

THE PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK

On The World Bank & International Monetary Fund

REPORT

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT

HANOI, VIETNAM

5 - 8 March 2018



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2018, a delegation of 27 members of parliament representing 15 countries visited Vietnam as part of the Parliamentarians in the Field program. The visit gave members of parliament the opportunity to see the operations of the World Bank and the IMF on the ground, and meet with local government institutions, development partners, private sector representatives, and other stakeholders to discuss the country's development priorities and strategies.

The visit lasted four days, giving the participants from Australia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao PDR, Latvia, Morocco, Myanmar, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, and Ukraine time to learn about different perspectives on Vietnam's impressive economic growth. The delegation, led by Parliamentary Network Vice-Chair Hon. Olfa Soukri Cherif, received briefings on Vietnam's development results and future challenges from the World Bank Country Director in Vietnam Mr. Ousmane Dione and the IMF Resident Representative in Vietnam Mr. Jonathan Dunn. They had several fruitful meetings with Vietnamese officials, including the Chairwoman of the National Assembly H.E. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan; the Minister of Education and Training, H. E. Phung Xuan Nha; the Deputy Governor the State Bank of Vietnam Ms. Nguyen Thi Hong; as well as representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Hoa Binh Provincial People's Committee (PPC), and the private sector.

The meetings concentrated on the following key development priorities in Vietnam:

- Investing in human capital and youth employment, matching skills and labor market needs;

- Fostering inclusive growth and private sector participation;
- Mitigating effects of climate change, promoting renewable energy agenda;
- Maintaining macroeconomic stability and managing state debt;
- Developing infrastructure and ensuring equal access to basic services for everyone.

During the meeting at the Ministry of Education and Training, the participants were impressed by Vietnam's significant results - from improved quality of primary and secondary education and excellent PISA results to achieving gender equality and universalization of education. The delegation also met with heads of international chambers of commerce, banks, and companies who shared their views on the advantages and challenges of doing business in Vietnam. They praised the Vietnamese people's determination and focus on success, which makes it an attractive country for investors.

One of the highlights of the visit was a meeting with the Chairwoman of the National Assembly of Vietnam H.E. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan on the eve of the International Women's Day. Ms. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, herself an example of a strong female politician who rose through the ranks of the Finance Ministry to become one of the country's leaders, presented Vietnam's transition to a market economy and international integration while maintaining equity and social justice. She spoke about the valuable support Vietnam receives from the World Bank and the IMF in both funding and policy advice, and invited the Parliamentary Network to continue its efforts to strengthen parliamentary engagement with these institutions worldwide



"When shifting from socialism to (a) market economy, we will ensure the well-being of all our people and not let anyone fall behind. We will continue supporting disadvantaged populations, and will never cut expenditure on social programs"

- H.E. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, Chairwoman of the National Assembly of Vietnam

The visit also included a full-day trip to the Hoa Binh province – a mountainous region of Vietnam with a surface area of 4,600 km² and a population of about 800,000 people, 63% of whom belong to ethnic minorities. The parliamentarians met with the Hoa Binh Provincial People's Committee to learn about

their approach to integrating farmers into supply chains, creating jobs and upgrading urban and rural infrastructure for socio-economic development. They visited several World Bank projects, including the Northern Mountains Urban Programs Project and the Vietnam Road Asset Management Project.



Parliamentary Network delegation at the Hoa Binh hydropower plant

"This field visit is an opportunity for the parliamentarians to bring the topics discussed here to their ministries and explore South-South cooperation opportunities."

- Mr. Ousmane Dione, Country Director, World Bank Vietnam

"Vietnam is a very ambitious country, and the IMF is maintaining excellent dialogue with both the Vietnamese government and the Central Bank."

- Mr. Jonathan Dunn, Resident Representative, IMF Vietnam



ABOUT

Since 2001, the Parliamentarians in the Field program, jointly organized by the Parliamentary Network, the World Bank, and the IMF, has given MPs unique access to World Bank & IMF country offices, its development programs, and key development partners (including the host country's parliament). During the visits, delegates are briefed by World Bank & IMF country representatives on their in-country activities. Visiting MPs meet with host-country

parliamentarians to discuss the country's development priorities, and visit projects while engaging with local staff. Delegates also have the opportunity to meet with other key development stakeholders, notably from the private sector. For donor-country parliamentarians, the program represents an opportunity to see development cooperation in practice. Borrowing-country MPs can use field visits as benchmarking exercises and opportunities to exchange views and experiences.

INTRODUCTION

Vietnam's development record over the past 30 years is remarkable. Reform programs under *Đổi Mới*, launched in 1986, have spurred rapid economic growth and development, transforming Vietnam from one of the world's poorest nations to a lower middle-income country. Today, Vietnam is one of the most dynamic emerging countries in the East Asia region with GDP per capita growth is among the fastest in the world.

Vietnam has achieved dramatic poverty reduction in the last 30 years. In 1993, over half of the population lived on less than \$1.90 a day. Today, the rate of extreme poverty has fallen to 2.8%. The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line¹ reached 13.5 percent in 2014—down from close to 60 percent in 1993. The provision of basic services such as health and education also increased significantly, along with access to basic infrastructure.

The World Bank Group and the IMF in Vietnam aim to support strong economic growth and development. The IMF provides Vietnam with technical assistance in the areas of tax policy and administration, public expenditure management, fiscal transparency, and central banking, lending expertise in macroeconomic policy advice through its Article IV consultations. The World Bank prioritizes the areas of inclusive growth and private sector participation, human capital, environmental sustainability, and good governance. The current World Bank Group Country Partnership Framework for the period FY18-FY22 also includes IFC engagement aimed at mobilizing long-term financing for investments that have strong socioeconomic benefits, and MIGA providing its risk insurance guarantees and credit enhancement products to boost private investments.

¹ General Statistic Office – World Bank Poverty line



WELCOME AND BRIEFING SESSION

Speakers

- **Ousmane Dione**, Country Director, World Bank Vietnam
- **Kyle Kelhofer**, Country Manager, IFC Vietnam
- **Jonathan Dunn**, Resident Representative, IMF Vietnam
- **David Cowen**, Director, IMF Technical Assistance Office in Thailand
- **Hon. Olfa Soukri Cherif**, MP Tunisia; Vice-Chair, Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF

During the welcome and briefing session on the first day of the visit, the participants learned from **Ousmane Dione** about the achievements and future challenges in Vietnam's socio-economic development. In the last 20 years, Vietnam has experienced tremendous poverty reduction: in 1993, half of the population lived in poverty; by 2014, this number was reduced to only 2.8% of the population, meaning more than 40 million people escaped poverty over the course of two decades. Poverty reduction in Vietnam was paired with shared prosperity: the combination of economic growth and efficient and equitable delivery of basic services.

Vietnam has had its strongest GDP growth since 2008 due to a structural shift to manufacturing and services. It has maintained macroeconomic stability for six consecutive years and ranked 68th in the Ease of Doing Business index, graduating from IDA on July 1, 2017.

Mr. Dione described the World Bank's strong financial engagements in all sectors of the Vietnamese economy, which covers 3 dimensions: analytical, reform, and investment.

Vietnam carried out a series of much-needed energy reforms, significantly increasing its total electricity generation capacity. In 1990, the country generated around 2 GW. In 2015,

after the power sector reform and restructuring with help from the World Bank, its capacity reached 40 GW (with 98% of the population having access to electricity and grid connection) It aims to produce 100 GW by 2030. Vietnam first adopted a solar agenda in 2017.

The World Bank also contributed to the national program on traffic safety and the national development strategy on transport, helped to establish technical standards, and supported the laws on inland waterways regulation and helmet-wearing, among others. The main priorities defined by the Vietnamese government are mobility, accessibility, safety, and sector management.

The first World Bank projects in the area of water and sanitation were started in 1995. 95% of the urban population and 85% of the rural population currently have access to water.

Vietnam dedicates significant resources to human capital (about 20% and 14.2% of the state budget to education and healthcare, respectively). Today, it has achieved exceptional basic education outcomes; however, the results worsen in secondary and tertiary education, especially among ethnic minorities. The World Bank has extensive projects to support tertiary education to improve skills for future jobs with 1.5 billion



USD invested in education. Healthcare is another increasingly important concern in the country with an aging population and a growing middle class.

In terms of climate, Vietnam is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. Floods, cyclones, and droughts have significant economic and human costs. Every year, 1% of GDP is lost to natural disasters. The World Bank puts an emphasis on the renewable energy agenda to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Overall, the partnership of the World Bank with Vietnam, who has undergone an incredible economic transformation in the last 30 years, is a success story. However, according to Mr. Dione, Vietnam still has to address a number of productivity challenges to increase its growth rate, such as:

- Agricultural transformation
- Regional development and coordination
- Completing its structural shift towards manufacturing
- Trade facilitation and logistical services
- Infrastructure development
- Land consolidation
- Tertiary education reform to ensure labor force competitiveness.

Kyle Kelhofer outlined the IFC's main activities in Vietnam, which consist of investing in key sectors and mobilizing financing from international investors, as well as providing expert advisory services to Vietnam's private sector.

Vietnam has had an impressive development journey which started with the Doi Moi reforms 30 years ago. Private sector investment is now increasing not only in banks, but also in hospitals and schools. The IFC helps commercial banks to increase their lending to rural, small and medium

enterprises, supports the development of Vietnam's capital markets, and mobilizes long-term financing for investments that have strong socioeconomic benefits.

Jonathan Dunn praised the excellent dialogue the IMF is maintaining with the Vietnamese government. GDP growth has been high and inclusive in Vietnam for a long time, but in recent years, average growth has slightly declined.

Mr. Dunn listed some of the challenges Vietnam is facing today:

- Public debt is growing, and revenue has been declining. While Vietnam has run out of borrowing room, infrastructure investment is the main driver of current growth and employment, and cannot be reduced. Vietnam needs to reduce rising budget deficits and public debt by improving public spending efficiency and tax administration, and implementing revenue-enhancing measures.
- In 2009-2012, there was a jump in non-performing loans in the banking system. Today, growth is picking up, and the authorities are adopting new legislation to deal with NPLs.
- Productivity has been declining in Vietnam. A new model is needed to drive productivity growth: improving access and quality of university education is especially crucial for the country today.





Briefing by World Bank, IMF, and Parliamentary Network representatives

David Cowen presented the work of the IMF Technical Assistance Office in Thailand (TAOLAM) on capacity development in Southeast Asia. The office, hosted by the Central Bank of Thailand, covers Myanmar, Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam, and is supported by the governments of Thailand and Japan. Mr. Cowen described TAOLAM's

work on strengthening the macroeconomic capacity of its beneficiary countries, notably in overhauling their revenue administration, implementing tax reforms, and providing training in public financial management. He provided valuable insight into the way the IMF operates in the region via its technical assistance offices and training centers.

Discussion

- Participants from neighboring countries (Myanmar, Philippines) were eager to learn more about Vietnam's best practices in tackling poverty and mitigating the effects of climate change
- Parliamentarians from Morocco, Kenya and Poland wanted to learn about government intervention mechanisms for supporting poverty reduction and ensuring equal access to education
- Indonesian and Tunisian delegates were interested in the role of the private sector in the provision of essential services and the way Vietnam supports its small and medium enterprises
- The delegate from Ukraine raised the question of energy subsidies and instruments to support the development of green energy.



MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Relevant agenda items: State Bank of Vietnam; Ministry of Finance; Lunch with private sector representatives

During the meeting with **Ms. Nguyen Thi Hong, Deputy Governor of the State Bank of Vietnam**, the parliamentarians learned about the mission of the State Bank of Vietnam (SBV) that is to control inflation, act as a financial intermediary and provide banking services. Vietnam's economic growth is currently at 6.8% - the highest rate recorded in the past decade. In 2011, the government initiated economic restructuring programs based on three pillars: (1) public investment restructuring, (2) restructuring of state-owned enterprises, and (3) banking sector restructuring.

The SBV has conducted a program to address non-performing loans, reduce risks and curb new non-performing loans through the

establishment of a state-owned AMC - Vietnam Assets Management Company.

Ms. Nguyen Thi Hong outlined the following challenges that lie ahead:

- Vietnam has a very open economy, and all global economic changes affect the country. The global financial crisis had a strong impact on Vietnam
- Vietnam has been restructuring credit institutions without the proper resources
- Vietnam is severely hit by climate change and cannot sustain poverty reduction measures without building resilience
- Public debt levels are now reaching the statutory limit of 65% set by the National Assembly.



Meeting at the State Bank of Vietnam



During the meeting at the Ministry of Finance, **Ms. Vu Thi Mai**, Vice-Minister of Finance, spoke about the valuable support it receives from the World Bank and the IMF both in funding and policy advice. In 2017, they collaborated on the tax reform, financial markets, disaster risk management, and state budget management. The World Bank also

published a Public Expenditure Review recommending numerous policies to promote growth, reduce poverty, and open the country to the world. The Vice-Minister praised their collaboration with the World Bank on the public accounting reform which brought auditing and accounting practices in Vietnam to modern standards.



Left to right: Mr. Jonathan Dunn, Hon. Olfa Soukri Cherif, Mr. Ousmane Dione at the Ministry of Finance of Vietnam

“It is impressive to see how Vietnam mobilized private sector participation, maintained stability, and brought basic infrastructure and services to everyone.”

*- Hon. Olfa Soukri Cherif, MP, Tunisia;
Vice-Chair of the Parliamentary
Network on the World Bank & IMF*

The Parliamentary Network delegates acknowledged Vietnam’s success in terms of increasing revenue without compromising the population’s wellbeing. In the ensuing discussion, they touched upon the issues of aging population, which brings serious financial implications in terms of tax-base and services; subsidies to loss-making state-owned enterprises; investment in culture; distribution of tax burdens; social protection programs; and fighting tax evasion.

Ms. Vu Thi Mai pointed out that the structure of Vietnam’s revenue is changing: domestic tax collection is on the rise due to the government policies facilitating investment and broadening the tax base. At the same

time, Vietnam fights corporate tax evasion with the help of the recently adopted Corporate Income Tax law (2017).

Further, while most state-owned enterprises operate at a loss, state budget does not provide subsidies for them, which encourages them to go through the process of restructuring.

Facing the issue of an aging population, Vietnam prioritizes improvement of its health services; however, today there is a shortage of specialized facilities for the elderly. As for the social protection programs in Vietnam, there are currently over 200 policies and schemes providing social support to vulnerable groups.





The Parliamentary Network delegation at the Ministry of Finance of Vietnam

During the lunch with private sector representatives hosted by **Ousmane Dione, World Bank Group Country Director for Vietnam**, the Parliamentary Network delegation met with representatives of various chambers of commerce, banks, and companies active in Vietnam (*full list available in Annex*). They learned about Vietnam's economic development and modernization from the perspective of stakeholders who had favorable opinions on business prospects in the country. Good infrastructure, abundant water supply, competitive labor, and the Vietnamese government's favorable policies were all listed as important factors in Vietnam's economic success. Vietnamese people were praised as extremely industrious and focused on success; however, some noted that the current education system does not

provide enough access to developing relevant skills, and high-skilled labor remains an issue. Quality training is extremely crucial to maintain Vietnam's momentum. Corruption was mentioned as another major factor hindering the implantation of foreign companies in Vietnam.

The parliamentarians were keen to learn how Vietnamese and foreign companies coexist with the socialist one-party state, and what incentives are provided for overseas investment. Vietnam was described as having overall a very business-friendly environment, providing tax benefits and special industrial zones for companies who contribute to the Vietnamese economy. However, labor laws still provide strong protections for employees - a policy that has a positive impact on the population's productivity and wellbeing.



Representatives of main Vietnamese banks explained the country's banking system to the delegates. Every major bank in Vietnam was previously part of the State Bank, and specializes in a particular field (agriculture, foreign trade, industry and trade). According to Ms. Ngo Tu Ha, Deputy General Director of Saigon-Hanoi Commercial Joint Stock Bank,

the banking sector in Vietnam provides many opportunities. However, Vietnam still has a low financial inclusion rate, especially in remote rural areas. The agricultural sector receives only 10% of all bank loans. Providing inclusive access to basic financial services for people and businesses is crucial for further reducing poverty across the country.

"30 years ago, Vietnam was one of the largest beneficiaries of the World Food Program. Today, it exports many types of food. People here are focused, and they feel that they can be successful. It is an excellent opportunity for foreign companies"

- Adam R. Sitkoff, Executive Director, American Chamber of Commerce. Vietnam



Lunch with private sector representatives

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase agricultural productivity and make the sector more sustainable
- Develop domestic capital markets
- Boost domestic private investment, improve infrastructure to create opportunities in remote areas
- Increase tax revenue by empowering local businesses and strengthening tax administration
- Improve fiscal transparency and accountability



HUMAN CAPITAL AND EMPLOYMENT

Relevant agenda items: National Assembly of Vietnam; Project site visit; Ministry of Education and Training

The delegation was welcomed at the National Assembly of Vietnam by **H.E. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, Chairwoman of the National Assembly**, and **Hon. Nguyen Van Giau, Chair of the External Relations Committee of the National Assembly**.

Ms. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan praised the growing cooperation between Vietnam and the World Bank Group, which helps increase macroeconomic stability, restructure the economy in line with the new growth model, and promote active response to climate change.

Vietnam has now completed its legal framework on market economy, and can fully engage in international integration, concluding several free-trade agreements. The delegates congratulated the National Assembly on the conclusion of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, the third largest trade agreement in the world, due to be signed a day after the meeting.



The Parliamentary Network delegation at the meeting with the Chairwoman of the National Assembly of Vietnam



The question of women's representation was high on the meeting's agenda on the eve of International Women's Day. The delegation was keen to learn about political empowerment of women in Vietnam. Currently, the proportion of seats held by women in the National Assembly is 26%, the goal being 30%. 5 of the 18 members of the Executive Committee are women. Ms. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan expressed her strong commitment to advancing gender equality in Vietnam, and recognized the need to do more to achieve equal representation of men and women in the National Assembly.

Speaking about youth, the Chairwoman emphasized several key issues affecting young people in Vietnam, notably education, and jobs and livelihoods. While youth employment rates are high in Vietnam overall, there is a need to create sufficient and decent jobs for high-skilled university graduates, and increase awareness of entrepreneurship among young people. After graduation, more people will be employed in the private sector or start their own businesses rather than the public sector. Creating favorable conditions for young people to engage in startups is a priority for the National Assembly of Vietnam.

"We have many projects funded by the World Bank and other donors. But we do not depend on them: when donor support decreases, we will have our own strong institutions and policies to rely on, even though development partners play an important role"

- H.E. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan, Chairwoman of the National Assembly of Vietnam



Discussion

The Parliamentary Network delegates were impressed by Vietnam's successful transition to a market economy. They learned about the key role of the National Assembly in defining the country's development priorities. Parliamentarians from Myanmar, who share Vietnam's historical background, were eager to discuss its approach and strategies to transforming the obsolete legal framework and adapting it to current market needs.

Hon. Olfa Soukri Cherif, who co-chaired the session on behalf of the delegation, presented the Parliamentary Network's focus on promoting employment and entrepreneurship, notably among women and youth. The National Assembly of Vietnam, in its turn, is committed to ensuring equal working opportunities for both genders, and encourages microfinance programs for women and positive discrimination of women in the workplace. H.E. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan also underlined Vietnam's efforts to stimulate private sector job creation for youth and create a new regulatory framework for digital startups.

"I also come from a former socialist country, and it was enlightening to see Vietnam's approach to the transition towards (a) market economy. In my country, we broke the system in one year and made many mistakes. In Vietnam, the National Assembly prioritizes the welfare of the people and not the system."

- Hon. Janis Vucans, MP, Chair of the Budget and Finance (Taxation) Committee, Latvia



On 6 March 2018, the parliamentarians visited the **Hoa Binh Province** – a northern mountainous province with a surface area of 4,600 km² and a population of about 800,000 people, 63% of which belong to ethnic minorities. In 2017, it registered positive development results, notably a growth rate of 9.46%. The GDP per capita is currently at 40.5 million VND, and the poverty rate decreased

by 2.86% in 2017 and is currently at 18.08%. In 2017, 16,000 new jobs were created.

The delegation was welcomed by **Mr. Bui Van Khanh**, Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Hoa Binh, who presented to the delegation the province's development and challenges it faces today.

- The province has good infrastructure, notably roads, with the Highway 6 connecting Hoa Binh City with Hanoi. New roads are being constructed, and the existing ones are being upgraded in line with the master plan of the province to improve rural connectivity.
- Hoa Binh has fertile lands and a network of rivers and streams in all districts for developing agricultural production. Today, Hoa Binh produces sugar cane, rice, cassava, oranges, and pineapples, as well as livestock and forestry products.
- The province has rich natural resources in minerals (coal, limestone, mineral water) and the potential for production of construction materials. Developing the processing industry is a priority.
- The province has the potential for ecotourism.



Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Hoa Binh Mr. Bui Van Khanh

"We are pleased to receive this delegation. This is an opportunity for us to share with you the social and economic development of our province. We invite you to learn about our development and perhaps support us in ways to attract investment."

- Mr. Bui Van Khanh, Vice Chairman, People's Committee, Hoa Binh Province



The World Bank's partnership with the Hoa Binh province stretches back several decades. The parliamentarians learned about and visited the following World Bank projects in Hoa Binh:

- **Northern Mountains Urban Programs Project** Covering 7 northern provinces of Vietnam, it is focused on strengthening the capacity of Northern mountain cities to plan, implement and sustain urban infrastructure. During the field visit, the participants visited the construction site of the Hoa Binh Bridge – part of a local sub-project to connect the city center with Highway 6 and create socioeconomic opportunities for local citizens as the Hoa Binh City grows.

- **Vietnam Road Asset Management Project (VRAMP)** which supports the province in establishing a road asset management system, introducing performance-based maintenance contracts, and strengthening the institutional aspect in the Directorate for Roads in Vietnam. The delegation visited the National Highway 6 which connects Hanoi to the border gate of Laos via the northern provinces inhabited mainly by ethnic minorities.

- **Hoa Binh Hydropower plant.**

Parliamentarians learned how Vietnam is developing hydropower capacity in an environmentally sustainable manner. The 8 turbines of this hydropower plant produce 20% of all electricity in Vietnam which is distributed to the whole country via the national grid.

All World Bank projects in Hoa Binh promote a community-based approach to livelihoods, engaging local community groups to discuss and determine priorities for investment in the area. Its engagement in the province helped facilitate access to infrastructure, improved road safety, and contributed to the socio-economic integration of ethnic minorities.

The delegates raised questions about procurement oversight and use of local labor in the World Bank projects. They expressed concerns about the durability of jobs created at these projects. The Vice-Chairman explained that the percentage of population vulnerable to falling back into poverty in the province has declined significantly. Women and youth have a particularly high level of participation in projects that give them voice in determining community priorities.



Parliamentary Network delegation at the construction site of the Hoa Binh bridge



On 7 March 2018, the Parliamentary Network delegation met with the **Minister of Education and Training H.E. Phung Xuan Nha, along with a large delegation of directors and specialists**, who shared the significant results Vietnam has achieved in general and higher education. He listed his Ministry's priorities to the delegates:

- Implementing the STEM approach in secondary education. Vietnam has excelled in the PISA science performance and was ranked 8th out of 72 countries in 2015. It is now in the middle of a comprehensive education reform started in 2014 designed to implement new learning techniques encouraging students to apply their technical and engineering knowledge to the real world.
- Universalization of education. Vietnam has recently finished universalizing primary and secondary education, but dropout rates are still high.
- Transition from a knowledge-based to a competency-based curriculum, which is being supported by many international organizations, including the World Bank.
- Putting an emphasis on soft skills to ensure long-term employability.
- Inclusion of ethnic groups who are still underrepresented due to geographic difficulties.



"In Vietnam, we have a reverse gender gap – girls are outperforming boys in levels of literacy, while results in science and math are equal between genders".

- H.E. Phùng Xuân Nhạ, Minister of Education and Training, Vietnam

Pre-primary, primary and secondary education are compulsory in Vietnam, with 20% of state budget dedicated to it. Vietnam maintains a so-called "socialization" of education – trying to bring equal access and quality of education to all ethnicities and social classes. Overall, Vietnam's learning rate is among the most equitable in the world. This policy often

requires borrowing from international lenders (the World Bank being the largest with a portfolio of more than 10 large projects for more than 1.5 billion USD). The World Bank assists the Ministry of Education and Training in renovating the curriculum and integrating new international achievements and methodologies.

"Tunisia is facing high unemployment, especially among girls. We want to learn from Vietnam's experience of adapting education to the needs of the 21st century and harmonizing it with other development priorities"

- Hon. Olfa Soukri Cherif, MP, Tunisia; Vice-Chair of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF





The Parliamentary Network delegation at the Temple of Literature, Hanoi

Discussion

Hon. Olga Bielkova from Ukraine raised the issue of access to education for women, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups. The Minister acknowledged the importance of equity of education, notably in regard to ethnic groups, who are still underrepresented in the educational system, with the lowest percent of school enrollment in the central highlands and southeast areas of the country. He also emphasized the importance of languages in the new school curriculum, necessary to make Vietnam internationally competitive.

Hon. Said Dor (Morocco) asked about the importance of private education in Vietnam. According to Mr. Phung Xuan Nha, private universities play an increasingly important role in tertiary education as they have more flexible curriculums and can easily adapt to the changing needs of the labor market. However, public universities are rated better in terms of research and a PhD from a public university is more valued.

Other questions raised by the delegates included early childhood education and introduction of competency-based learning. In Vietnam, preschool is compulsory for all children and includes different types of pre-primary education facilities. Vietnam's education system is currently undergoing transformation from knowledge-based to competency-based curriculum with emphasis on soft skills, such as communication and teamwork, which will increase competitiveness of Vietnamese youth.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Further prioritize education and inclusion of ethnic minorities in rural areas
- Carry out a tertiary education reform for skills development and labor competitiveness
- Invest in regional infrastructure to create sustainable employment opportunities for rural populations and minorities
- Encourage youth entrepreneurship, create a strong legal framework for digital business

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Relevant agenda items: Ministry of Industry and Trade; Project site visit

On 8 March 2018, the delegation members met with officials from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, who provided them with an update on Vietnam's achievements in the energy sector and its challenges going forward.

Mr. Phuong Hoang Kim, Director of the Department of Electricity and Renewable energy at the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Vietnam, spoke about the Ministry's fruitful partnership with the World Bank and IMF that has been maintained for many decades. Rapid economic growth and Vietnam's transition to a middle income-level economy brought the increase in energy demand (11-12% per year). According to most recent estimates, energy consumption will have increased 3.5 times by 2030.

The Director listed the following challenges that Vietnam will face in the future:

- Reliance on energy imports threatening energy security
- Increased energy demand which requires new investments in infrastructure in the context of increased public debt approaching the statutory limit of 65%
- Negative environmental impact due to increasing natural gas and coal imports.

The 2004 Electricity Law marked the beginning of Vietnam's power sector reforms. The dominant power company EVN (Electricity of Vietnam), formerly fully state-owned, has been divided into separate transmission and distribution companies to create a competitive energy market. Today, the private sector is significantly involved in Vietnam's power system, with 31% of total



installed generation capacity privately financed in 2016.

Mr. Pham Quang Huy, Deputy Director, Electricity Regulatory Authority of Vietnam, introduced the Electricity Regulatory Authority of Vietnam (ERAV), established in 2005. The ERAV is responsible for issuing licenses; reviewing the power system's expansion plans and financing needs; enforcing regulations; and reviewing power tariffs, as well as attracting private sector and foreign investments, notably in renewable energy sources.

Today, Vietnam has a high share of hydropower in its energy mix (around 41%); however, its fossil fuel dependency is increasing. The government is actively adopting new policies to encourage investments in solar and wind power via a tariff mechanism to attract both domestic and foreign investors.

Discussion

During the discussion that followed, the delegates drew attention to a number of topics:

- Difference in pricing for households, for commercial and industrial energy use (cross-subsidization)
- Organization of energy authorities at the national and provincial level
- Incentives for investment in renewable energy.

The parliamentarians found many similarities between Vietnam's ambitious clean energy agenda and the strategies of their own countries, notably Morocco, who has a bold target of sourcing more than half of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030 and provides various legislative incentives for businesses to invest in renewable energy. Participants were keen to learn more about Vietnam's way to adjust power tariffs without affecting vulnerable communities.

"Fossil fuels are a challenge for our environment. We do research to develop clean, renewable sources of energy. However, we still rely on imported coal and gas because of growing energy demand"

- *Mr. Phuong Hoang Kim, Director of the Department of Electricity and Renewable energy, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Vietnam*

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improve energy efficiency in the industrial sector
- Eliminate the use of coal in favor of cleaner energy sources such as natural gas and hydropower
- Provide incentives for private companies to develop solar energy



CONCLUSION

At the debriefing session, parliamentarians gave their remarks on the Parliamentary Network's field visit program. They praised Vietnam's achievements in socio-economic and human development, and underlined the value of organizing such events where participants can share best practices among themselves and interact with host country's institutions. A recurring recommendation was to involve more local stakeholders such as large national companies, members of civil society, and academia to give their views on a

country's development, its achievements and challenges.

Overall, the 2018 field visit to Vietnam represented an unprecedented success due to the high level of access and openness of all interlocutors. It provided the participants from diverse regions of the world with an example of World Bank and IMF involvement with the parliament and the government institutions in a vibrant emerging economy.

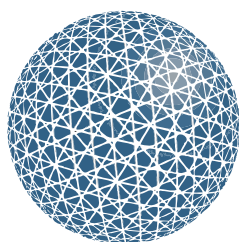
"We learned a lot from this visit. Our country is a very young democracy, and we wanted to see how Vietnam goes through financial sector development reform, and witness the trajectory of its economic transition."

- Hon. Thet Thet Khine, MP, Myanmar

"For parliamentarians, it is important to have experiences such as this field visit. We always need to learn more, especially on finance, budget, and the work of development institutions in our own countries. "

- Hon. Said Dor, MP, Morocco





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PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM



WORLD BANK GROUP



PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

5 - 8 March, 2018

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PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

5 - 8 March, 2018

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ABOUT THE PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & International Monetary Fund (the Parliamentary Network) provides a platform for parliamentarians from World Bank and IMF member countries to advocate for increased accountability and transparency in International Financial Institutions and multilateral development financing. Founded in 2000, the Parliamentary Network seeks to engage law makers from around the globe in the common mission of addressing good governance and poverty challenges in both their home countries and abroad. Directed by a Board elected by their peers, the Parliamentary Network is an independent non-governmental organization with a secretariat in Paris. The organization is open to all elected parliamentarians from World Bank and IMF member states who hold a current mandate. Parliamentary Network members represent themselves and their constituents, and not their countries, parliaments or governments. For more information please visit.

www.parlnet.org

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

5 - 8 March, 2018

| SUNDAY, 4 MARCH 2018 | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Upon arrival | CHECK-IN |
| Venue: Sofitel Legends Métropole Hôtel | |
| 19:00 - 20:30 | WELCOME RECEPTION |
| Venue: L'Orangerie, Sofitel Legends Métropole Hôtel | |
| MONDAY, 5 MARCH 2018 | |
| | BREAKFAST AT HOTEL |
| Venue: Sofitel Legends Métropole Hôtel | |
| 08:30 - 09:00 | DELEGATION TO THE WORLD BANK OFFICE |
| Venue: Sofitel Legends Métropole Hôtel - New Wing Lobby | |
| The delegation will be meeting at the New Wing Lobby on Ly Thai To Street at 8:30am - Walk to the WB/IMF offices. | |
| 09:00 - 11:00 | WELCOME AND BRIEFING SESSION |
| Venue: World Bank Office - VDIC Conference Room, 2nd Floor | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Olfa Soukri Cherif, MP, Tunisia, Vice-Chair, the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF• Ousmane Dione, Country Director, World Bank Vietnam• Jonathan Dunn, Resident Representative, IMF Vietnam | |
| 11:00 - 11:15 | BREAK |

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

5 - 8 March, 2018

| | |
|--|---|
| 11:15 - 12:15 | IMF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN SOUTH EAST ASIA |
| Venue: World Bank Office - VDIC Conference Room, 2nd Floor | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• David Cowen, Coordinator, TAOLAM, IMF | |
| 12:30 - 14:30 | LUNCH |
| Venue: Au Lac House, #13 Tran Hung Dao St., Hanoi | |
| 14:40 | BUS DEPARTING FROM THE LUNCH VENUE |
| 15:00 - 16:30 | MEETING AT THE STATE BANK OF VIETNAM |
| Venue: #25 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi (Room 104, Ground Floor) | |
| Vietnam has achieved robust growth with low inflation, and has been implementing important reforms to promote private sector-led growth, strengthen the public finances and tackle legacy issues in the financial sector while making progress on poverty alleviation. Further reforms are needed to strengthen the banking sector and external and fiscal buffers. Further reforms will also underpin impressive macroeconomic stability, raise growth potential and upgrade the growth model to enhance sustainability and productivity. | |
| | FREE EVENING FOR PARTICIPANTS |

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

5 - 8 March, 2018

TUESDAY, 6 MARCH 2018

BREAKFAST AT HOTEL

Venue: Sofitel Legends Métropole Hôtel

07:15 - 07:30 DELEGATION TO THE WORLD BANK OFFICE

Venue: Sofitel Legends Métropole Hôtel - New Wing Lobby

The delegation will be meeting in the New Wing Lobby on Ly Thai To Street at 7:15 am; Bus will depart from the hotel at 7:30 am.

All Day PROJECT SITE VISIT

Venue: Hoa Binh Province

The whole day will be devoted to visiting WBG projects
A detailed description and briefing is provided in the briefing book.

FREE EVENING FOR PARTICIPANTS

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH 2018

BREAKFAST AT HOTEL

Venue: Sofitel Legends Métropole Hôtel

07:15 - 08:00 DELEGATION TO THE WORLD BANK OFFICE

Venue: Sofitel Legends Métropole Hôtel - New Wing Lobby

The delegation will be meeting at the New Wing Lobby on Ly Thai To Street at 7:45am; Bus will depart from the hotel at 8:00am.

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

5 - 8 March, 2018

08:30 - 10:00 MEETING WITH THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Venue: Ministry of Education, #35 Dai Co Viet Street, Hanoi

Vietnam is internationally recognized for the quality of its basic education. In the education sector, Vietnam has obtained impressive results compared with those countries with similar economic development: over 90% of the working-age population is literate; more than 98% of children of primary school age attend schools; and the enrolment rates for boys and girls are similar. Several challenges remain such as high drop-out rates in rural areas and access to higher education for low-income and marginalized groups. Rapid aging of the population means that there will be fewer young people, presenting an opportunity to ensure inclusive access to education. Tertiary education institutions will also need to adapt to the country's increasing modernization and integration into the global economy.

10:15 BUS DEPARTING FROM THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

10:45 - 12:15 MEETING WITH THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Venue: Ministry of Finance, #28 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi

Vietnam officially graduated from the International Development Association (IDA) on 1 July 2017. (IDA is the part of the World Bank that supports the world's poorest countries. Overseen by 173 shareholder nations, IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing loans (called "credits") and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living conditions.)

Vietnam has been running high fiscal deficits in support of growth and investment in human and physical capital in recent years. These deficits have led to a sharp increase in public debt over the past 5 years. A fiscal consolidation is planned to bring deficits down to around 3.5 percent of GDP and reduce public debt by 2020, though specific policy measures are still being identified.

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

5 - 8 March, 2018

Vietnam has successfully managed to reduce its economy's reliance on external sources, such as oil and trade-related revenue. Going forward, it is crucial to continue strengthening domestic revenue mobilization through both tax administration and tax policy reforms. Although the share of state budget capital spending remains relatively high, it is trending towards higher decentralization, with more investment decisions being taken at sub-national levels, which has provided strong incentives for development of infrastructure, education, and health services at the local level. In the future, it will be important to rationalize sectoral and regional budget allocations to better align them with Vietnam's current development strategy.

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| 12:30 | BUS DEPARTING FROM THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE |
| 12:45 - 14:45 | LUNCH WITH PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES Venue: Wild Lotus, #55 Nguyen Du Street, Hanoi Hosted by Ousmane Dione, Country Director of Vietnam, World Bank. |
| 15:00 | BUS DEPARTING FROM LUNCH VENUE |
| 15:30 - 16:15 | TOUR OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LIBRARY & MUSEUM Venue: National Assembly, #1 Doc Lap Boulevard, Hanoi |
| 16:30 - 18:30 | MEETING WITH THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF VIETNAM Venue: National Assembly, #1 Doc Lap Boulevard, Hanoi The National Assembly of Vietnam will welcome the Parliamentary Network delegates, providing an opportunity to obtain first-hand information on its functioning, its contribution to Vietnam's development priorities and ways of cooperation with the World Bank and IMF on the country level. |

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

5 - 8 March, 2018

Participants will be invited to interact with host country MPs, share legislative experiences regarding development initiatives.

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| 18:45 - 20:45 | DINNER Venue: National Assembly, #1 Doc Lap Boulevard, Hanoi Hosted by the Chairman of the National Assembly Committee on External Affairs. |
| THURSDAY, 8 MARCH 2018 | |
| | BREAKFAST AT HOTEL Venue: Sofitel Legends Métropole Hôtel |
| 07:45 - 08:00 | DELEGATION TO THE WORLD BANK OFFICE Venue: Sofitel Legends Métropole Hôtel - New Wing Lobby The delegation will be meeting at the New Wing Lobby on Ly Thai To Street at 7:45am; Bus will depart from the hotel at 8:00am. |
| 08:30 - 10:00 | MEETING WITH THE MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY Venue: Ministry of Trade & Industry, #54 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi Energy intensity in Vietnam is among the highest in the world, and electricity demand is expected to grow by about ten per cent annually until 2030. Rural electrification has significantly grown. Virtually all rural households use electricity. Results in terms of investing and constructing, renovating and upgrading the power grid have contributed to changing the face of rural and remote areas, creating favorable conditions for the development of agricultural production, processing industry and agricultural services. |

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

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Recently, steps have been taken to develop cleaner energy sources, notably through engagements with the WB in renewable energy programs, which aim to strengthen regulatory frameworks for power markets and promote private sector participation while stimulating low-carbon energy generation.

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| 10:15 | BUS DEPARTING FROM THE MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY TO THE WB/IMF OFFICE |
| 10:30 - 12:00 | DEBRIEFING SESSION Venue: World Bank Office - VDIC Conference Room, 2nd Floor |
| 12:15 | WALK TO LUNCH VENUE |
| 12:30 - 14:30 | FAREWELL LUNCH Venue: Ly Club, #4 Le Phung Hieu Street, Hanoi |

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

5 - 8 March, 2018

PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE FIELD PROGRAMME

Since 2001, the Parliamentarians in the Field program has given MPs unique access to World Bank & IMF country offices, its development programs and key development partners (including the host country's parliament). During visits, delegates are briefed by World Bank & IMF country representatives on their in-country activities. Visiting MPs also meet with host-country parliamentarians to discuss the country's development priorities. Participants visit programs and projects while engaging with local staff. Delegates also have the opportunity to meet with other

key development stakeholders including the private sector. At the conclusion of a visit, the delegation shares its observations and recommendations on the host country's development program in a comprehensive report. For donor-country parliamentarians, the program represents an opportunity to see development cooperation in practice. Borrowing-country MPs can use field visits as benchmarking exercises and opportunities to exchange views and experiences. Parliamentarians in the Field is jointly organized by the Parliamentary Network, the World Bank, and IMF.

- www.parlNet.org
- www.worldbank.org/en/about/parliamentarians
- www.imf.org/external/np/legislators/ www.parlNet.org

THE WORLD BANK AND IMF IN VIETNAM

The engagements of the World Bank Group and the IMF in Vietnam aim to support its strong economic growth and development. The IMF provides Vietnam with technical assistance in the areas of tax policy

and administration, public expenditure management, fiscal transparency, and central banking, and lends its expertise in macroeconomic policy advice through its Article IV consultations. The World Bank

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prioritizes the areas of inclusive growth and private sector participation, human capital, environmental sustainability, and good governance. The current World Bank Group Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for the period FY18 – FY22 also includes IFC

engagement aiming to mobilize long-term financing for investments that have strong socioeconomic benefits, and MIGA providing its risk insurance guarantees and credit enhancement products to boost private investments.

VIETNAM'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

Vietnam's development record over the past 30 years is remarkable. Reform programs under Đổi Mới, launched in 1986, have spurred rapid economic growth and development and transformed Vietnam from one of the world's poorest nations to a lower middle-income country.

Vietnam has enjoyed strong economic growth. Since 1990, Vietnam's GDP per capita growth has been among the fastest in the world, averaging 6.4 percent a year in the 2000s. Despite uncertainties in the global environment, Vietnam's economy remains resilient. The country's medium-term outlook remains favorable, with GDP expanding by 6.2 and 6.8 percent in 2016-2017 respectively, while the country's fundamental drivers of growth – resilient domestic demand and export oriented manufacturing – remain in force.

Growth has been equitable—with a dramatic reduction in poverty—and social

outcomes have improved significantly. In 1993, over half of the population lived on less than \$1.90-a-day. Today, the rate of such extreme poverty has fallen to 3 percent. The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line (General Statistic Office – World Bank Poverty line) reached 13.5 percent in 2014—down from close to 60 percent in 1993. More than 40 million people escaped poverty over the course of two decades.

Vietnam has made significant advances in the provision of basic services. The Vietnamese population today is more educated and healthier than twenty years ago—and these advances are enjoyed across society. Learning outcomes are high, including in primary school. Infant and under-five mortality rates have been significantly reduced in the last twenty years, down to 19 and 24 mortalities per thousand births in 2012, respectively. Stunting also significantly decreased, from

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

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61 percent in 1993 to 23 percent in 2012. Life expectancy at birth is now 76 years, an improvement from 71 years in 1993.

Access to basic infrastructure has also improved substantially. Significant progress was charted from 1993 to 2012. For example, at least 99 percent of the population now use electricity as their main source of lighting compared to 14 percent more than twenty years ago. More than 67 percent of the rural population now enjoy access to sanitation facilities, and more than 61 percent have access to clean water, compared to only 36 percent and 17 percent, respectively, two decades earlier.

Yet development challenges and limitations remain for Vietnam. Poverty gains are fragile and a significant portion of the population, particularly in rural areas and among ethnic minorities, is vulnerable to falling back into poverty.

The contribution of productivity growth – the main driver of GDP expansion in the 1990s – has declined over the last ten years. As the growth of the labor force slows, the growth of labor productivity will not likely deliver the growth rates Vietnam aspires to achieve.

At the same time, while broad macroeconomic stability remains, some vulnerabilities, including fiscal imbalances and unresolved asset quality problems in

the banking sector, require attention. A stronger domestic private sector can also serve as an engine for growth, as would accelerated reforms in the SOE sector.

Urbanization can fuel higher growth, but achieving urban agglomeration requires an update of the current urbanization model. Significant investments over recent decades have made headway, but more productive infrastructure, particularly in energy, transport, water, sanitation, and telecommunication, are needed. Continued modernization and value-chain development of the agriculture sector is also key, as agriculture will remain an important driver for growth and poverty reduction in Vietnam for years to come.

The Government of Vietnam continues to show commitment to reforms. Vietnam's 2011 – 2020 Socio-Economic Development Strategy (SEDS) – a 10-year strategy – highlights the need for structural reforms, environmental sustainability, social equity and emerging issues of macroeconomic stability. It defines three “breakthrough areas”: (i) promoting skills development, particularly for modern industry and innovation; (ii) improving market institutions, and (iii) further infrastructure development. The Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) for 2016-2020, approved in April 2016, acknowledges the slow progress on certain policy priorities and emphasizes the need to accelerate reforms.

Source: www.worldbank.org/en/country/vietnam/overview

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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF VIETNAM

The National Assembly of Vietnam is unicameral. 496 deputies, of whom at least 25% must be full-time, are elected for a term of 5 years.

ELECTIONS

Each province, or city directly under central government rule, comprises one or more constituencies that elect up to 3 deputies each. The Standing Committee of the National Assembly, in consultation with the Vietnam Fatherland Front, assigns the number of deputies to be elected from political, socio-political and social organizations, the armed forces and national and local state agencies. It also proposes quotas for the number of women and ethnic minority deputies. Voters have as many votes as there are candidates in their constituency. The number of

candidates must exceed the number of seats to be filled. Deputies are elected by simple majority, provided they receive more than half the number of votes cast. If the full number of deputies is not elected, a second round is held. A second round may also be held if only half or fewer of the voters voted. Voters must be citizens aged 18 years or over. Candidates must be citizens aged 21 years or over. Candidates are nominated by political, socio-political and social organizations, the armed forces and national and local state agencies, or may be independent.

LEADERSHIP

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the National Assembly are elected by and from among the deputies. The current Chairwoman is Hon. Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan. The Standing Committee of the National Assembly comprises the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly and other members. Its powers include:

- calling and presiding over elections to the National Assembly;
- convening and presiding over sessions of the National Assembly;
- interpreting the constitution and the laws;
- exercising supervision and control over

PARLIAMENTARY FIELD VISIT TO VIETNAM

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the activities of the government, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuracy and the People's Councils;

- directing the activities of National Assembly committees and ensuring good working conditions for the deputies;

- proclaiming a state of emergency in the country or a region.

All the deputies from a province or a city directly under central government rule form a delegation. Each delegation is staffed by full-time deputies and has its own budget and headquarters.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Bills may be presented to the National Assembly by, among others, the government, the Standing Committee and other committees of the National Assembly, the Vietnam Fatherland Front and individual deputies. Bills must be sent to the relevant Assembly committee for evaluation at least 30 days before the opening of the Assembly, and be sent to all deputies at

least 20 days before. Public comment may be solicited, depending on the bill's nature. Bills may be considered in one or in two sessions. They may be discussed by the delegations and groups of deputies before consideration in plenary meetings and may be revised at any stage in the procedure. A bill is adopted by majority vote of the deputies.

COMMITTEES

Nine committees and the Nationalities Council are established by statute. Committees evaluate bills, ordinances and other legal documents, and oversee their implementation once in force. They make recommendations related to policy issues and to the organization and operation of the agencies within their field of activity, and verify the state budget estimates.

Committees can conduct investigations and call for witnesses and documents. They also have the responsibility to receive citizens' complaints and denunciations and oversee their settlement. The Nationalities Council has the same powers and responsibilities as the committees, and additionally the government must consult with it over policies relating to ethnic minorities.



THE PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK

On The World Bank & International Monetary Fund

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
Parliamentary Field visit to Vietnam
5 - 8 MARCH 2018 | HANOI

AUSTRALIA

- Margaret Quirk, MP Western Australia, Chair of the Committee on Corruption and Crime

BANGLADESH

- Muhiuddin Khan Alamgir, MP, Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee

CAMEROON

- Njingum Musa Mbutoh, MP, Quaestor of the National Assembly

INDONESIA

- Jon Erizal, MP
- Ahmad Riski Sadig, MP, Vice-Chair of the Budget Committee
- Muhammad Aziz Syamsuddin, MP, Chair of the Budget Committee
- Achmad Hafisz Tohir, MP, Vice Chairman of Commission XI
- Soepriyatno Sardjono Askani, MP, Vice Chairman of Commission XI

KENYA

- Joseph Limo, MP, Chair of Finance and National Planning Committee
- Patrick Mariru, MP
- Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, MP

LAO PDR

- Thanta Kongphaly, MP, Vice-Chairman of the Planning, Finance and Audit Committee

LATVIA

- Janis Vucans, MP, Chairman of the Budget and Finance (Taxation) Committee



THE PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK

On The World Bank & International Monetary Fund

MOROCCO

- Said Dor, MP
- Bouachra Ramdane, MP
- Neila Tazi, Vice-President of the House of Councillors, Chair of the Moroccan Chapter of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF

MYANMAR

- Aye Thar Aung, MP, Chairman of the Joint Public Account Committee, Deputy Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw
- Thet Thet Khine, MP
- Thaung Aye, MP

PHILIPPINES

- Juan Edgardo Angara, Senator, Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means; Chair of the Committee on Local Government
- Arthur Yap, MP, Chair of the Committee on Economic Affairs

POLAND

- Krystyna Skowrońska, MP, Deputy Chair of the Finance Committee

SOUTH AFRICA

- Yunus Carrim, MP, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, Board member of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and IMF

TUNISIA

- Myriam Boujbel, MP
- Olfa Soukri Cherif, MP, Vice-Chair of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and IMF

UGANDA

- Nathan Nandala-Mafabi, MP, Vice-Chair of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and IMF

UKRAINE

- Olga Bielkova, MP, Board member of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and IMF



THE PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK
On The World Bank & International Monetary Fund

LIST OF PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES
7 MARCH 2018 | HANOI

- Mr. Adam R. Sitkoff, Executive Director, American Chamber of Commerce
- Ms. Tori Dixon-Whittle, Vice-President, Australian Chamber of Commerce
- Dr. Gellért Horváth, Co-Chairman, European Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam
- Mr. Kim Young Cheol, General Secretary, Korea Chamber of Business in Vietnam
- Ms. Nguyen Thi Phuong, Deputy General Director, Vietnam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development - Agribank
- Ms. Ngo Thu Ha, Deputy General Director, Sai Gon - Ha Noi Commercial Joint Stock Bank - SHB
- Ms. Nguyen Thi Kim Oanh, Deputy CEO, Head of Global Markets & Treasury Services, Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam - Vietcombank
- Ms. Dinh Thi Van Anh, Head of Financial Institutions Department, Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade - VietinBank
- Ms. Le Hoang Anh, Director, Financial Institutions, Standard Chartered Bank Vietnam
- Ms. Do Diem Hong, Head of Financial institutions, Vietnam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank - Techcombank
- Dr. Nguyen Trung Anh, Director, Business Development, Research & Development, The PAN Group
- Mr. M. Shenbagam, Chief Representative Officer, TATA Power
- Mr. Dao Manh Luong, Chief Executive Officer, Mavin Group