SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

1. QUANG NINH'S FISHERY STATISTICS AND PROBLEMS NEED TO BE IMPROVED

M.A. Nguyen Quang Diep

Quang Ninh is a province with many strengths on fisheries, annual fishing and husbandry output is over 40 thousand tons, and here is one of the four biggest fisheries in Vietnam. Thus, the fishery statistics is deeply concerned by provincial leaders. However, due to various reasons that the fishery statistics in Quang Ninh is facing many problems: organization, personnel, and profession. Standing before new requirements, the Quang Ninh's branch of fishery statistics should:

- Strengthening professional training and equipment providing;

- Arrange enough cadres to undertake fishery statistics;

- Promptly promulgate a regime of fishery statistics report and survey.

2. SOME FOCAL ISSUES ON LEADER-SERVING INFORMATION

Pham Son

The article presents some issues relating to the matter of information publications to use for leaders, including:

- To precisely determine the information content basing on the determination of servicing objectives and their demand of information;

- To organize information sources, including documental information, Internet information according to different topics;

- To build up a process of regularly and scientifically releasing information publications.

3. A COMPARISON OF SAS, SPSS AND STATA

Le Do Mach

The Statistical Branch is using three software packages: SAS, SPSS, and STATA for microcomputers. In order to help Branch's cadres to properly use the above packages, the article introduces some different and similar points in using them for management, statistical analysis and statistical graphing, especially the exchange of data files from this package to others.

4. UTILIZATION OF THE THOMPSON-STRICKLAND METHOD TO ASSESS AND COMPARE THE TOTAL COMPANY COMPETITION CAPACITY

Phan Minh Hoat

The article introduces a method used for assessing the company competition capacity according to 4 steps:
- Determine objectives and competition factors;
- Determine measuring scale for each factor;

- Calculate the average level that each company achieves;

- Compare levels achieved by companies.

5. MODELING THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY INTEGRATION TO NATIONAL ECONOMY

Dr. Nguyen Tran Que

Basing on the relationships between providing and demanding totals, the author presents a model, which analyses the impact of international economy integration to national economy through:

- Change in actual exchange rates

- Change in usable income;

- Impacts to casual accounts

The above-mentioned impacts were analyzed for two types of closed and opened economies.

6. SOME ISSUES ON THE REGIME OF FISHERY STATISTICS NEED TO BE STUDIED AND EXCHANGED

Ha Quang Tuyen

The regime of fishery statistics, which was promulgated according to GSO Director General's decision number: 657/QD-TSTK of 2 October 2002, has had good effects for the management work of the Fishery Branch. However, through actual application in some local areas, it reveals the following problems:

- Area statistics is incomplete and it is unable to cover all kinds of fishery feeding;

- Output statistics is separated into very few categories, it cannot reflect the true situation of fishery production;

- According the plan, the survey of non-state fisheries was widely scattered throughout the country, while there were only 29 provinces (account for 96% of the entire fishery output) where the fishery production developed relatively well.

7. ICOR COEFFICIENT AND APPLICATION IN PLANNING AND ASSESSING THE OBJECTIVE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Do Van Huan

The article introduces the concept and method used to calculate the ICOR coefficient basing on the relationships between economic development and investment according to the Harrod Domar Model through the formula: $k = \dfrac{\Delta K}{\Delta Y}$ (K – level of capital increase, and Y – level of production output increase). The indicator ICOR is applied to determine capital demand to respond the objective of economic development using the formula: $k = \dfrac{\Delta K}{\Delta Y} = \dfrac{I}{\Delta Y}$ (I – saving level)