TABLE OF CONTENTS

				Page
I.	The I	Dong Is N	Not Fully Convertible for Current or Capital Account Purposes	I-1
	A.	Summ	ary of Comment	I-1
	B.	The D	epartment's Standard	I-1
	C.	Analys	sis	I-2
		1.	The Vietnamese Dong Is Not Fully Convertible for Current Account Purposes	I-3
		2.	The Vietnamese Government Severely Restricts Capital Account Transactions	I-6
II.		Vietnamese Wage Rates Are Not Determined by Free Bargaining Between Labor and Management.		
	A.	Summ	ary of Comment	II-1
	B.	The D	epartment's Standard	II-1
	C.	Analys	sis	II-2
		1.	The Vietnamese Government Restricts Public Information Regarding Vietnamese Labor Conditions	II-2
		2.	De Facto Conditions Surrounding Labor-Management Negotiations in Vietnam Do Not Reflect Free Bargaining over Wage Rates	II-3
			a. Despite Codification of a Right to Free Bargaining Between Labor and Management, the Vietnamese Government Has Not Ensured that Workers Are Aware of and Exercise Their Rights	II-4
			b. Restrictions on Free Bargaining Between Labor and Management Particularly Affect Foreign-Invested Enterprises.	II-5
			c. The Vietnamese Government Only Permits Collective Bargaining Under the Auspices of the Vietnamese Communist Party	II-7

ш.	Foreign Investment III			
	A.	Summary of Comment	III-1	
	B.	The Department's Standard	III-1	
	C.	Analysis		
		Vietnam's Foreign Investment Regulations Are Highly Restrictive	III-3	
		2. The Vietnamese Government Exerts Significant Control Over Foreign Investments	III-5	
		3. The Vietnamese Government Restricts Competition in the Market	III-6	
		4. Foreign Investors Face Many Obstacles in Vietnam Due to the Government's Failure to Reform	III-8	
IV.	The Vietnamese Government Maintains Ownership and Control of the Means of Production in Vietnam			
	A.	Summary of Comment		
	B.	The Department's Standard	IV-1	
	C.	Analysis	IV-2	
		The Government of Vietnam Retains Significant Ownership of Enterprises and Controls Key Industries	IV-3	
		2. The Vietnamese Government's Failure to Reform Maintains the State Sector's Dominance of the Economy	IV-7	
		3. The Government Retains Ownership of All Land in Vietnam.	IV-10	
V.	The Vietnamese Government Controls Resource Allocation and the Price and Output Decisions of Enterprises			
	A.	Summary of Comment		
	В.	The Department's Standard	V-1	

	C.	Analysis	
		The Government Maintains Pervasive Price Controls Throughout the Vietnamese Economy	V-3
		2. The Vietnamese Government Controls Capital Allocation Through Control over the Banking Sector	V-7
		3. In Contravention of Market Economy Principles, the Vietnamese Government Regulates Output and Sets Strict Production Targets, Thereby Controlling Non-Capital Resource Allocation	V-9
VI.	Other	Other Factors Confirm that Vietnam Is a Nonmarket Economy Country	
	A.	Summary of Comment	VI-1
	B.	The Department's Standard	
	C.	Analysis	VI-
		Vietnam Is Controlled by the Communist Party and Communist Party Principles	VI-
		2. The U.S. Government, International Organizations, and Other Importing Countries Consider Vietnam to Be a Nonmarket Economy Country	VI-
		3. Vietnam Bars Free Trade, Restricts the Impact of World Market Prices on Domestic Prices, and Has not Established Sufficient Market Reforms to Enable the Country to Accede to the World Trade Organization	VI-
		4. The Vietnamese Rule of Law Is Underdeveloped	VI-
		5. Vietnam Maintains Strong Political and Trade Ties to Other Nonmarket Economy Countries	VI-