POST-CRISIS GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN LOW-INCOME ASIA

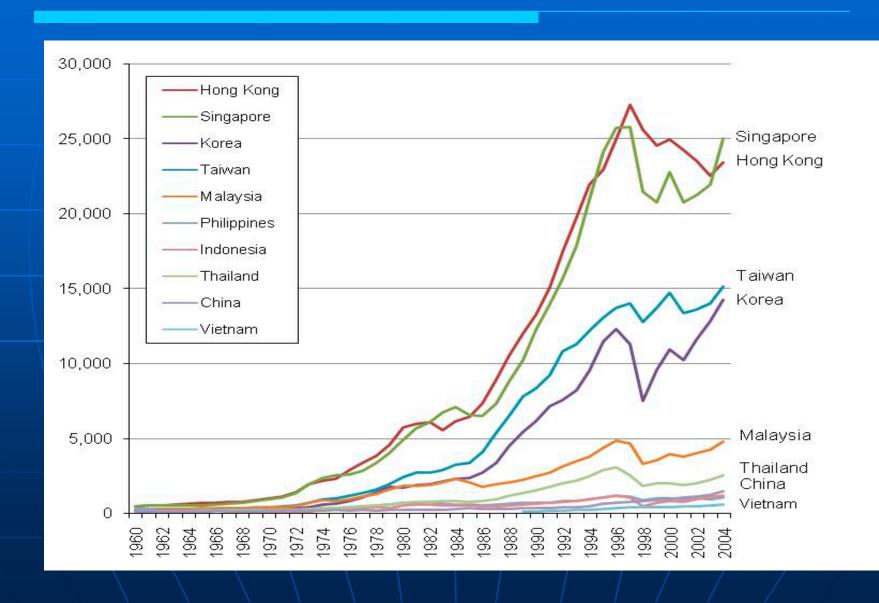
STRUCTURAL REFORMS AS THE MEANS TO VIETNAM'S DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION

Vu Thanh Tu Anh
Fulbright Economics Teaching Program
Hanoi, March 22,2010

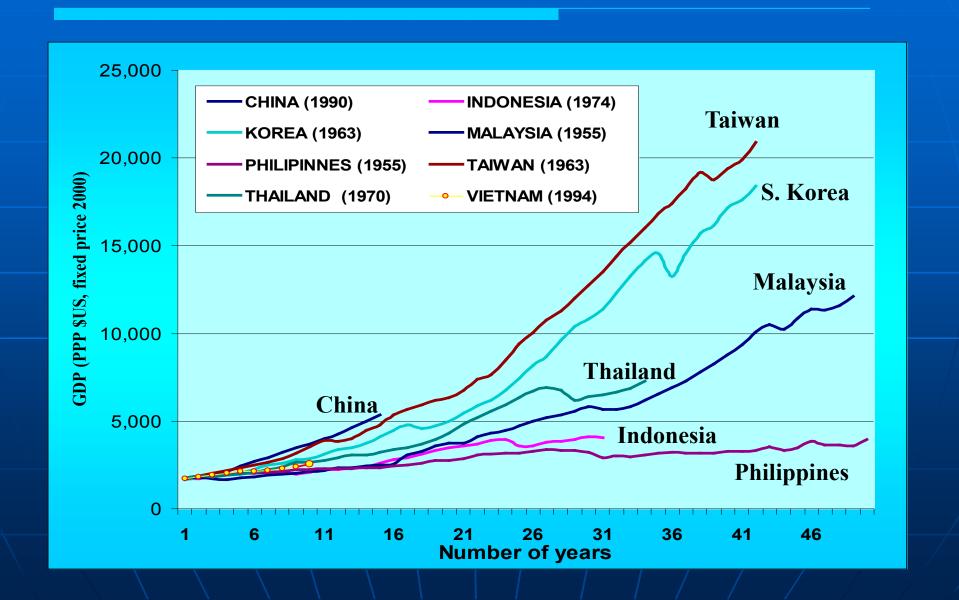
Structure of the presentation

- Vietnam: Still early days
- Structural issues:
 - Investment and growth
 - Macroeconomy
 - Fiscal space
 - Financial liberalization and regulation
- State effectiveness
- Policy implications

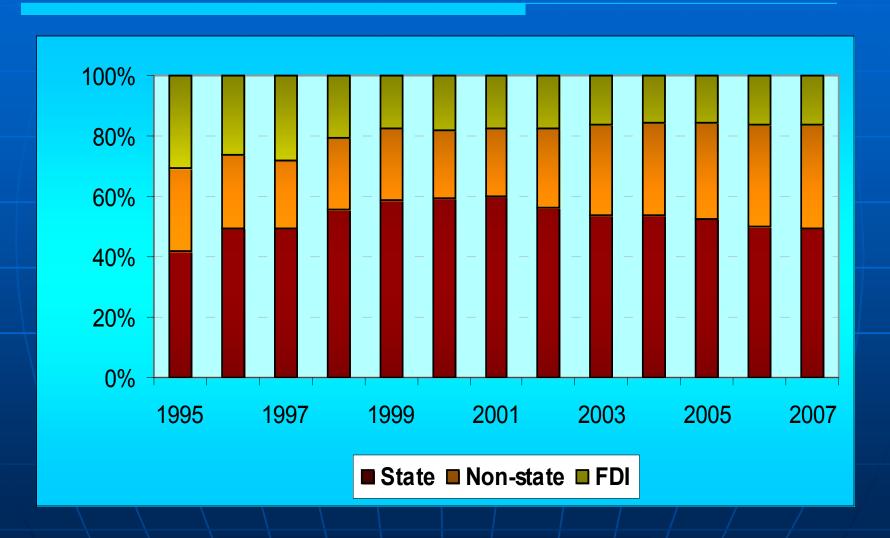
Vietnam: Still early days



Vietnam: East Asia or Southeast Asia?

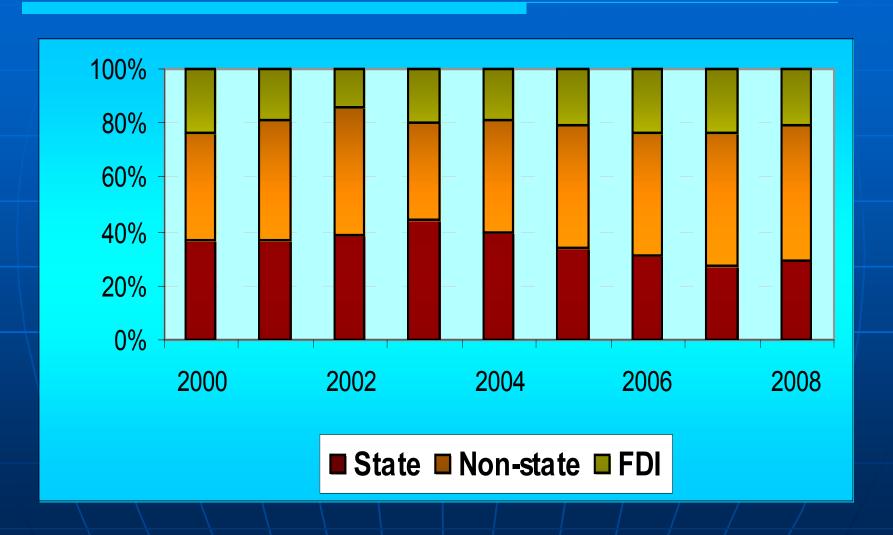


Investment growing, but still state led



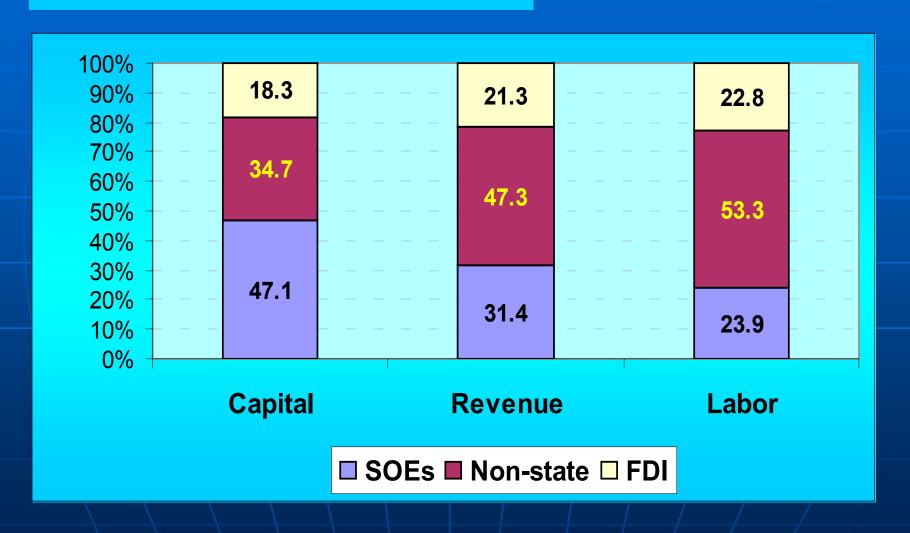
Source: Vietnam's General Statistical Office and CIEM

But growth driven by the private sector



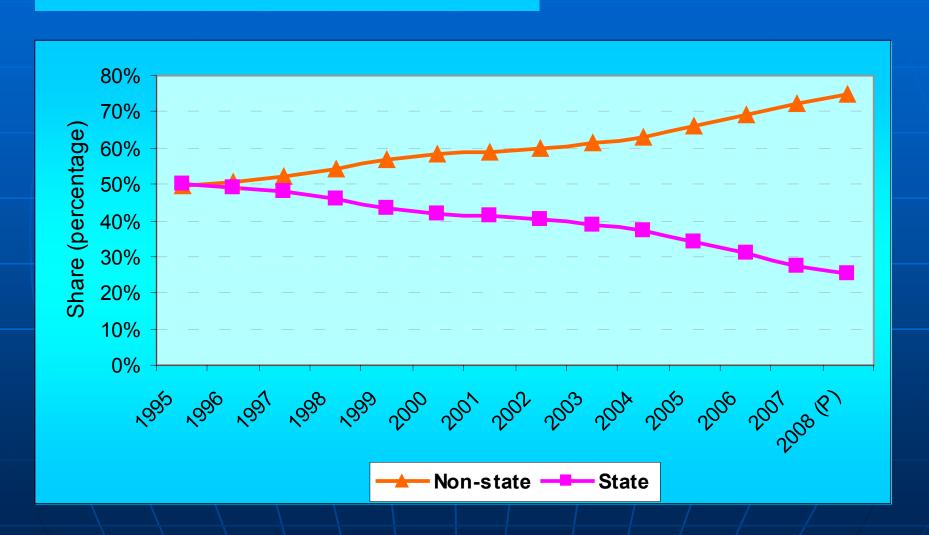
Source: Vietnam's General Statistical Office and CIEM

Most jobs created by private sector



Source: Economic Committee of Vietnam's National Assembly (2009)

Private industry outperforms state industry (1996 – 2008)



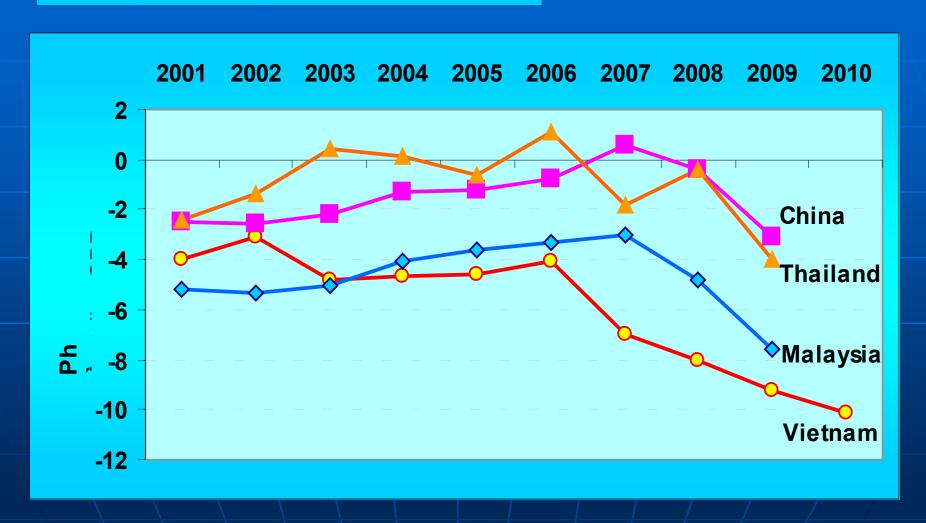
Comparison of ICOR

	Period	GDP Growth (%/year)	Gross Investment/ GDP (%/year)	ICOR
S. Korea	1961-80	7.9	23.3	3.0
Taiwan	1961-80	9.7	26.2	2.7
Indonesia	1981-95	6.9	25.7	3.7
Malaysia	1981-95	7.2	32.9	4.6
Thailand	1981-95	8.1	33.3	4.1
China	2001-06	9.7	38.8	4.0
Vietnam	2001-06	7.6	33.5	4.4

Costs of infrastructure development

	Hanoi - HCMC	Beijing - Shanghai	Gomuld - Lhasa
Length (km)	1,570	1,318	1,142
Speed (kph)	300	300-350	100-120
Travel time (h)	5.5	5.0	14.0
Cost (bil US\$)	55.85	22.60	3.68
Unit cost (mil US\$/km)	35.6	17.1	3.22

Fiscal space has been narrowed



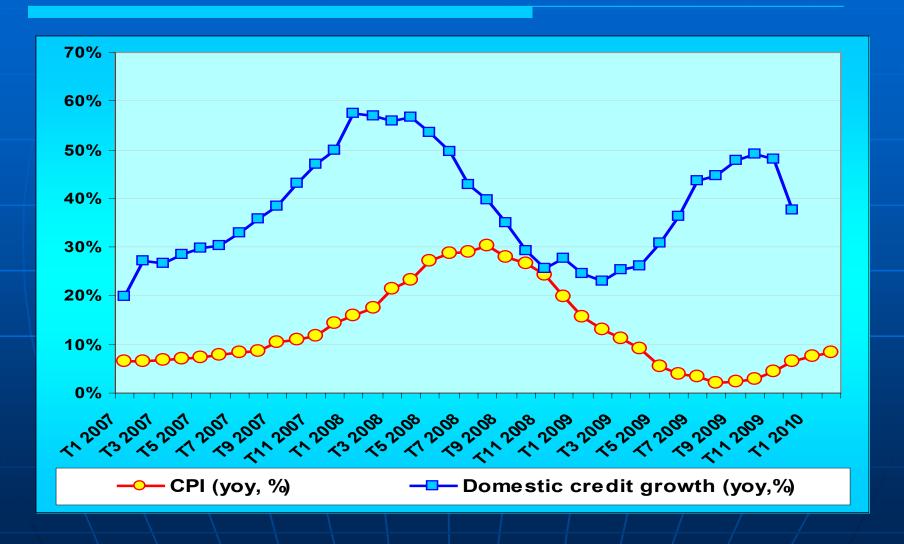
Source: ADB (Budget deficit includes off-budget spending)

Monetary policy, GDP and CPI (2004 - 2008)

	China	Indonesia	Malaysia	Thailand	Vietnam
M2 growth (%)	16.5	14.5	16.0	7.1	31.5
Domestic credit growth (%)	11.8	11.0	-3.2	3.3	32.2
GDP growth (%)	10.2	4.4	3.6	3.8	6.4
CPI (%)	3.6	9.1	3.1	3.9	11.3

Source: ADB, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2009

Macroeconomy has been unstable



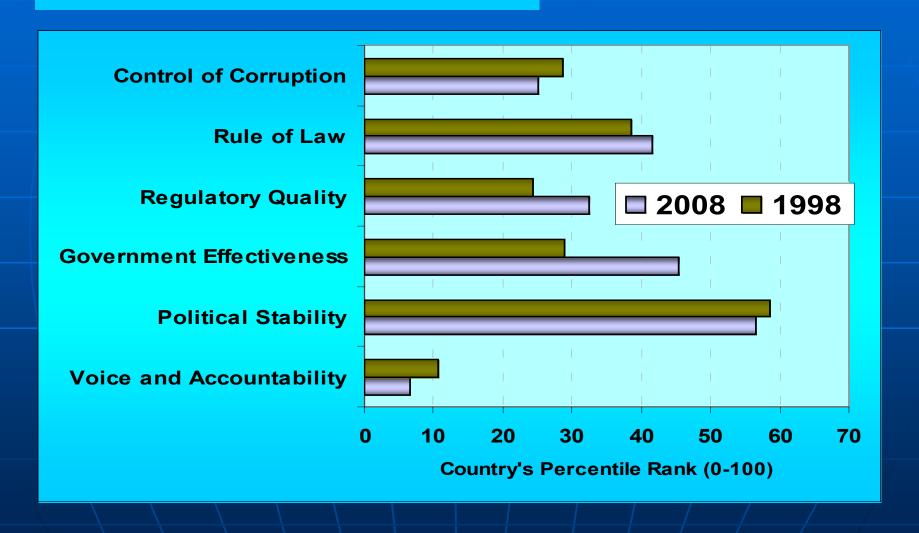
Financial sector liberalization...

- From closed to more competitive financial system
 - Gradual reduction of administrative and legal barriers to entry, expansion, and diversification of new FIs
 - Competition increases dramatically, but there seem too many banks: 4 in 1991 to 51 in 1997 and more than 90 now
 - By 2009, SOCBs (including VCB) still dominate in terms of market share, total deposits and outstanding credit
 - State conglomerates open, acquire, and crossshare banks and non-bank FIs

But regulation and risk management are weak

- Weak regulatory and supervisory system
 - Lack of credible and timely information
 - Fragmented supervision (e.g., SBV and SSC)
- Vietnam's quick liberalization and deregulation is risky in the absence of:
 - Macroeconomic stability
 - Effectiveness financial sector supervision
 - Transparent regulation and credible enforcement.
 - Poor risk management and accounting standards

Vietnam's governance indicators (1998 vs. 2008)



Policy Implications

- Stabilizing the macroeconomy:
 - High growth vs. macro stabilization
 - Liberalization vs. prudential regulation
- Improving the fiscal space:
 - Transparency in public investment and SOEs
 - Stabilizing budget deficit
- Development policy:
 - Improving the social safety net
 - Poverty reduction policies: education and training, infrastructure, private businesses development
- The need for structural reforms

Thank you for your attention!

Vũ Thành Tự Anh Fulbright Economics Teaching Program 232/6 Vo Thi Sau St, HCMC, Vietnam

Web: http://www.fetp.edu.vn

E-Mail: anhvt@fetp.vnn.vn