

According to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, production in industrial centres is showing positive signs of recovery. However, the lack of human resources is one of the major obstacles that the enterprises are facing on the way of production recovery.



Pham Thi Tinh from the Vietnam Alliance for Industrial Support said after a long break due to the pandemic, the skills of workers have decreased, so the enterprises must spend time and expense on retraining. The cost of labour in the industrial sector has increased, but it is still not enough to attract workers.

In addition, the Ministry of Industry and Trade said that manufacturing enterprises need to diversify markets importing raw materials as well as exporting goods to avoid dependence.

There should be more policies to develop supporting industries in Vietnam to gradually become self-sufficient in raw materials. This is the core issue for sustainable industrial development in Vietnam.

The ministry also noted that it is necessary to continue changing industrial restructuring in the direction of developing the manufacturing industry and reducing processing and assembling for industrial products made in Vietnam./.

AGRO-AQUATIC-FORESTRY EXPORTS UP 13% IN EIGHT MONTHS

Viet Nam earned US\$36.3 billion from exporting agricultural-aquatic-forestry products over the last eight months of 2022, a year-on-year increase of 13.1 percent, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Of the figure, agricultural product exports reached nearly US\$15 billion, up 7.4 percent while forestry and aquatic exports hit over US\$11.8 billion and US\$7.5 billion, witnessing respective growth rates of 6.2 percent and 35.3 percent.

Key export items included timber (US\$11 billion, up 6.5 percent), shrimp (US\$3 billion, up 22 percent), tra fish (US\$1.7 billion, up 82.6 percent), coffee (US\$2.8 billion, up 40.3 percent), rubber (US\$2 billion, up 8.1 percent) and rice (US\$2.3 billion, up 8.1 percent).

The U.S. remained the largest importer of Viet Nam's farm products with nearly US\$9.6 billion, accounting for 26.4 percent. It was followed by China (US\$6.5 billion), Japan (US\$2.7 billion) and the Republic of Korea (US\$1.7 billion).

Meanwhile, during the reviewed period, the nation spent US\$29.9 billion on importing farm products, up 3.9 percent on year.

The trade surplus of this sector was estimated at US\$6.3 billion, up 94.6 percent.

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