers. In his remarks, **Vietnam's Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung** said that growth this year is expected to reach 8.2%, but importantly there has also been an associated fall in the number of poor households by 3%. Vietnam is firmly on track to reach the middle income status by the end of the SEDP 2006 - 2010. *"This progress has been achieved as a result of sustained reform efforts that started 20 years ago. It is the expectation that GDP per capita will reach US\$1,100 by the end of the SEDP 2006-2010 period, putting Vietnam on the path to become an industrialized country by 2020. Challenges remain, particularly in the area of corruption. The Party and the Government are committed to tackling corruption and we have taken a number of concrete actions to identify and reduce corrupt practices. Ensuring sustainable development is also a challenge, and we would like to thank the international community for its support in addressing this challenge. Our relations are as much about ideas as it is about money, and we look forward to further cooperation, in the spirit of partnership, in the years to come."* Prime

Minister Nguyen Tan Dung told participants at the opening session.

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#### 5. ADB Supporting Viet Nam's Poverty Reduction Program

**Hanoi, 7 December 2006:** ADB and the Government of Viet Nam signed an agreement today for a US\$15 million loan to support a multi donor program to reduce poverty in Viet Nam.

On behalf of the Government of Viet Nam, Mr. Le Duc Thuy, Governor, State Bank of Viet Nam signed the agreement. Signing on behalf of the Asian Development Bank was Mr. Ayumi Konishi, ADB's Country Director for Viet Nam. Other senior officials from concerned agencies also witnessed the signing.

In spite of adverse shocks experienced in recent years, such as the avian influenza and rising oil prices, Viet Nam's gross domestic product has grown at an average annual rate of 7.5% over the past decade, with a high of 8.1% in 2005. This makes Viet Nam one of the fastest growing economies in Asia.

Despite these successes, important structural issues and social challenges remain, and the new loan addresses these through the multi-donor supported Poverty Reduction Support Credit framework. It helps Viet Nam in the transition to a market economy by removing structural weaknesses and improving the business environment. It will also make development socially inclusive and environment friendly, and will modernize governance capabilities and the public administration system.

"This framework is hinged on the strong commitment of the donor community to supporting Viet Nam's reform agenda and galvanizing interest for the reform program," says Ayumi Konishi, Country Director for ADB's Resident Mission in Viet Nam.

The loan provides this year's ADB support to the framework, which donors are using to provide financial support to the Government's Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy for 2002-2006. This year, the framework will provide \$210 million to the Government.

" This loan is an excellent example of the operational links among Viet Nam's Socio Economic Development Plan 2006-2010, and the harmonized and coordinated efforts of the development partners in support of the plan," adds Mr. Konishi. " The country is making good progress in reducing poverty supported by strong growth ."

Aside from ADB, the framework is supported by concessional loans from the World Bank (US\$100 million), Japan Bank for International Cooperation, and Germany (€6 million).

Grants will also be provided by Spain (€3 million), Australia (A\$10 million), Canada (Can\$4 million), Denmark (DKr61 million), European Commission (€10 million), Ireland (€3 million), Netherlands (€9 million-14 million), and the United Kingdom (£20 million).

ADB's loan comes from its concessional Asian Development Fund and carries a 24-year term, including a grace period of 8 years. Interest is set at 1% per annum during the grace period, and 1.5% per annum thereafter.

The State Bank of Viet Nam is the executing agency for the program loan, which will be utilized until December 2007.

**Source:** ADB web

## 6. Promoting business cooperation between Vietnam and EU

**Hanoi, 6<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2006:** Prime Minister has assigned Ministry of Foreign Affairs to coordinate with relevant agencies to promote the negotiation of New Agreement on Partnership Relation between Vietnam and EU.

Ministry of Trade was assigned to develop the trade cooperation between Vietnam and EU, and strive for increasing export-import turnover to Euro 15 billions by 2010; as well as have measures to persuade EU to recognize Vietnam's market economy.

Prime Minister also agreed to promote the head of Vietnam-EU human rights dialogue mission to Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Besides, the National Committee of International Economic Cooperation informed relevant agencies about the result of the meeting on the comprehensive Vietnam-EU relation proposal held on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct. 2006, in Hanoi.

**Source:** Government's Website

## 7. 12 trillion VND to help remote areas

**Ha Noi, 19/12/2006:** Permanent Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Sinh Hung on Dec. 7 agreed to issue a roadmap to implement the second phase of a development programme for remote areas.

The 12 trillion VND (750 million USD) second phase of Programme 135 - The Socio-economic Development Programme for Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Communes from 2006-10 - will focus on improving production, infrastructure, human resources in economically disadvantaged communities.

The Government has assigned the Minister and Chairman of the National Ethnic Committee, Ksor Phuoc, to collect input from ministries and agencies to create the roadmap.

**Source:** VNA

## 8. USD 125 millions pledged for Rural Clean Water Supply and Sanitation

**Hanoi, 15/12/2006:** USD 125 millions was pledged to support the implementation of Vietnam's National Target Rural Clean Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) program period 2006-2010 by Denmark, Australia, and the Royal Netherlands.

The loan agreement was signed by Vice Minister of MPI Cao Viet Sinh, Ambassador of Australia Embassy in Vietnam H.E Bill Tweddell, and Ambassador of Danish Embassy in Vietnam H.E Peter Hansen and Ambassador of the Royal Netherlands in Vietnam H.E Andre Haspels on 14<sup>th</sup> Dec, in Hanoi.

The program objective is to improve rural people's living conditions and health, including ethnic minority groups, through clean water supply, sanitation improvement, and environment protection.

Under the agreement, the support will be conducted in 5 years commencing from 2007. In the first two years, 9 pilot provinces including Dien Bien, Lao Cai, Lai Chau, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Ninh Thuan, Phu Yen, Tra Vinh and An Giang will be supported to implement the program.

If the pilot phase receives a good joint-assessment by the Vietnamese government and donors, it will then be expanded to nation-wide scope in next three years.

About 7.4 millions rural people will get access to clean domestic water, improved environment sanitation with more than 10,000 toilets in schools, health care stations, and offices, and about 1.3 millions households will have standard latrines./.

**Source:** VNA

## 9. ADB helps Vietnam's poverty reduction and natural disaster recovery efforts

**Hanoi, 12/08/2006:** Representatives from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the State Bank of Vietnam signed in Hanoi on December 7 agreements to provide loans totalling US\$111 million to help Vietnam's poverty reduction programme and natural disaster recovery efforts.

Of the signed agreements, the first is on a US\$15-million loan aimed at supporting a multi-donor programme to reduce poverty in Vietnam. Meanwhile, the US\$45-million loan will be used for a project to help address deforestation as well as rural poverty in Vietnam's Central Highlands.

Additionally, the ADB pledged to provide US\$51 million to help rehabilitate and improve infrastructure in Vietnam's poor areas severely damaged by typhoons in 2005. The three-year project, covering 10 of the most affected provinces in the country, is based on the damage and needs assessment made jointly by the Vietnamese Government and the ADB in March-April 2006.

The project will help about 450,000 people resume their normal lives by rehabilitating essential infrastructure, including roads, flood protection, irrigation systems, schools and water supply.

Source: VoV News

## 10. ADB to Address Forest Loss and Rural Poverty in Viet Nam

**Manila, Philippines, 1 December 2006:** ADB will help address the problems of forest loss and degradation as well as rural poverty in Viet Nam's Central Highlands through a [US\\$45 million loan](#).

The Central Highlands contributes more than 60% of the country's annual hardwood consumption. Its ecological conditions and terrain are suitable for sustainable forestry, as population densities are still low compared with the rest of the country. However, the region, home to at least five million people, is also the second poorest in the country.

Despite the existence of good laws and policies, there is little capacity to develop the country's forestry sector. As such, even in the Central Highlands, the sector is in serious decline due to unsustainable resource use and exploitation. A key factor is uncertainty over forest ownership, management, and user rights and roles.

"The Highlands communities have forestry-relevant skills and knowledge, thus engaging them in forestry should lead to improved forests, forestry, and livelihoods," says Javed Hussain Mir, an ADB Senior Natural Resources Specialist.

The project will establish sustainable forest management over one third of the country's natural forest estate, whose timber stocks are valued at about \$4.4 billion. It will do so by improving forest sector governance, management, and incentive regimes in the provinces of Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, Lam Dong, and Phu Yen, covering more than 3 million hectares of forestland.

The project will also increase forestry-based livelihood opportunities to reduce poverty in 60 communes by involving over 80,000 of the country's poorest households in sustainable forestry. Commune development funds will be established for small-scale and other livelihood-related infrastructure.

The development of small businesses will also be supported to improve the use of forest resources, strengthen supply and market chains, and add value to forest-based goods and services. Environmentally sustainable practices, such as those promoting clean development mechanisms, will likewise be supported.

The cost of the project is estimated at \$90.66 million. ADB's loan comes from its concessional [Asian Development Fund](#) and carries a 32-year term, including a grace period of 8 years. Interest is 1% a year during the grace period and 1.5% a year afterwards.

The Governments of Finland, The Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland will provide \$15.57 million, while the Government of Viet Nam and the beneficiaries will shoulder the balance. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the executing agency for the project, which is due for completion by the end of 2014.

*"In Hanoi 7 December 2006, the Government of Viet Nam and ADB today signed a US\$45 million loan for the project that will help address the problems of forest loss and degradation as well as rural poverty in Viet Nam's Central Highlands.*

*The loan agreement was signed in Hanoi today by Ayumi Konishi, Country Director for ADB's Resident Mission in Viet Nam, and Le Duc Thuy, the Governor of the State Bank of Viet Nam. Also present during the loan signing was representatives from concerned agencies."*

Source: ADB

## 11. Increasing Access to Fortified Food among Poor Children in Viet Nam

**Hanoi, 6 December 2006:** ADB and the Government of Viet Nam signed an agreement today for a grant of \$2 million to reduce severe malnutrition among poor children in Viet Nam.

The grant, from ADB's [Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction](#), financed by the Government of Japan, will expand access to fortified complementary food by about 325,000 primarily rural children aged 6-24 months. To achieve this, new small-scale, semi-automated production facilities will be established in Nam Dinh and Than Hoa provinces, while production facilities in Quang Nam and Hanoi will be expanded.

The production of complementary food will be supported by new food technology and quality control specialists at the National Institute of Nutrition, and by providing training to the local food control and health units of the Ministry of Health.

Over three years, the grant will tap community-based channels for distribution, marketing, and nutrition education in six provinces and 60 districts. It will utilize the network of the Viet Nam Women's Union, one of the nation's largest nongovernment organizations, to educate mothers on improved feeding practices.

The grant will also develop and test at least three innovative distribution channels for fortified complementary foods to reach the poorest and most vulnerable areas, including a food voucher program.

The grant's target age group suffers the highest rates of malnutrition in Viet Nam. The prevalence of underweight children nearly triples in this critical period, and the prevalence of wasting and stunting doubles between the ages of 12 months and 24 months.

"The consequences of malnutrition in these critical years of growth and development affect children's survival and overall health and have long

term implications for themselves and the country as a whole.” says Ayumi Konishi, ADB’s Country Director for Viet Nam.

“Traditional home-prepared foods in poor areas often have low nutritional value and cannot meet the nutrient needs of vulnerable children. While fortified complementary foods offer an approach to addressing this problem, there is no large-scale domestic production capacity and due to its limited availability and high cost, only 5-10% of children have access to it.”

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$2.16 million, of which ADB’s grant will cover \$2 million. The Government and local producers will shoulder the balance of \$160,000. The National Institute of Nutrition is the executing agency for the project.

The JFPR was set up in 2000 with an initial contribution of US\$90 million, followed by additional contributions totaling US\$155 million in 2002, and annual contributions up to 2006, bringing the total amount to \$360 million.

**Source:** ADB

### 12. Viet Nam becomes a pilot country for an efforts to reform and improve efficiency

**New York, Dec 8 2006:** As part of ongoing United Nations efforts to make itself more efficient and responsive to national needs, Viet Nam today was selected as the first pilot country in the “One UN” reform programme, involving six UN agencies working more closely together to avoid duplication and fragmentation.

“Viet Nam is at the forefront of the UN move to deliver as one. The UN family has to combine the diversity of skills and mandates present in our agencies to realize our tremendous potential as partners in development,” said Kemal Dervis, who heads the UN Development Group and is the Administrator of the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

The “One UN” pilot programme will include at least five other countries and aims to move beyond coordination to consolidating a single presence in countries, UNDP said in a press release from the Vietnamese capital Hanoi.

**Source:** UNDP

### 13. World Bank praises Vietnam’s Development Plan by 2010.

**Hanoi, 6<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2006:** At a meeting on 5th Dec., the Board of Directors of the World Bank praised Vietnam’s Social & Economic Development Plan period 2006-2010 and considered it as a reliable and sustainable financial strategy. They hoped that their country cooperation strategy with Vietnam period 2006-2010 and series of credits supporting the

country’s poverty reduction in the future will be effective tools to help the government of Vietnam to implement the reforms stated in the Plan.

World Bank also applauded Vietnam for its progress of Millennium Development Goals implementation and achievements in promoting growth in combination with society integration and poverty reduction.

**Source:** Vietnam News Agency

### 14. World Bank Welcomes Vietnam’s New Five-Year Plan And Notes Challenges Ahead

**Washington, December 5, 2006** – Vietnam’s new Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) represents a credible and financially-sustainable strategy to promote growth and poverty reduction over the next five years, the World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors said at its meeting today.

While commending the Government of Vietnam for its achievements in promoting socially-inclusive growth, reducing poverty and making rapid progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals, the directors noted that poverty remained a persistent reality for the country’s 53 ethnic minorities.

They said the issue of ethnic minority poverty required a rigorous evaluation of the successes and failures of past policies and wider and more open discussion with stakeholders inside and outside government to find the best solutions.

While Vietnam has seen a dramatic reduction in poverty in the past ten years, its ethnic minorities continue to live below the poverty line.

This five-year plan is the first that the Government has undertaken that is based on extensive and fully participatory consultations about the country’s development goals with local people, civil society groups, academics, private sector organizations and other stakeholders inside and outside government. It is designed around four “pillars” that define the country’s future reform agenda: structural reform, social inclusion, environmental sustainability and good governance.

The World Bank’s Country Director for Vietnam **Mr Klaus Rohland** said the Government had taken a very open and participatory approach to putting the SEDP together.

*“This has led to a plan that is based on strong analysis and that addresses the measures needed to ensure that growth is both rapid and of high quality,” he said. “One of the big challenges that Vietnam faces is balancing its desire for high growth with the need for more sustainable growth. For example on the environment, this means strengthening institutions for environmental protection and natural resource management and developing ways to implement the ‘polluters pay’ principle.”*

The directors expressed the hope that the World Bank's forthcoming Country Partnership Strategy with Vietnam and a new series of Poverty Reduction Support Credits would provide sound instruments for supporting the reforms set out in the SEDP, ensuring that there is balanced progress across all four pillars.

**Press Release No:**2007/163/EAP

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## 16. Improving Water Supply and Sanitation in Small Towns in Viet Nam's Central Region

**Manila, Philippines, 29 November 2006:** About 114,000 households in Viet Nam's central region will benefit from improved water supply and sanitation and enhanced community health through a project supported by a [\\$53.2 million loan](#) from ADB.

Most of the recent infrastructure investments in Viet Nam are concentrated in the northern and southern urban areas, anchored by Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, while investments in the small and medium-sized towns of the central region - one of Viet Nam's poorest - have been neglected.

"The lack of infrastructure maintenance and investment has led to the pollution of waterways, flooding, waterborne diseases, and unhygienic conditions," says Januar Hakim, an ADB Urban Development Specialist.

"With improved water supply and sanitation, it is expected that the project towns in the Central Region will become more productive and competitive, and catch up with towns in other regions."

The project will help develop and expand water supply and sanitation infrastructure in eight towns in the country's central region.

Specifically, the project will develop and expand water supply in Ca Na, Gia Nghia, and Ninh Hoa to improve access to safe water for about 58,000 people and reduce the risk of public exposure to waterborne and water-related pathogens in tap water.

In six towns (Cam Ranh, Gia Nghia, Phan Thiet, Song Cau, Thap Cham, and Tuy Hoa), drainage and wastewater treatment works will be carried out to protect 461,000 people from flood damage and water-related diseases.

Solid waste management will be improved in three towns (Cam Ranh, Gia Nghia, and Song Cau) to clean up the environment, make conditions healthier for waste pickers in landfill sites, and support ongoing private sector waste collection to the benefit of more than 30,000 households.

A community environmental and sanitation awareness component will also educate the public on

the importance of good environmental hygiene and sanitation to risk to public health.

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$66.72 million, with ADB's loan financing about 80% of this. The Government and local governments will shoulder the balance.

The provincial people's committees of the project towns will serve as executing agencies for the project, which will be carried out over five years to December 2011.

**Source:** ADB web

## 17. Seminar on new rural development in Vietnam

**Hanoi, 15 December 2006:** MARD and JICA held the seminar on new rural development in Vietnam. The seminar was co-chaired by Mr. Le Huy Ngo, Vice Chairman of the Steering Committee for preparation of the New Rural Development Programme and Mr. Watanabe Masao, Deputy Resident Representative of JICA Vietnam Office.

The objective of the seminar was to introduce the new rural development programmes, achievements gained from rural development projects conducted by the Ministry in some provinces in recent years and to share experiences on new rural development projects, programmes in Japan, Korea, and other developed countries in Europe, America and to apply and integrate new policies and guidelines in preparation, formulation and implementation of the projects in coming periods.

Mr. Le Quy Dang, Deputy Director General of the Department of Cooperatives and Rural Development of MARD led discussions.

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## 18. Jakarta Workshop Training Regional Experts to Combat Human Pandemic Influenza

**Jakarta, Indonesia, 1 December 2006:** A workshop opened this week in Jakarta to train an international team of experts to develop more effective rapid international and national responses and national containment strategies to combat human pandemic influenza at its source when it first erupts.

The five-day meeting, which opened on Monday, organized by the World Health Organization (WHO) and supported by a grant from ADB, is being attended by over 50 technical experts from the region.

The workshop is part of ADB's initiative - adopted in a grant project valued at US\$38 million - to counter the growing threat of avian influenza in the Asia and Pacific region. The project was launched

jointly with its partners – WHO, the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – in Bangkok, Thailand, in March.

ADB has so far disbursed more than \$11 million from the grant project to the ASEAN Secretariat, FAO and WHO. The project aims to help ADB's developing member countries respond efficiently to the avian influenza threat and prepare for a possible human pandemic.

"Experts agree that the most desirable way to address a potentially deadly influenza pandemic from spreading globally is to stop the disease at its source by detecting it swiftly, preventing the illness from spreading to neighboring areas, and treating those affected in the field," says Dr. Keiji Fukuda of WHO. "WHO is responding to this need by organizing this international workshop on rapid response and containment."

H5N1 avian influenza outbreaks continue to affect the poultry sector and threaten Asia's progress in reducing poverty, particularly for small farmers and rural households with backyard chickens.

"ADB is committed to carefully coordinating its program and activities with other development partners, such as WHO, to boost efficiency and help governments get the best out of donor assistance," says Dr. Bindu Lohani, Director General of ADB's Regional and Sustainable Development Department.

"Our support aims at adequately addressing emergency health needs and strengthening cooperation and capacity to address avian influenza and other emerging infectious diseases in the region."

While it remains primarily an animal disease, human infections with H5N1 virus are appearing, taking a worldwide toll so far of 154 deaths from 258 cases, according to recent WHO figures. During 2006, Indonesia was among the countries most badly affected, with 45 deaths out of 55 cases occurring this year.

Indonesia was thus chosen as the venue for the first regional training sessions because of its extensive first hand experience in dealing with avian influenza outbreaks in a populous and diverse country.

A change in the virus to one that is easily transmissible among humans could trigger a pandemic, which, according to an ADB report, could cause an economic shock that would send the global economy into recession and reduce growth in Asia to near zero.

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Source: ADB

## 19. ADB Vice-President Calls for Innovative Approaches on Avian Influenza

**Manila, Philippines, 5 December 2006:** The international effort against avian influenza requires innovative approaches that engage all stakeholders, ADB Vice-President Ursula Schaefer-Preuss told a meeting on the issue today.

"Your presence is an important signal on how the international community continues to work together in combating avian influenza in Asia and the Pacific," Ms. Ursula Schaefer-Preuss said.

She was speaking at the opening of a Joint Review Meeting on an ADB-supported project for Prevention and Control of Avian Influenza in Asia and the Pacific, approved in March.

Present were representatives of ADB's implementing partners in the project – the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and World Health Organization – as well as several bilateral and multilateral agencies and the private sector working in the region.

The meeting is part of global efforts against avian influenza, the Vice-President said. "We are fully aware that this partnership includes governments, international agencies, and the private sector, as well as small scale poultry farmers, communities, and local governments," she said. "All organizations involved bring their own particular strengths into the fold."

The disease has spread rapidly in bird populations, reaching more than 30 countries, Ms. Schaefer-Preuss pointed out. She cited an ADB study from late 2005 that projected that the economic, as well as human, toll from a related human pandemic would be devastating, resulting in up to US\$300 billion in economic losses in the region.

"No one can be sure when or if the present H5N1 virus will mutate into a form easily transmissible from human to human and be responsible for a new influenza pandemic," said Ms. Schaefer-Preuss, who is the Vice-President responsible for ADB's knowledge management and sustainable development operations. "But new infectious diseases will continue to emerge, just as avian influenza did after SARS."

She added that investing in development of animal and human health infrastructure, resources, and systems would ensure that countries are strong enough in the long term to reduce the risks of emerging infectious diseases, as they appear.

"We need to address these issues in innovative ways and continue to engage all stakeholders in these processes," she stressed.

The focus of the ADB project is on regional collaboration and regional capacity building, with an emergency support component to help control and reduce the spread of the highly pathogenic H5N1 bird

flu virus among poultry and to increase the region's preparedness for a potential human influenza pandemic.

Source: ADB

## 20. ADB and Viet Nam Sign Loan to Help Rebuild Poor Areas in Viet Nam Severely Damaged by Typhoons

**Hanoi, 11 December 2006:** ADB and the Government of Viet Nam have signed a US\$51 million loan to help rehabilitate and improve infrastructure in parts of Viet Nam that were severely affected by typhoons and storms in 2005.

Signing on behalf of the Government, at the State Bank of Viet Nam, was the Governor of State Bank of Viet Nam, Le Duc Thuy. ADB's Country Director for Viet Nam, Ayumi Konishi, signed on behalf of ADB. Other senior officials from concerned government agencies witnessed the signing.

Successive, intense tropical storms swept through the country in 2005, breaching sea dikes and causing extensive damage to rural infrastructure estimated at \$365 million. Economic opportunities as well as access to markets, schools, services, and clean water have been significantly lost and there was an urgent need to restore them to minimize the serious effect on the welfare of people in the affected areas.

While the Government has already temporarily repaired some of the damaged structures using emergency funds, these need to be reinforced to increase their resistance to future disasters. There are also many other structures that remain to be repaired, reinforced or replaced.

"Without a concerted effort to accelerate the work, the Government would face a delay of 4-5 years in reconstruction, leaving the affected areas to be extremely vulnerable as succeeding storms compound the existing damage," says Ayumi Konishi, Country Director for [Viet Nam Resident Mission](#).

The project, covering 10 of the most affected provinces in the country - Ha Giang, Ha Tinh, Nam Dinh, Nghe An, Phu Tho, Phu Yen, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thanh Hoa, and Yen Bai is based on the damage and needs assessment made jointly by the Government and ADB in March-April 2006. The target provinces have poverty rates higher than the national average of 24.1%. Typhoon Xangsane in October 2006 narrowly missed the project area, causing extensive damage to houses, schools, health centers, and other facilities in Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, and Quang Nam. Other agencies are helping the Government to repair these.

The project will help about 450,000 people to resume their normal lives by reinstating essential infrastructure, including roads, flood protection, irrigation systems, and social infrastructure such as schools and water supply.

It will also support increased disaster preparedness and mitigation by providing enhanced storm and flood protection, and helping the Government to mainstream prevention and preparedness activities into the development process.

The loan, which will cover 85% of the project's estimated cost of \$59.9 million, comes from savings in ongoing ADB projects in Viet Nam. It carries a 40-year term, including a grace period of 10 years. Interest is set at 1% per annum, with repayment of principal at 2% a year for the first 10 years after the grace period and 4% a year thereafter.

The Government will shoulder the balance of \$8.9 million equivalent. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the executing agency for the project, which is due for completion in June 2009.

Source: ADB

## 21. National Assembly ratifies protocol on WTO accession

**Hanoi:** With a majority of votes for, the National Assembly at a live broadcast session on Nov. 28 afternoon passed a resolution to ratify a protocol on Viet Nam's participation in the agreement on the establishment of World Trade Organisation (WTO). (Full text of the Resolution can be obtained from ISG website).

The resolution required the National Assembly and the Government to continue examine and revise legal documents, issue new laws in accordance with its WTO commitments, and work out a detailed action plan to implement the commitments.

Before this final legal procedure for the country's membership to the WTO, the National Assembly spent almost of the working day hearing the State President's report requesting the National Assembly to ratify Viet Nam's accession to the WTO, the Government's report on the results of negotiations, the NA Standing Committee's verification report and discussed other related matters.

A report by Minister of Trade Truong Dinh Tuyen explained the results from the 11-year negotiations, analysis of impacts from WTO accession, the ratification of the protocol on joining WTO and a number of related proposals.

Presenting the NA Standing Committee's verification report, the Chairman of the NA Committee for External Relations said the NA saw that the commitments on common policies in WTO conform with the renewal and international integration policies of the Vietnamese Party and State, conforming with Viet Nam's Constitution and law.

In regards to a matter of great interest to voters, the subsidies policy on farm produce, the National Assembly required the Government basing on WTO regulations and international rules to distinguish between forms of subsidies which are

allowed and not allowed, and clearly define in agricultural development policies to ensure the benefits of farmers who account for a majority of the population.

Concerning garments and textiles, a more sensitive and important export product, the NA asked the Government to explain the mechanism to take special defensive measures in import, export, analyse relations between this mechanism and the US mechanism to monitor imported garments and textiles and to automatically file anti-dumping lawsuits, which will serve as a basis for businesses to develop production and export plans.

On the commitments to open the market for goods and services, the NA required the Government to properly deal with the relationship between domestic production protection and high-quality imports with low prices while ensuring State budget revenues, and if required to revise the roadmap to increase the competitive edge of certain products.

Affirming the opportunities created by WTO accession, the NA Standing Committee also pointed out challenges and work to be done after the country joins the largest world trade body, including continued revision of laws in accordance with WTO commitments and ensuring a transparent law making process.

NA deputies then continued analysing opportunities and challenges created by WTO accession to the economy, the society and people. Many deputies required careful analysis of challenges and risks in the integration process in order to devise a long-term detailed plan to mitigate negative impacts on economic development, culture, especially on social division, the gap between rich and poor and unemployment.

NA Chairman Nguyen Phu Trong affirmed the great efforts of the Government's negotiators and relevant agencies who contributed to the success of the negotiations for WTO accession. He also spoke about the work to be done, opportunities and challenges to overcome.

**Source:** VNA

## 22. Viet Nam's agriculture on the threshold of WTO

**Hanoi, December 2006:** Viet Nam's admission to the World Trade Organisation will offer a big opportunity for the development of the country's highly competitive farm products to enter the world 548 billion USD worth market.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), a number of traditional major export staples, including tea, cashew nuts, pepper, coffee and rice can broaden their markets and develop their competitive edge. Poor farmers in disadvantaged areas have a chance to make their life better as they can access new strains produced by international companies using biotechnology.

Vietnamese agricultural enterprises will also enjoy a brighter prospect for exports thanks to Viet Nam's new position in the world's largest trade body and Viet Nam's participation in the Doha negotiation. In addition, the domestic consumption will increase together with the expansion of a farm produce distribution network.

However, farm products will face challenges and difficulties not only because of low-level development, small-scale production and poor competitiveness, but also because of the impacts of trade liberalisation process. The national breeding industry and its pork and beef products are forecast to be strongly affected by the country's accession to the WTO.

Viet Nam's rice, coffee and pepper, which can be found in around 100 countries and territories and record an annual export growth of 15 percent still have poor quality due to weaknesses in processing.

To overcome weaknesses of the agricultural sector during the integration, MARD experts said that the ministry and all localities are applying biotechnology in creating new strains and cultivation techniques, accelerating agricultural restructuring and implementing policies to support concentrated livestock breeding. Investment in processing establishments will be encouraged while an information network will be set up from the central to communal levels and an increase in the rate of mechanisation in agriculture.

Many experts said that the development of small and medium-sized farm produce processing models are suitable for Viet Nam's economic management and producers' ability as it needs small investment capital. Small and medium-sized farm produce processing establishments will supply semi-processed products to hi-tech zones to make finished products.

In order to improve the quality and reduce production costs of Viet Nam's farm products, the agricultural sector will further boost production planning.

Vice Chairman of the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry Doan Ngoc Bong suggested the State have policies to support agricultural development in commensurate with the WTO's general rules such as the development of human resources, irrigation and traffic infrastructures, the application of new technologies as well as the provision of market information.

**Source:** Vietnam Agency

## 23. Now available: Entrepreneur: The road to success

**Hanoi:** A second volume of the book profiling successful entrepreneurs is now available in English and Vietnamese.

"Entrepreneur" features 30 success stories and explains how, in their own different ways, the

subjects linked up with markets and became part of the driving force behind the economic reforms known as Doi Moi or “Renovations” in Viet Nam. The entrepreneurs come from very different backgrounds and educational levels. They include former soldiers, artisans and government officials. But one common feature is that starting from a position of poverty and disadvantage, through hard work, self-education, dedication, initiative and risk-taking, they have started businesses during the period of Doi Moi and gained success.

Click here to download the book in **English** (8MB) and in **Vietnamese** (15.4MB).  
**Source:** [www.markets4poor.org](http://www.markets4poor.org)

#### 24. Dutch dairy company builds factory in Ha Nam

**Ha Nam, 16/12/2006:** The Dutch Lady Company started the construction of a milk factory in northern Ha Nam province on Dec. 16. This will be the second factory of the company in Viet Nam.

Dutch Ambassador to Viet Nam Andre Haspel attended the ground-breaking ceremony.

The Ha Nam Dutch Lady Milk Factory, covering more than 6 ha, will be built with an investment of 20 million USD, and equipped with most advanced equipment from Europe.

The factory is expected to be operational in January 2008 with an annual output of 45 million litres, which will increase to 200 million litres.

The project, licensed two months ago, is the largest investment project in the province so far.

The "Dutch Lady" trademark of the Friesland Foods group of the Netherlands arrived in Vietnamese market with the first factory in the southern province of Binh Duong in 1996.

**Source:** VNA

#### 25. FDI capital reaches record 10.2 billion USD in 2006

**Ha Noi, 20/12/2006:** Total foreign direct investment (FDI) capital so far this year stood at 10.2 billion USD, a year-on-year increase of 47 percent, according to the Foreign Investment Department.

The department's head Phan Huu Thang said the figure was the highest so far since the Law on Foreign Investment was promulgated in 1987.

This year, Viet Nam saw big waves of investment from transnational groups such as the Posco Steel Company with 1.12 billion USD, the Intel Group with 1 billion USD, the Tycoons Worldwide Steel with 556 million USD and the Winvest Investment group with 300 million USD.

Major investors in the country, including the EU, Taiwan, Japan, the US, and the Republic of Korea, have been expanding their investment.

Several provinces have made great progress in attracting FDI capital such as southern Ba Ria-

Vung Tau province which is leading the country with 1.69 billion USD, and northern Ha Tay province which jumps to the third place with 805 million USD from the 62nd rank last year.

Thang said the FDI increase will have good impacts on Viet Nam's economy, society and environment, creating an impetus for foreign investment activities next year.

FDI disbursement in 2006 reached 4.1 billion USD, up 24 percent over the last year. Many large-scale projects were promptly implemented after receiving licences.

**Source:** VNA

#### 26. Vietnam ranks the third in the list of potential countries for Japan's investment

**Hanoi, 13<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2006:** Vietnam ranks third in the list of the 10 most potential countries for Japanese enterprises' medium-term business activities, an increase of one level compared to last year and this is the first time Vietnam has surpassed Thailand.

The result is quoted from the survey on Japanese enterprises' overseas activities conducted by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), which was released at the Vietnam's Business Forum held on 13<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2006 in Hanoi.

Of the 5-country potential medium-term business list (in three years), Vietnam was chosen by 159 enterprises of the total 484 enterprises (accounting for 33%). Whereas, that of China, India, and Thailand is 372 ones, 229 ones, and 142 ones respectively.

Cheap labour price, prospective market growth, and low risk are the three main factors for Vietnam's being a potential country for Japanese enterprises' investment activities./.

**Source:** VNA

#### 27. Tea association targets US\$1 billion in export turnover

**Hanoi, Dec 06:** The Viet Nam Tea Association (Vitas) has set a target of US\$1 billion from tea exports in 2020 at its third conference convened recently in Da Lat resort city in Central Highlands Lam Dong province.

To this end, Vitas put forth various measures which focus on improving operational efficiency of and speeding up the provision of the latest information for its members, as well as developing an insurance fund for tea exports.

Reports delivered at the conference showed that the association has made great contributions to increasing tea growing areas, raising the quality of tea products and building up trademarks for Vietnamese tea.

On this occasion, a tea culture festival, the first of its kind, was also held in Da Lat. The festival offered visitors a chance to make tours to local tea

farms and processing plants like the factory in Cau Dat and tourist sites like Tra Tam Chau and Tra Tien.

The four-day festival ended on the evening of Dec. 24 with a parade of a giant teapot and a ceremony in which 2,000 participants will drink tea.

Viet Nam now ranks seventh in the world in terms of tea growing areas and sixth in tea exports. Its products are available in 108 countries and territories worldwide.

The country has some 125,000 ha under tea cultivation in 33 provinces with half a million farmers making their living from the crop. Lam Dong is considered the country's tea basket, accounting for 27 percent of the national output.

**Source:** Vietnam Agency

## 28. Viet Nam accelerates reforms to further attract FDI, says ADB

**Ha Noi, 13/12/2006:** Ayumi Konishi, Asian Development Bank's Country Director for Viet Nam , said that the key to attract more foreign direct investment (FDI) to Viet Nam is to accelerate the pace of reforms in all areas.

Konishi told Viet Nam News Agency reporter on the eve of the Consultative Group (CG) meeting, scheduled in Ha Noi on Dec. 14-15, that over the past year, Viet Nam has seen a considerable surge of FDI. However, a large part of it is just commitments of investors.

There remains, he continued, a number of concerns and challenges for Viet Nam 's economy, including poor infrastructure, administrative inefficiency, and shortage of qualified human resources.

"Without addressing these issues, Viet Nam will face difficulties in continuing to attract investments, or to turn commitments into actual financial flow," Konishi said.

The ADB official also spoke highly of Viet Nam 's socio-economic development plan in the 2006-2010 period.

"The targets under the plan are ambitious, but achievable, given the momentum gained and the potentials of the economy, particularly of the private sector, provided that the business environment will be improved further," he stressed.

Konishi said that he believed that at the upcoming CG meeting, most donors are considering to step up the level of assistance for Viet Nam.

"I am not in a position to speak for other donors, but that is our expectation for the forthcoming CG Meeting," he said.

Regarding the implementation of ADB-funded projects in Viet Nam over the years, he said, "most of the past completed assistance" has been post-evaluated as largely successful." However, he stressed that Viet Nam needs to enhance its absorptive

capacity in order to speed up the implementation of projects.

Konishi confirmed that Viet Nam 's high level of growth and potential for further growth, accompanied by political stability are attracting a large number of potential investors.

**Source:** VNA

## 29. Viet Nam achieves record export value of 39.5 billion USD

**Ha Noi, 18/12/2006:** This year's export turnover has reached a record 39.5 billion USD, a 22 percent increase over last year, or more than 2 billion USD over the yearly target, according to the Trade Ministry.

Foreign invested businesses contributed 22.9 billion USD to the figure or a 42.5 percent year-on-year increase.

The country's leading staple exports include textiles and garments, footwear, seafood and electronic products. The garments and textiles sector took the lead in export turnover (excluding crude oil) with 5.9 billion USD, a 22 percent increase over last year, representing 14.9 percent of the country's total export revenues. Its largest market remained the US with an export value of 2.7 billion USD, which was followed by the EU and Japanese markets.

Footwear exports fetched about 3.5 billion USD, a 15 percent increase over last year and seafood, 3.4 billion USD, a 24 percent increase.

Rubber joined the 1 billion USD earners' club , with more than 1.3 billion USD export value. Thanks to the sharp increase of latex price, the sector has recorded an increase of 500 million USD over the plan or 64 percent over last year.

The 1 billion USD earners' club now has eight members, namely seafood, rubber, rice, crude oil, garments and textiles, footwear, electronic products and PC parts, and wooden products.

**Source:** VNA

## 30. Ministry plans overseas investment promotion offices

**Ha Noi, 07/12/2006:** The Ministry of Planning and Investment (MoPI) has submitted to the Government a plan to set up investment promotion offices abroad.

Under the plan, these offices will, on behalf of the MoPI, build and implement programmes and schemes for investment promotion activities abroad. They will also act as advisors to the ministry on investment partners and trends of foreign investment flows.

The overseas investment promotion offices will work to support foreign investors in Viet Nam and Vietnamese investors abroad, and carry out tasks relating to the mobilisation of the Official

Development Assistance (ODA), and bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes.

The MoPI initially proposed the establishment of such offices in Japan, Germany and the US.

Source: VNA

### 31. Seminar calls for Japanese investment in Viet Nam

**Tokyo, 22/12/2006:** A seminar to call for investment in Viet Nam was held in Hyogo prefecture, Japan, on Dec. 22 with the attendance of representatives from more than 100 local businesses.

Addressing the workshop, jointly organised by the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, the Vietnamese Consulate General in Osaka and the Japan-based Vietnam Economic Research Institute, Consul General Nguyen Hong Phong highlighted Viet Nam's outstanding socio-economic achievements during the past 20 years of renewal.

Since 2001, Viet Nam has posted increasing economic growth rates, with a record of 8.4 percent last year, he said, noting that the rate was 8.2 percent in the first 11 months of 2006.

The country has so far this year attracted 10 billion USD in foreign direct investment (FDI) in both newly-licensed and additional projects, Phong added.

Consul General Nguyen Hong Phong called Japan a top partner of Viet Nam while emphasising the importance and the development of the Viet Nam-Japan relations.

He said that in the first 11 months of this year, two-way trade between Viet Nam and Japan reached approximately 9 billion USD and Japan's direct investment in Viet Nam was reported at over 7 billion USD with 724 projects. Japan is currently the most efficient foreign investor in Viet Nam, with an operating capital of 4.8 billion USD, he added.

According to the diplomat, 2006 was seen as a special year for both countries, with official visits to each other by the Prime Ministers of the two countries during which they agreed to take bilateral ties to a new height.

Phong stressed that the Government of Viet Nam will continue to improve its investment environment so as to attract more foreign investment, particularly from Japan.

During the seminar, many Japanese companies operating in Viet Nam listed the stability of socio-political situations, the quality of labour forces and low labour costs as favourable conditions of the investment environment in Viet Nam.

They, however, cited shortcomings in policies, infrastructure and electricity and water charges, and called for prompt actions from the Vietnamese Government to redress them to further draw foreign investment.

Source: VNA

### 32. List of legal documents issued in November

#### By the Government

1. Decree 131/2006/ND-CP dated 9th Nov. 2006 promulgating the Regulation on management and use of the official development assistance. *(the final version in English can be obtained from ISG website)*

#### By the Prime Minister

2. Decision No. 258/2006/QD-TTg dated 9th Nov. 2006 approving the program on survey, assessment and monitoring of developments of forest resources in the period 2006-2010 (phase IV).

#### By Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

3. Circular 99/2006/TT-BNN dated 6th Nov. 2006 guiding the implementation of a number of provisions of the Regulation on forest management, issued together with Decision 186/2006/QD-TTg dated 14th August, 2006 by the Prime Minister.

4. Directive 100/2006/CT-BNN dated 8th Nov. 2006 speeding up the prevention of recurring avian influenza.

5. Decision 103/2006/QD-BNN dated 14th Nov. 2006 issuing the supplemental list of allowable- traded plant varieties

6. Directive 104/2006/CT-BNN dated 16th Nov. 2006 on implementing drought prevention activities for spring-winter crop 2006-2007 in Northern provinces.

7. Directive 105/2006/CT-BNN dated 16th Nov. 2006 on strengthening management of rural water supply structures' operation.

8. Decision 106/2006/QD-BNN dated 27 Nov. 2006 issuing the guideline of rural community-based forest management.

9. Decision 107/2006/QD-BNN dated 29th Nov. 2006 issuing the process of water control and regulation for Tan Giang reservoir in Ninh Thuan province.

Source: ISG Sec

### 33. List of legal documents issued in December

#### By the Prime Minister

1. Directive 38/2006/CT-TTg dated 11<sup>th</sup> December 2006 on some emergency drought prevention measures to protect winter-spring crop 2006-2007.

2. Decision 277/2006/QD-TTg dated 11th December 2006 approving the National Target Program of Rural Water and Sanitation period 2006-2010.

3. Decision 283/2006/QD-TTg dated 20<sup>th</sup> December 2006 approving the proposal of changing the Corporation of Agriculture Construction and Rural Development into the parent company - subsidiary company type.

**By the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development**

1. Decision 108/2006/QĐ-BNN dated 8th December 2006 on exceptionally registering some pesticides in the list of allowable pesticides used in Vietnam.
2. Decision 109/2006/QĐ-BNN dated 12th Dec. 2006 on the establishment of Hydraulics Investment Management and Construction Board No.10 under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
3. Decision 110/2006/QĐ-BNN dated 12th Dec. 2006 on the establishment of Hydraulics Investment Management and Construction Board No.9 under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
4. Decision 111/2006/QĐ-BNN dated 12th Dec. 2006 on the establishment of Hydraulics Investment Management and Construction Board No.8 under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
5. Decision 112/2006/QĐ-BNN dated 12th Dec. 2006 on the establishment of Hydraulics Investment Management and Construction Board No.6 under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
6. Decision 113/2006/QĐ-BNN dated 12th Dec. 2006 on the establishment of Hydraulics Investment Management and Construction Board No.5 under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
7. Decision 114/2006/QĐ-BNN dated 12th Dec. 2006 on the establishment of Hydraulics Investment Management and Construction Board No.4 under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
8. Decision 115/2006/QĐ-BNN dated 12th Dec. 2006 on the establishment of Hydraulics Investment Management and Construction Board No.3 under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
9. Directive 116/2006/TT-BNN dated 18th Dec. 2006 guiding the implementation of some contents stated in the Decree 66/2006/ND-CP dated 7th July, 2006 by the Government on the development of rural industries.
10. Decision 117/2006/QĐ-BNN dated 22nd Dec. 2006 on the establishment of Hydraulics Investment Management and Construction Board No.1 under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development./.