SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

1. THE STATISTICAL BRANCH EXPRESSES DETERMINATION TO COMPRE-HENSIVELY FULFIL THE 2005 WORKPLAN

Dr. Le Manh Hung

After thoroughly evaluating all aspects of the Statistical Branch's 2004 workplan, the author, in the position of Director General, has pointed out 10 important tasks in 2005: ensure a good providing of information; implement the statistical law; strengthen the methodological work; speed up the scientific study of statistics; complete the compilation of branch history; improve the administration; well manage the financial work in construction investment; and strengthen the inspection work.

2. SPEED UP THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF STATISTICS CONTRIBUTING TO WELL SERVICE THE RENOVATION OF STATISTICAL WORK

Institute of Statistical Science

In 2004, the scientific study of statistics has gained many active changes, which contributed to resolve urgent issues of the Statistical Branch. In 2005, it is necessary to further strengthen and speed up in order to effectively serve the renovation of the Statistical Branch. In detail, the scientific study of statistics should concentrate efforts on 11 ministerial-level theses and base-level theses. The scientific information should concentrate efforts on materials collection, edition and publication of 6 regular issues of statistical information, 4 special issues and other information activities.

3. THE CALCULATION OF THE GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

Associate Prof. - Dr. Tang Van Khien

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) is an indicator reflecting the common effect of production factors. The article introduces two methods usable for calculating TFP. The accounting method, which was proposed by the Asian Productivity Organization, has the formula $i_{TFP} = i_Y - \left(\alpha . i_K + \beta . i_L \right)$, where i_Y – growth rate of the added value; i_K – growth rate of the fix assets; i_L - growth rate of labour. In this formula, α and β are contribution parts of capital and labour calculated by accounting method. Besides, the contribution levels of labour and capital can be calculated according to production model Cobb -Douglass. Both methods basically give a similar result.

4. THE KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY AND ITS STATISTICALLY REFLECTING INDICATORS

Nguyen Bich Lam

The author introduces two basic criteria usable to recognize the shape of a knowledge economy, including the economic structure criteria and the social criteria. Indicators usable for reflecting a knowledge economy include 15 macro-economic reflecting indicators and 8 micro-economic reflecting indicators. These are essential indicators to measure the development level of a knowledge economy.

5. ISSUES CONFRONTED WHEN REORGANIZING STATISTICAL SURVEYS AND RENOVATING THE SYSTEM OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

Vu Van Tuan

Statistical survey is one of the two basic data collection methods of the Statistical Branch, especially in marketing mechanism. This puts the Statistical Branch a necessity of having to reorganize statistical surveys, in which the following need to be solved: reorganize the organizational body and re-stipulate coordination relations among units. In addition to reorganization of surveys, it is necessary to renovate the system of statistical indicators with the aim of making them suitable to the demand of management of national economy, to consolidate the data dissemination and guide the use of information.

6. CHALLENGES NEED TO AVOID WHEN DESIGNING A SYSTEM OF INFORMATION APPLICATION

Hoang Minh Thien

When designing a system of information application we often face the following 5 major challenges:

- Lack of synchronism and stability of equipment

- Capacity is not equal among information cadres

- Limitation of finance

- Existence of many technical standards

- Lack of safety of the entire system.