

- [Talk](#)
- [Read](#)
- [View source](#)
- [View history](#)

Tools

-
-
-

[Coordinates:](#)  [16°N 108°E](#)



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Vietnam \(disambiguation\)](#).

Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
Cộng hòa Xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam ([Vietnamese](#))



[Flag](#)



[Emblem](#)

Motto: Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc
"Independence – Freedom – Happiness"

Anthem: [Tiến Quân Ca](#)

"Army March"

D12



Show globeShow map of ASEANShow all
Location of Vietnam (green)

in [ASEAN](#) (dark grey)

Capital

[Hanoi](#)
21°2′N 105°51′E

Largest city

[Ho Chi Minh City](#)
10°48′N 106°39′E

Official language

[Vietnamese](#)^[1]

**[Ethnic groups](#)
(2019)**

- 85.32% [Kinh Vietnamese](#)
- 14.68% [other](#)^[2]

**Religion
(2019)**

- 86.32% [No religion](#) / [Folk](#)
- 6.1% [Catholicism](#)
- 4.79% [Buddhism](#)
- 1.02% [Hoahaoism](#)
- 1% [Protestantism](#)
- 0.58% [Caodaism](#)
- 0.07% [Islam](#)
- 0.12% [Others](#)^[2]

[\[a\]](#)

Demonym(s)	Vietnamese Viet (colloquial)
Government	Unitary Marxist–Leninist one-party socialist republic ^[5]
• General Secretary	Nguyễn Phú Trọng
• President	Võ Thị Ánh Xuân (acting)
• Prime Minister	Phạm Minh Chính
• National Assembly Chairman	Trần Thanh Mẫn (acting)
Legislature	National Assembly
Formation	
• Văn Lang	7th century BC
• Âu Lạc	3th century BC
• Han's annexation	111 BC
• Independence from China	939
• Regaining independence	1428
• Nguyễn's unification	1802
• Protectorate Treaty	25 August 1883
• Declaration of Independence	2 September 1945
• North–South division	21 July 1954
• End of Vietnam War	30 April 1975
• Reunification	2 July 1976
• Đổi Mới	18 December 1986
• Current constitution	28 November 2013 ^[b]
Area	
• Total	331,344.82 ^{[7][c]} km2 (127,932.95 sq mi) (66th)
• Water (%)	6.38
Population	
• 2023 estimate	100,300,000 ^{[10][11]} (15th)
• 2019 census	96,208,984 ^[2]
• Density	298/km2 (771.8/sq mi) (49th)
GDP (PPP)	2024 estimate
• Total	▲ \$1.559 trillion ^[12] (26th)
• Per capita	▲ \$15,470 ^[12] (106th)
GDP (nominal)	2024 estimate
• Total	▲ \$465.814 billion ^[12] (35th)
• Per capita	▲ \$4,623 ^[12] (119th)
Gini (2018)	▼ 35.7 ^[13] medium
HDI (2022)	▲ 0.726 ^[14] high (107th)
Currency	Vietnamese đồng (đ) (VND)
Time zone	UTC+07:00 (Vietnam Standard Time)
Driving side	right
Calling code	+84
ISO 3166 code	VN
Internet TLD	.vn



This article contains [Vietnamese text](#). Without proper [rendering support](#), you may see [question marks, boxes, or other symbols](#) instead of [chữ Nôm](#), [chữ Hán](#) and [chữ Quốc ngữ](#).

Vietnam,[\[d\]\[e\]](#) officially the **Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (SRV)**,[\[f\]](#) is a country at the eastern edge of [mainland Southeast Asia](#), with an area of about 331,000 square kilometres (128,000 sq mi) and a population of over 100 million, making it the world's [fifteenth-most populous country](#). Vietnam shares land borders with [China](#) to the north, and [Laos](#) and [Cambodia](#) to the west. It shares [maritime borders](#) with [Thailand](#) through the [Gulf of Thailand](#), and the [Philippines](#), [Indonesia](#), and [Malaysia](#) through the [South China Sea](#). Its capital is [Hanoi](#) and its largest city is [Ho Chi Minh City](#) (commonly referred to by its former name, Saigon).

Vietnam was inhabited by the [Paleolithic](#) age, with states established in the first millennium BC on the [Red River Delta](#) in modern-day [northern Vietnam](#). The [Han dynasty](#) annexed Northern and Central Vietnam under [Chinese rule](#) from 111 BC, until the [first dynasty](#) emerged in 939.

Successive [monarchical dynasties](#) absorbed Chinese influences through [Confucianism](#) and [Buddhism](#), and [expanded southward](#) to the [Mekong Delta](#), [conquering Champa](#). During most of the 17th and 18th centuries, Vietnam was effectively divided into two domains of [Đàng Trong](#) and [Đàng Ngoài](#).

The [Nguyễn](#)—the last imperial dynasty—surrendered to [France](#) in 1883. In 1887, its territory was integrated into [French Indochina](#) as three separate regions. In the immediate aftermath of [World War II](#), the nationalist coalition [Viet Minh](#), led by the communist revolutionary [Ho Chi Minh](#), launched the [August Revolution](#) and [declared](#) Vietnam's independence in 1945.

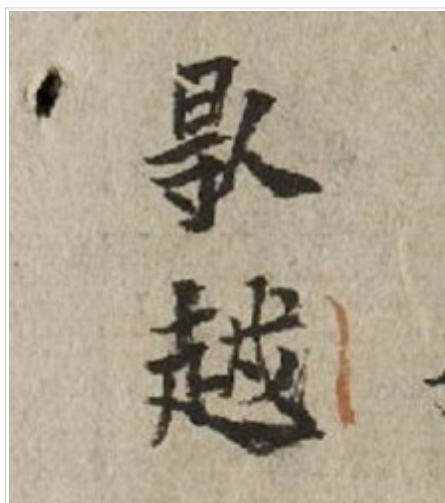
Vietnam went through prolonged warfare in the 20th century. After [World War II](#), France returned to reclaim colonial power in the [First Indochina War](#), from which Vietnam emerged victorious in 1954. As a result of the [treaties signed](#) between the Viet Minh and France, Vietnam was also separated into two parts. The [Vietnam War](#) began shortly after, between the communist [North Vietnam](#), supported by the [Soviet Union](#) and [China](#), and the anti-communist [South Vietnam](#), supported by the [United States](#). Upon the [North Vietnamese victory](#) in 1975, Vietnam reunified as a [unitary socialist state](#) under the [Communist Party of Vietnam](#) (CPV) in 1976. An ineffective [planned economy](#), a trade embargo by the [West](#), and wars with [Cambodia](#) and [China](#) crippled the country further. In 1986, the CPV initiated [economic and political reforms](#) similar to the [Chinese economic reform](#), transforming the country to a [socialist-oriented market economy](#). The reforms facilitated Vietnamese reintegration into the [global economy](#) and [politics](#).

Vietnam is a [developing country](#) with a lower-middle-income economy. It has [high levels of corruption](#), [censorship](#), [environmental issues](#) and a poor [human rights record](#); the country [ranks among the lowest](#) in international measurements of [civil liberties](#), [freedom of the press](#), and [freedom of religion and ethnic minorities](#). It is part of international and intergovernmental institutions including the [ASEAN](#), the [APEC](#), the [CPTPP](#), the [Non-Aligned Movement](#), the [OIE](#), and the [WTO](#). It has assumed a seat on the [United Nations Security Council](#) twice.

Etymology

Main article: [Names of Vietnam](#)

The name Việt Nam (Vietnamese pronunciation: [\[viət na:m\]](#), [chữ Hán](#): 越南), literally "Viet South", means "Viet of the South" per Vietnamese word order or "South of the Viet" per [Classical Chinese](#) word order.^[15] A variation of the name, [Nanyue](#) (or Nam Việt, 南越), was first documented in the 2nd century BC.^[16] The term "[Việt](#)" (Yue) ([Chinese](#): 越; [pinyin](#): *Yuè*; [Cantonese Yale](#): *Yuht*; [Wade–Giles](#): *Yüeh4*; [Vietnamese](#): [Việt](#)) in [Early Middle Chinese](#) was first written using the [logograph](#) "戉" for an axe (a homophone), in [oracle bone](#) and bronze inscriptions of the late [Shang dynasty](#) (c. 1200 BC), and later as "越".^[17] At that time it referred to a people or chieftain to the northwest of the Shang.^[18] In the early 8th century BC, a tribe on the middle [Yangtze](#) were called the [Yangyue](#), a term later used for peoples further south.^[18] Between the 7th and 4th centuries BC Yue/Việt referred to the [State of Yue](#) in the lower Yangtze basin and its people.^{[17][18]} From the 3rd century BC the term was used for the non-Chinese populations of southern China and northern Vietnam, with particular ethnic groups called [Minyue](#), [Ouyue](#), Luoyue ([Vietnamese](#): [Lạc Việt](#)), etc., collectively called the [Baiyue](#) (Bách Việt, [Chinese](#): 百越; [pinyin](#): *Bǎiyuè*; [Cantonese Yale](#): *Baak Yuet*; [Vietnamese](#): [Bách Việt](#); "Hundred Yue/Viet").^{[17][18][19]} The term Baiyue/Bách Việt first appeared in the book [Lüshi Chunqiu](#) compiled around 239 BC.^[20] By the 17th and 18th centuries AD, educated Vietnamese apparently referred to themselves as *người Việt* (Viet people) or *người Nam* (southern people).^[21]



Người Việt 越南 written in chữ Nôm.

The form Việt Nam ([越南](#)) is first recorded in the 16th-century oracular poem [Sấm Trạng Trình](#). The name has also been found on 12 [steles](#) carved in the 16th and 17th centuries, including one at Bao Lam Pagoda in [Hải Phòng](#) that dates to 1558.^[22] In 1802, [Nguyễn Phúc Ánh](#) (who later became Emperor Gia Long) established the [Nguyễn dynasty](#). In the second year of his rule, he asked the [Jiaqing Emperor](#) of the [Qing dynasty](#) to confer on him the title 'King of Nam Việt / Nanyue' (南越 in Chinese character) after seizing power in Annam. The Emperor refused because the name was related to [Zhao Tuo](#)'s Nanyue, which included the regions of [Guangxi](#) and [Guangdong](#) in southern China. The Qing Emperor, therefore, decided to call the area "Việt Nam" instead,^{[g][24]} meaning "South of the Viet" per [Classical Chinese](#) word order but the Vietnamese understood it as "Viet of the South" per Vietnamese word order.^[15] Between 1804 and 1813, the name Vietnam was used officially by Emperor Gia Long.^[g] It was revived in the early 20th century in [Phan Bội Châu](#)'s [History of the Loss](#)

of Vietnam, and later by the [Vietnamese Nationalist Party](#) (VNQDĐ).[25] The country was usually called Annam until 1945, when the [imperial government](#) in [Huế](#) adopted Việt Nam.[26]

History

Main article: [History of Vietnam](#)

For a chronological guide, see [Timeline of Vietnamese history](#).

Prehistory and early history



A [Đông Sơn](#) bronze drum, c. 800 BC

Archaeological excavations have revealed the existence of humans in what is now Vietnam as early as the [Paleolithic](#) age. Stone artefacts excavated in [Gia Lai province](#) have been claimed to date to 0.78 Ma,[27] based on associated find of [tektites](#), however this claim has been challenged because tektites are often found in archaeological sites of various ages in Vietnam.[28] *Homo erectus* fossils dating to around 500,000 BC have been found in caves in [Lang Sơn](#) and [Nghệ An](#) provinces in northern Vietnam.[29] The oldest *Homo sapiens* fossils from mainland Southeast Asia are of [Middle Pleistocene](#) provenance, and include isolated tooth fragments from Tham Om and Hang Hum.[30][31][32] Teeth attributed to *Homo sapiens* from the [Late Pleistocene](#) have been found at Dong Can,[33] and from the Early [Holocene](#) at Mai Da Dieu,[34][35] Lang Gao[36][37] and Lang Cuom.[38] Areas comprising what is now Vietnam participated in the [Maritime Jade Road](#), as ascertained by archeological research.[39][40][41][42]

By about 1,000 BC, the development of wet-[rice](#) cultivation in the [Ma River](#) and [Red River](#) floodplains led to the flourishing of [Đông Sơn culture](#),[43][44] notable for its [bronze](#) casting used to make elaborate bronze [Đông Sơn drums](#). [45][46][47] At this point, the early Vietnamese kingdoms of [Văn Lang](#) and [Âu Lạc](#) appeared, and the culture's influence spread to other parts of [Southeast Asia](#), including [Maritime Southeast Asia](#), throughout the first millennium BC.[46][48]

Dynastic Vietnam

For a chronological guide, see [Timeline of Vietnam under Chinese rule](#).



[Dai Việt](#), [Champa](#), [Angkor Empire](#) and their neighbours, late 13th



century Vietnam's territories around 1838, during the [Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia](#)

According to Vietnamese legends, [Hồng Bàng dynasty](#) of the [Hùng kings](#) first established in 2879 BC is considered the first state in the [history of Vietnam](#) (then known as Xích Quỷ and later [Văn Lang](#)).
 [49][50] In 257 BC, the last Hùng king was defeated by Thục Phán. He consolidated the [Lac Việt](#) and [Âu Việt](#) tribes to form the [Âu Lạc](#), proclaiming himself [An Dương Vương](#).
 [51] In 179 BC, a Chinese general named [Zhao Tuo](#) ("Triệu Đà") defeated An Dương Vương and consolidated Âu Lạc into [Nanyue](#).
 [44] However, Nanyue was itself [incorporated into the empire](#) of the Chinese [Han dynasty](#) in 111 BC after the [Han–Nanyue War](#).
 [24][52] For the next thousand years, what is now northern Vietnam remained mostly under [Chinese rule](#).
 [53][54] Early independence movements, such as those of the [Trưng Sisters](#) and [Lady Triệu](#),
 [55] were temporarily successful,
 [56] though the region gained a longer period of independence as Vạn Xuân under the [Anterior Lý dynasty](#) between AD 544

and 602.[57][58][59] By the early 10th century, Northern Vietnam had gained autonomy, but not sovereignty, under the [Khúc family](#).^[60]

In AD 938, the Vietnamese lord [Ngô Quyền](#) defeated the forces of the Chinese [Southern Han](#) state at [Bạch Đằng River](#) and achieved full independence for Vietnam in 939 after a millennium of Chinese domination.^{[61][62][63]} By the 960s, the dynastic [Đại Việt](#) (*Great Viet*) kingdom was established, Vietnamese society enjoyed a golden era under the Lý and [Trần](#) dynasties. During the rule of the Trần Dynasty, Đại Việt repelled three [Mongol invasions](#).^{[64][65]} Meanwhile, the [Mahāyāna](#) branch of [Buddhism](#) flourished and became the state religion.^{[63][66]} Following the 1406–7 [Ming–Hồ War](#), which overthrew the [Hồ dynasty](#), Vietnamese independence was [interrupted briefly](#) by the Chinese [Ming dynasty](#), but was restored by [Lê Lợi](#), the founder of the [Lê dynasty](#).^[67] The Vietnamese polity reached their zenith in the Lê dynasty of the 15th century, especially during the reign of emperor [Lê Thánh Tông](#) (1460–1497).^{[68][69]} Between the 11th and 18th centuries, the Vietnamese polity expanded southward in a gradual process known as [Nam tiến](#) ("Southward expansion"),^[70] eventually conquering the kingdom of [Champa](#) and part of the [Khmer Kingdom](#).^{[71][72][73]}

From the 16th century onward, civil strife and frequent political infighting engulfed much of Dai Viet. First, the Chinese-supported [Mac dynasty](#) challenged the Lê dynasty's power.^[74] After the Mạc dynasty was defeated, the Lê dynasty was nominally reinstalled. Actual power, however, was divided between the northern [Trịnh lords](#) and the southern [Nguyễn lords](#), who engaged in a [civil war](#) for more than four decades before a truce was called in the 1670s.^[75] Vietnam was divided into North (Trịnh) and South (Nguyễn) from 1600 to 1777. During this period, the Nguyễn expanded southern Vietnam into the [Mekong Delta](#), annexing the [Central Highlands](#) and the Khmer lands in the Mekong Delta.^{[71][73][76]} The division of the country ended a century later when the [Tây Sơn](#) brothers helped Trịnh to end Nguyễn, they also established new dynasty and ended Trịnh. However, their rule did not last long, and they were defeated by the remnants of the Nguyễn lords, led by [Nguyễn Ánh](#). Nguyễn Ánh unified Vietnam, and established the [Nguyễn dynasty](#), ruling under the name [Gia Long](#).^[76]

French Indochina

Main articles: [Cochinchina campaign](#), [Sino-French War](#), [Tonkin campaign](#), and [French Indochina](#)

In the 1500s, the [Portuguese](#) explored the Vietnamese coast and reportedly erected a [stele](#) on the [Chàm Islands](#) to mark their presence.^[77] By 1533, they began landing in the Vietnamese delta but were forced to leave because of local turmoil and fighting. They also had less interest in the territory than they did in China and Japan.^[77] After they had settled in [Macau](#) and [Nagasaki](#) to begin the profitable Macau–Japan trade route, the Portuguese began to involve themselves in trade with [Hội An](#).^[77] Portuguese traders and [Jesuit](#) missionaries under the [Padroado](#) system were active in both Vietnamese realms of [Đàng Trong](#) ([Cochinchina](#) or Quinan) and [Đàng Ngoài](#) ([Tonkin](#)) in the 17th century.^[78] The [Dutch](#) also tried to establish contact with Quinan in 1601 but failed to sustain a presence there after several violent encounters with the locals. The [Dutch East India Company](#) (VOC) only managed to establish official relations with Tonkin in the spring of 1637 after leaving [Dejima](#) in Japan to establish trade for [silk](#).^[79] Meanwhile, in 1613, the first [English](#) attempt to establish contact with Hội An failed following a violent incident involving the [East India Company](#). By 1672 the English did establish relations with Tonkin and were allowed to reside in [Phố Hiến](#).^[80]



[Capture of Saigon](#) by [Charles Rigault de Genouilly](#) on 18

February 1859

Between 1615 and 1753, [French](#) traders also engaged in trade in Vietnam.[\[81\]\[82\]](#) The first French missionaries arrived in 1658, under the Portuguese *Padroado*. From its foundation, the [Paris Foreign Missions Society](#) under *Propaganda Fide* actively sent missionaries to Vietnam, entering Cochinchina first in 1664 and Tonkin first in 1666.[\[83\]](#) Spanish [Dominicans](#) joined the Tonkin mission in 1676, and [Franciscans](#) were in Cochinchina from 1719 to 1834. The Vietnamese authorities began[\[when?\]](#) to feel threatened by continuous [Christianisation](#) activities.[\[84\]](#) After several Catholic missionaries were detained, the [French Navy](#) intervened in 1843 to free them, as the kingdom was perceived as [xenophobic](#).[\[85\]](#) In a series of conquests from 1859 to 1885, [France eroded](#) Vietnam's sovereignty.[\[86\]](#) At the [siege of Tourane](#) in 1858, France was aided by [Spain](#) (with Filipino, [Latin American](#), and Spanish troops from the [Philippines](#))[\[87\]](#) and perhaps some Tonkinese Catholics.[\[88\]](#) After the [1862 Treaty](#), and especially after France completely conquered [Lower Cochinchina](#) in 1867, the [Văn Thân movement](#) of scholar-gentry class arose and committed violence against [Catholics](#) across central and northern Vietnam.[\[89\]](#)

Between 1862 and 1867, the southern third of the country became the [French colony of Cochinchina](#).[\[90\]](#) By 1884, the entire country was under French rule, with the central and northern parts of Vietnam separated into the two protectorates of [Annam](#) and [Tonkin](#). The three entities were formally integrated into the union of [French Indochina](#) in 1887.[\[91\]\[92\]](#) The French administration imposed significant political and cultural changes on Vietnamese society.[\[93\]](#) A Western-style system of modern education introduced new [humanist](#) values.[\[94\]](#) Most French settlers in Indochina were concentrated in Cochinchina, particularly in [Saigon](#), and in [Hanoi](#), the colony's capital.[\[95\]](#)

During the colonial period, guerrillas of the royalist [Cần Vương movement](#) rebelled against French rule and massacred around a third of [Vietnam's Christian](#) population.[\[96\]\[97\]](#) After a decade of resistance, they were defeated in the 1890s by the Catholics in reprisal for their earlier massacres.[\[98\]\[99\]](#) Another large-scale rebellion, the [Thái Nguyên uprising](#), was also suppressed heavily.[\[100\]](#) The French developed a [plantation economy](#) to promote export of [tobacco](#), [indigo](#), [tea](#) and [coffee](#).[\[101\]](#) However, they largely ignored the increasing demands for civil rights and [self-government](#). An increasing dissatisfaction, even led to half-hearted, badly co-ordinated, and still worsely executed plots to oust the French, like the infamous [Hanoi Poison Plot](#) of 1908.



The [Grand Palais](#) built for the 1902–1903 [world's fair](#), when [Hanoi](#) became French Indochina's capital.

A nationalist political movement soon emerged, with leaders like [Phan Bội Châu](#), [Phan Châu Trinh](#), [Phan Đình Phùng](#), Emperor [Hàm Nghi](#), and [Hồ Chí Minh](#) fighting or calling for independence. [\[102\]](#) This resulted in the 1930 [Yên Bái mutiny](#) by the [Vietnamese Nationalist Party](#) (VNQDĐ), which the French quashed. The mutiny split the independence movement, as many leading members converted to [communism](#).[\[103\]\[104\]\[105\]](#)

The French maintained full control of their colonies until World War II, when the [war in the Pacific](#) led to the [Japanese invasion of French Indochina](#) in 1940. Afterwards, the [Japanese Empire](#) was allowed to station its troops in Vietnam while the pro-[Vichy French](#) colonial administration continued.[\[106\]](#) [\[107\]](#) Japan exploited Vietnam's natural resources to support its military campaigns, culminating in a [full-scale takeover of the country](#) in March 1945. This led to the [Vietnamese Famine of 1945](#) which killed up to two million people.[\[108\]\[109\]](#)

First Indochina War

Main articles: [First Indochina War](#), [Empire of Vietnam](#), [Democratic Republic of Vietnam](#), [State of Vietnam](#), and [Operation Passage to Freedom](#)

In 1941, the [Việt Minh](#), a nationalist liberation movement based on a [communist ideology](#), emerged under the Vietnamese revolutionary leader [Hồ Chí Minh](#). The Việt Minh sought independence for Vietnam from France and the end of the [Japanese occupation](#).[\[110\]\[111\]](#) After the military defeat of Japan in [World War II](#) and the fall of its puppet government [Empire of Vietnam](#) in August 1945, Saigon's administrative services collapsed and chaos, riots, and murder were widespread.[\[112\]](#) The Việt Minh occupied [Hanoi](#) and proclaimed a provisional government, which asserted national independence on 2 September.[\[111\]](#)

In July 1945, the [Allies](#) had decided to divide Indochina at the [16th parallel](#) to allow [Chiang Kai-shek](#) of the [Republic of China](#) to receive the Japanese surrender in the north while Britain's [Lord Louis Mountbatten](#) received their surrender in the south. The Allies agreed that Indochina still belonged to France.[\[113\]\[114\]](#)



Partition of French Indochina after the 1954 Geneva Conference

But as the French were weakened by the German occupation, British-Indian forces and the remaining Japanese Southern Expeditionary Army Group were used to maintain order and help France reestablish control through the 1945–1946 War in Vietnam.^[115] Hồ initially chose to take a moderate stance to avoid military conflict with France, asking the French to withdraw their colonial administrators and for French professors and engineers to help build a modern independent Vietnam.^[111] But the Provisional Government of the French Republic did not act on these requests, including the idea of independence, and dispatched the French Far East Expeditionary Corps to restore colonial rule. This resulted in the Việt Minh launching a guerrilla campaign against the French in late 1946.^{[110][111][116]} The resulting First Indochina War lasted until July 1954. The defeat of French colonialists and Vietnamese loyalists in the 1954 battle of Điện Biên Phủ allowed Hồ to negotiate a ceasefire from a favourable position at the subsequent Geneva Conference.^{[111][117]}

The colonial administration was thereby ended and French Indochina was dissolved under the Geneva Accords of 21 July 1954 into three countries—Vietnam, and the kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos. Vietnam was further divided into North and South administrative regions at the Demilitarised Zone, roughly along the 17th parallel north (pending elections scheduled for July 1956^[h]). A 300-day period of free movement was permitted, during which almost a million northerners, mainly Catholics, moved south, fearing persecution by the communists. This migration was in large part aided by the United States military through Operation Passage to Freedom.^{[122][123]} The partition of Vietnam by the Geneva Accords was not intended to be permanent, and stipulated that Vietnam would be reunited after the elections.^[124] But in 1955, the southern State of Vietnam's prime minister, Ngô Đình Diệm, toppled Bảo Đại in a fraudulent referendum organised by his brother Ngô Đình Nhu, and proclaimed himself president of the Republic of Vietnam.^[124] This effectively replaced the internationally recognised State of Vietnam by the Republic of Vietnam in the south—supported by the United States, France, Laos, Republic of China and Thailand—and Hồ's Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the north, supported by the Soviet Union, Sweden,^[125] Khmer Rouge, and the People's Republic of China.^[124]

Vietnam War

Main articles: [Vietnam War](#) and [Role of the United States in the Vietnam War](#)

From 1953 to 1956, the [North Vietnamese](#) government instituted [agrarian](#) reforms including "[rent reduction](#)" and "[land reform](#)", which resulted in significant [political repression](#).^[126] This included 13,500 to as many as 100,000 executions.^{[127][128]} In the South, Diệm countered North Vietnamese subversion (including the assassination of over 450 South Vietnamese officials in 1956) by detaining tens of thousands of suspected communists in "political reeducation centres".^{[129][130]} This program incarcerated many non-communists, but was successful at curtailing [communist](#) activity in the country, if only for a time.^[131] The North Vietnamese government claimed that 2,148 people were killed in the process by November 1957.^[132] The pro-Hanoi [Việt Cộng](#) began a guerrilla campaign in [South Vietnam](#) in the late 1950s to overthrow Diệm's government.^[133] From 1960, the [Soviet Union](#) and North Vietnam signed treaties providing for further Soviet military support.^{[134][135][136]}



Three US [Fairchild UC-123B](#) aircraft spraying [Agent Orange](#) during the [Operation Ranch Hand](#) as part of a [herbicidal warfare](#) operation depriving the food and vegetation cover of the [Việt Cộng](#), c. 1962–1971

In 1963, Buddhist discontent with Diệm's Catholic regime erupted into [mass demonstrations](#), leading to a violent government crackdown.^[137] This led to the [collapse of Diệm's relationship with the United States](#), and ultimately to a [1963 coup](#) in which [he and Nhu were assassinated](#).^[138] The Diệm era was followed by more than a dozen successive military governments, before the pairing of Air Marshal [Nguyễn Cao Kỳ](#) and General [Nguyễn Văn Thiệu](#) took control in mid-1965.^[139] Thiệu gradually outmaneuvered Kỳ and cemented his grip on power in fraudulent elections in 1967 and 1971.^[140] During this political instability, the communists began to gain ground. To support South Vietnam's struggle against the communist insurgency, the United States used the 1964 [Gulf of Tonkin incident](#) as a pretext for increasing its contribution of military advisers.^[141] US forces became involved in ground combat operations by 1965, and at their peak several years later, numbered more than 500,000.^{[142][143]} The US also engaged in [sustained aerial bombing](#). Meanwhile, [China](#) and the Soviet Union provided North Vietnam with significant material aid and 15,000 combat advisers.^{[134][135][144]} Communist forces supplying the Việt Cộng carried supplies along the [Hồ Chí Minh trail](#), which passed through [Laos](#).^[145]

The communists attacked South Vietnamese targets during the 1968 [Tết Offensive](#). The campaign failed militarily, but shocked the American establishment and turned US public opinion against the war.

[146] During the offensive, communist troops [massacred over 3,000 civilians](#) at Huế.[147][148] Facing an increasing casualty count, [rising domestic opposition](#) to the war, and growing international condemnation, the US began [withdrawing from ground combat roles](#) in the early 1970s. This also entailed an unsuccessful effort to [strengthen and stabilise South Vietnam](#). [149] Following the [Paris Peace Accords](#) of 27 January 1973, all American combat troops were withdrawn by 29 March 1973. [150] In December 1974, North Vietnam [captured](#) the province of [Phước Long](#) and started a [full-scale offensive](#), culminating in the [fall of Saigon](#) on 30 April 1975.[151] South Vietnam was ruled by a [provisional government](#) for almost eight years while under North Vietnamese military occupation. [152]

Reunification and reforms

Further information: [Re-education camp \(Vietnam\)](#), [Vietnamese boat people](#), and [Đổi Mới](#)

On 2 July 1976, North and South Vietnam were merged to form the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [153] The war devastated Vietnam and killed 966,000 to 3.8 million people.[154][155][156] A 1974 US Senate subcommittee estimated nearly 1.4 million [Vietnamese civilians](#) were killed or wounded between 1965 and 1974—including 415,000 killed.[157][158] In its aftermath, under [Lê Duẩn](#)'s administration, there were no mass executions of South Vietnamese who had collaborated with the US or the defunct South Vietnamese government, confounding Western fears,[159] but up to 300,000 South Vietnamese were sent to [reeducation camps](#), where many endured torture, starvation, and disease while being forced to perform hard labour.[160] The government embarked on a mass campaign of [collectivisation](#) of farms and factories.[161] Many fled the country following the conclusion of the war.[162] In 1978, in response to the [Khmer Rouge](#) government of Cambodia ordering massacres of Vietnamese residents in the border villages in the districts of [An Giang](#) and [Kiên Giang](#),[163] the Vietnamese military [invaded Cambodia](#) and removed them from power after occupying [Phnom Penh](#). [164] The intervention was a success, resulting in the establishment of a new, pro-Vietnam socialist government, the [People's Republic of Kampuchea](#), which ruled until 1989.[165] However, this worsened relations with China, which had supported the Khmer Rouge. China later launched a [brief incursion into northern Vietnam](#) in 1979, causing Vietnam to rely even more heavily on Soviet economic and military aid, while mistrust of the [Chinese government](#) escalated.[166]

At the [Sixth National Congress](#) of the [Communist Party of Vietnam](#) (CPV) in December 1986, reformist politicians replaced the "old guard" government with new leadership.[167][168] The reformers were led by 71-year-old [Nguyễn Văn Linh](#), who became the party's new general secretary. [167] He and the reformers implemented a series of [free-market](#) reforms known as [Đổi Mới](#) ("Renovation") that carefully managed the transition from a [planned economy](#) to a "[socialist-oriented market economy](#)".[169][170] Although the authority of the state remained unchallenged under [Đổi Mới](#), the government encouraged [private ownership](#) of farms and factories, economic deregulation, and foreign investment, while maintaining control over strategic industries.[170] [171] Subsequently, Vietnam's economy achieved strong growth in agricultural and industrial production, construction, exports, and foreign investment, although these reforms also resulted in a rise in income inequality and gender disparities.[172][173][174]

In 2021, General Secretary of the Communist Party, [Nguyen Phu Trong](#), was re-elected for his third term in office, meaning he is Vietnam's most powerful leader in decades.[175]

Geography

Main article: [Geography of Vietnam](#)



Nature attractions in Vietnam, clockwise from top: [Hạ Long Bay](#), Yên River, and [Bán-Giốc Waterfalls](#)

Vietnam is located on the eastern [Indochinese Peninsula](#) between the latitudes [8°](#) and [24°N](#), and the longitudes [102°](#) and [110°E](#). It covers a total area of 331,210 km² (127,881 sq mi)[\[176\]](#) or 331,699 km² (128,070 sq mi).[\[177\]](#) The combined length of the country's land boundaries is 4,639 km (2,883 mi), and its coastline is 3,444 km (2,140 mi) long.[\[178\]](#) At its narrowest point in the central [Quảng Bình Province](#), the country is as little as 50 kilometres (31 mi) across, though it widens to around 600 kilometres (370 mi) in the north.[\[179\]](#) Vietnam's land is mostly hilly and densely forested, with level land covering no more than 20%. Mountains account for 40% of the country's land area,[\[180\]](#) and tropical forests cover around 42%.[\[181\]](#) The Red River Delta in the north, a flat, roughly triangular region covering 15,000 km² (5,792 sq mi),[\[182\]](#) is smaller but more intensely developed and more densely populated than the [Mekong River Delta](#) in the south. Once an inlet of the [Gulf of Tonkin](#), it has been filled in over the millennia by riverine [alluvial deposits](#).[\[183\]](#)[\[184\]](#) The delta, covering about 40,000 km² (15,444 sq mi), is a low-level plain no more than 3 metres (9.8 ft) [above sea level](#) at any point. It is criss-crossed by a maze of rivers and canals, which carry so much sediment that the delta advances 60 to 80 metres (196.9 to 262.5 ft) into the sea every year.[\[185\]](#)[\[186\]](#) The [exclusive economic zone of Vietnam](#) covers 417,663 km² (161,261 sq mi) in the [South China Sea](#).[\[187\]](#)



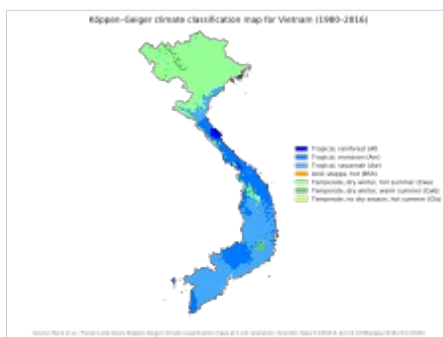
Hoàng Liên Sơn [mountain range](#), the range that includes [Fansipan](#) which is the highest summit on the Indochinese Peninsula

Southern Vietnam is divided into coastal lowlands, the mountains of the [Annamite Range](#), and extensive forests. Comprising five relatively flat plateaus of [basalt](#) soil, the highlands account for 16%

of the country's [arable land](#) and 22% of its total forested land.[188] The soil in much of the southern part of Vietnam is relatively low in nutrients as a result of intense cultivation.[189] Several minor [earthquakes](#) have been recorded.[190][191] The northern part of the country consists mostly of highlands and the Red River Delta. [Fansipan](#) (also known as Phan Xi Păng), which is located in [Lào Cai Province](#), is the highest mountain in Vietnam, standing 3,143 m (10,312 ft) high.[192] From north to south Vietnam, the country also has [numerous islands](#); [Phú Quốc](#) is the largest.[193] The [Hang Sơn Đoòng](#) Cave is considered the largest known cave passage in the world since its discovery in 2009. The [Ba Bể Lake](#) and [Mekong](#) River are the largest lake and longest river in the country.[194][195][196]

Climate

Main article: [Climate of Vietnam](#)



[Köppen climate classification](#) map of Vietnam.



[Nha Trang](#), a popular beach destination, has a [tropical savanna climate](#).

Due to differences in latitude and the marked variety in [topographical relief](#), Vietnam's climate tends to vary considerably for each region.[197] During the winter or dry season, extending roughly from November to April, the [monsoon](#) winds usually blow from the northeast along the Chinese coast and across the Gulf of Tonkin, picking up considerable moisture.[198] The average annual temperature is generally higher in the plains than in the mountains, especially in southern Vietnam compared to the north. Temperatures vary less in the southern plains around Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong Delta, ranging from between 21 and 35 °C (70 and 95 °F) over the year.[199] In Hanoi and the surrounding areas of the Red River Delta, the temperatures are much lower between 15 and 33 °C (59 and 91 °F). [199] Seasonal variations in the mountains, plateaus, and the northernmost areas are much more dramatic, with temperatures varying from 3 °C (37 °F) in December and January to 37 °C (99 °F) in July and August.[200] During winter, snow occasionally falls over the highest peaks of the far northern mountains near the Chinese border.[201] Vietnam receives high rates of [precipitation](#) in the form of rainfall with an average amount from 1,500 to 2,000 mm (60 to 80 in) during the monsoon seasons; this often causes flooding, especially in the cities with poor drainage systems.[202] The country is also

affected by [tropical depressions](#), [tropical storms](#) and [typhoons](#).^[202] Vietnam is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, with 55% of its population living in low-elevation coastal areas.^{[203][204]}

Biodiversity

Main articles: [Wildlife of Vietnam](#), [Environmental issues in Vietnam](#), [List of endangered species in Vietnam](#), and [Protected areas of Vietnam](#)



Native species in Vietnam, clockwise from top-right: [crested argus](#) (a peafowl), [red-shanked douc](#), [Indochinese leopard](#), and [saola](#)

As the country is located within the [Indomalayan realm](#), Vietnam is one of twenty-five countries considered to possess a uniquely high level of [biodiversity](#). This was noted in the country's National Environmental Condition Report in 2005.^[205] It is ranked 16th worldwide in biological diversity, being home to approximately 16% of the world's species. 15,986 species of [flora](#) have been identified in the country, of which 10% are [endemic](#). Vietnam's [fauna](#) includes 307 [nematode](#) species, 200 [oligochaeta](#), 145 [acarina](#), 113 [springtails](#), 7,750 insects, 260 reptiles, and 120 amphibians. There are 840 birds and 310 mammals are found in Vietnam, of which 100 birds and 78 mammals are endemic.^[205] Vietnam has two [World Natural Heritage Sites](#)—the [Ha Long Bay](#) and [Phong Nha-Kẻ Bàng National Park](#)—together with nine [biosphere reserves](#), including [Cần Giờ Mangrove Forest](#), [Cát Tiên](#), [Cát Bà](#), [Kiên Giang](#), the Red River Delta, Mekong Delta, [Western Nghệ An](#), [Cà Mau](#), and [Cu Lao Cham Marine Park](#).^{[206][207][208]}

Vietnam is also home to 1,438 species of freshwater [microalgae](#), constituting 9.6% of all microalgae species, as well as 794 aquatic [invertebrates](#) and 2,458 species of sea fish.^[205] In recent years, 13 [genera](#), 222 species, and 30 [taxa](#) of flora have been newly described in Vietnam.^[205] Six new mammal species, including the [saola](#), [giant muntjac](#) and [Tonkin snub-nosed monkey](#) have also been discovered, along with one new bird species, the endangered [Edwards's pheasant](#).^[209] In the late 1980s, a small population of [Javan rhinoceros](#) was found in Cát Tiên National Park. However, the last individual of the species in Vietnam was reportedly shot in 2010.^[210] In agricultural [genetic diversity](#), Vietnam is one of the world's twelve original [cultivar](#) centres. The Vietnam National Cultivar Gene Bank preserves 12,300 cultivars of 115 species.^[205] The Vietnamese government spent US\$49.07 million on the preservation of biodiversity in 2004 alone and has established 126 conservation areas, including 30 [national parks](#).^[205]



[Sa Pa](#) mountain hills with [agricultural activities](#)

In Vietnam, wildlife [poaching](#) has become a major concern. In 2000, a [non-governmental organisation](#) (NGO) called [Education for Nature – Vietnam](#) was founded to instill in the population the importance of wildlife conservation in the country.[211] In the years that followed, another NGO called GreenViet was formed by Vietnamese youngsters for the enforcement of wildlife protection. Through collaboration between the NGOs and local authorities, many local poaching syndicates were crippled by their leaders' arrests.[211] A study released in 2018 revealed Vietnam is a destination for the illegal export of [rhinoceros](#) horns from [South Africa](#) due to the demand for them as a medicine and a status symbol.[212][213]

The main environmental concern that persists in Vietnam today is the legacy of the use of the chemical [herbicide Agent Orange](#), which continues to cause [birth defects](#) and many health problems in the Vietnamese population. In the southern and central areas affected most by the chemical's use during the Vietnam War, nearly 4.8 million Vietnamese people have been exposed to it and suffered from its effects.[214][215][216] In 2012, approximately 50 years after the war,[217] the US began a US\$43 million joint clean-up project in the former chemical storage areas in Vietnam to take place in stages.[215][218] Following the completion of the first phase in [Đà Nẵng](#) in late 2017,[219] the US announced its commitment to clean other sites, especially in the heavily impacted site of [Biên Hòa](#). [220]

The Vietnamese government spends over [VNĐ10](#) trillion each year (\$431.1 million) for monthly allowances and the physical rehabilitation of victims of the chemicals.[221] In 2018, the Japanese engineering group [Shimizu Corporation](#), working with Vietnamese military, built a plant for the treatment of soil polluted by Agent Orange. Plant construction costs were funded by the company itself. [222][223] One of the long-term plans to restore southern Vietnam's damaged [ecosystems](#) is through the use of [reforestation](#) efforts. The Vietnamese government began doing this at the end of the war. It started by replanting [mangrove forests](#) in the Mekong Delta regions and in [Cần Giẽ](#) outside Hồ Chí Minh City, where mangroves are important to ease (though not eliminate) flood conditions during monsoon seasons.[224] The country had a 2019 [Forest Landscape Integrity Index](#) mean score of 5.35/10, ranking it 104th globally out of 172 countries.[225]

Apart from herbicide problems, [arsenic](#) in the [ground water](#) in the Mekong and Red River Deltas has also become a major concern.[\[226\]\[227\]](#) And most notoriously, [unexploded ordnances](#) (UXO) pose dangers to humans and wildlife—another bitter legacy from the long wars.[\[228\]](#) As part of the continuous campaign to [demine](#)/remove UXOs, several international [bomb removal agencies](#) from the [United Kingdom](#),[\[229\]](#) [Denmark](#),[\[230\]](#) [South Korea](#)[\[231\]](#) and the US[\[232\]](#) have been providing assistance. The Vietnam government spends over VNĐ1 trillion (\$44 million) annually on demining operations and additional hundreds of billions of đồng for treatment, assistance, rehabilitation, vocational training and resettlement of the victims of UXOs.[\[233\]](#)



Panoramic view of [Ha Long Bay](#)

Government and politics

Main articles: [Politics of Vietnam](#) and [Government of Vietnam](#)

Vietnam is a [unitary Marxist-Leninist one-party socialist republic](#), one of the two [communist states](#) (the other being [Laos](#)) in [Southeast Asia](#).[\[234\]](#) Although Vietnam remains officially committed to [socialism](#) as its defining creed, its economic policies have grown increasingly [capitalist](#),[\[235\]](#) [\[236\]](#) with *The Economist* characterising its leadership as "ardently capitalist communists".[\[237\]](#) Under the [constitution](#), the [Communist Party of Vietnam](#) (CPV) asserts their role in all branches of the country's politics and society.[\[234\]](#) The [president](#) is the elected [head of state](#) and the [commander-in-chief](#) of the military, serving as the chairman of the Council of Supreme Defence and Security, and holds the second highest office in Vietnam as well as performing executive functions and state appointments and setting policy.[\[234\]](#)



[Nguyễn Phú Trọng](#)
[General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam](#)



[Võ Thị Ánh Xuân](#)
[President \(acting\)](#)



[Phạm Minh Chính](#)
[Prime Minister](#)



[Vương Đình Huệ](#)
[Chairman of the National Assembly](#)

The [general secretary](#) of the CPV performs numerous key administrative functions, controlling the party's national organisation.[234] The [prime minister](#) is the [head of government](#), presiding over a council of ministers composed of five deputy prime ministers and the heads of 26 ministries and commissions. Only political organisations affiliated with or endorsed by the CPV are permitted to contest elections in Vietnam. These include the [Vietnamese Fatherland Front](#) and worker and [trade unionist](#) parties.[234]



Hanoi

The [National Assembly of Vietnam](#) building in

The [National Assembly of Vietnam](#) is the [unicameral](#) state [legislature](#) composed of 500 members.[238] Headed by a [chairman](#), it is superior to both the executive and judicial branches, with all government ministers being appointed from members of the National Assembly.[234] The [Supreme People's Court of Vietnam](#), headed by a chief justice, is the country's highest [court of appeal](#), though it is also answerable to the National Assembly. Beneath the Supreme People's Court stand the [provincial municipal courts](#) and many [local courts](#). [Military courts](#) possess special jurisdiction in matters of [state security](#). Vietnam maintains the [death penalty](#) for numerous offences.[239]

In 2023, a three-person collective leadership was responsible for governing Vietnam. President [Võ Văn Thưởng](#),[240] Prime Minister [Phạm Minh Chính](#) (since 2021)[241] and the most powerful leader [Nguyễn Phú Trọng](#) (since 2011) as the Communist Party of Vietnam's General Secretary.[242] As of 2024, [Vice President Võ Thị Ánh Xuân](#) is the acting president of Vietnam after Võ Văn

Thưởng resigned on the same year due to corruption charges against him.[243]

Foreign relations

Main article: [Foreign relations of Vietnam](#)



President [Trần Đại Quang](#) with Russian President [Vladimir Putin](#) on 19 November 2016



US Secretary of State [Rex Tillerson](#) accompanies US President [Donald Trump](#) to a commercial deal signing

Throughout its history, Vietnam's main foreign relationship has been with

President on 12 November 2017.

various Chinese dynasties.[244] Following the partition of Vietnam in 1954, North Vietnam maintained relations with the [Eastern Bloc](#), South Vietnam maintained relations with the [Western Bloc](#). [244] Despite these differences, Vietnam's sovereign principles and insistence on cultural independence have been laid down in numerous documents over the centuries before its independence. These include the 11th-century patriotic poem "[Nam quốc sơn hà](#)" and the 1428 proclamation of independence "[Bình Ngô đại cáo](#)". Though China and Vietnam are now formally at peace,[244] [significant territorial tensions](#) remain between the two countries over the South China Sea.[245] Vietnam holds membership in 63 international organisations, including the [United Nations](#) (UN), [Association of Southeast Asian Nations](#) (ASEAN), [Non-Aligned Movement](#) (NAM), [International Organisation of the Francophonie](#) (La Francophonie), and [World Trade Organization](#) (WTO). It also maintains relations with over 650 non-governmental organisations.[246] As of 2010 Vietnam had established diplomatic relations with 178 countries.[247]

Vietnam's current foreign policy is to consistently implement a policy of independence, self-reliance, peace, co-operation, and development, as well openness, diversification, [multilateralisation](#) with international relations.[248][249] The country declares itself a friend and partner of all countries in the international community, regardless of their political affiliation, by actively taking part in international and regional cooperative development projects.[170][248] Since the 1990s, Vietnam has taken several key steps to restore diplomatic ties with capitalist [Western countries](#). It already had relations with communist Western countries in the decades prior.[250] Relations with the United States [began improving](#) in August 1995 with both states upgrading their [liaison](#) offices to embassy status.[251] As diplomatic ties between the two governments grew, the United States opened a [consulate general](#) in Ho Chi Minh City while Vietnam opened [its consulate](#) in [San Francisco](#). Full diplomatic relations were also restored with [New Zealand](#), which opened its embassy in Hanoi in 1995;[252] Vietnam established an embassy in [Wellington](#) in 2003.[253] President of the United States, [Bill Clinton](#), made a historic visit to Vietnam in November 2000. He was the first U.S. leader ever to officially visit Hanoi and the first to visit Vietnam since U.S. troops withdrew from the country in 1975.[254] [Pakistan](#) also reopened its embassy in Hanoi in October 2000, with Vietnam reopening its embassy in [Islamabad](#) in December 2005 and trade office in [Karachi](#) in November 2005.[255][256] In May 2016, US President [Barack Obama](#) further normalised relations with Vietnam after he announced the lifting of an arms [embargo](#) on sales of lethal arms to Vietnam.[257] Despite their historical past, today Vietnam is considered to be a potential ally of the United States, especially in the geopolitical context of the [territorial disputes in the South China Sea](#) and in containment of [Chinese expansionism](#). [258][259][260]

Military

Main article: [Vietnam People's Armed Forces](#)

The [Vietnam People's Armed Forces](#) consists of the [Vietnam People's Army](#) (VPA), the [Vietnam People's Public Security](#) and the Vietnam Self-Defence Militia. The VPA is the official name for the active military services of Vietnam, and is subdivided into the [Vietnam People's Ground Forces](#), the [Vietnam People's Navy](#), the [Vietnam People's Air Force](#), the [Vietnam Border Guard](#) and the [Vietnam Coast Guard](#). The VPA has an active manpower of around 450,000, but its total strength, including paramilitary forces, may be as high as 5,000,000.[261] In 2015, Vietnam's [military expenditure](#) totalled approximately US\$4.4 billion, equivalent to around 8% of its total government spending.[262] Joint military exercises and war games have been held with [Brunei](#),[263] [India](#), [264] [Japan](#),[265] [Laos](#),[266] [Russia](#),[267] [Singapore](#)[263] and the US.[268] In 2017, Vietnam signed the UN treaty on the [Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons](#). [269][270]

Human rights and sociopolitical issues

See also: [Human rights in Vietnam](#)

Under the current constitution, the CPV is the only party allowed to rule, the operation of all other political parties being outlawed. Other human rights issues concern [freedom of association](#), [freedom of speech](#), [freedom of religion](#), and [freedom of the press](#). In 2009, Vietnamese lawyer [Lê Công Đình](#) was arrested and charged with the capital crime of [subversion](#); several of his associates were also arrested. [\[271\]\[272\] Amnesty International](#) described him and his arrested associates as [prisoners of conscience](#). [\[271\]](#) Vietnam has also suffered from human trafficking and related issues. [\[273\]\[274\]\[275\]](#)

Administrative divisions

Main article: [Subdivisions of Vietnam](#)

Vietnam is divided into 58 [provinces](#) (Vietnamese: Tỉnh, [chữ Hán](#): 省). [\[276\]](#) There are also five [municipalities](#) (thành phố trực thuộc trung ương), which are administratively on the same level as provinces.



1
2
3
4
5
6

7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54

[55](#)
[56](#)
[57](#)
[58](#)
[59](#)
[60](#)
[61](#)
[62](#)
[63](#)

[*](#)
[—](#)
[**](#)
[***](#)
[****](#)
[*****](#)
[*](#)
[**](#)

Provinces of Vietnam

Island areas:

- *-[Bach Long Vĩ Island](#) ([Bach Long Vĩ District](#), [Haiphong Municipality](#) [3])
- **[-Phú Quý Islands](#) ([Phú Quý District](#), [Bình Thuận Province](#) [46])
- ***[-Côn Đảo Islands](#) ([Côn Đảo District](#), [Bà Rịa - Vũng Tàu Province](#) [51])
- ****[-Phú Quốc Island](#) ([Phú Quốc City](#), [Kiên Giang Province](#) [58])
- *****[-Thổ Chu Islands](#) ([Thổ Châu Commune](#), [Phú Quốc City](#), [Kiên Giang Province](#) [58])
- [* -Paracel Islands](#) ([Hoàng Sa District](#), [Đà Nẵng Municipality](#) [4])
- [* * -Spratly Islands](#) ([Trường Sa District](#), [Khánh Hòa Province](#) [43])

	Northeast	Red River Delta
Northwest		
	20. Bắc Giang	1. Hà Nội (municipality)
6. Điện Biên	14. Bắc Kạn	3. Hải Phòng (municipality)
22. Hòa Bình	10. Cao Bằng	19. Bắc Ninh
7. Lai Châu	9. Hà Giang	26. Hà Nam
8. Lào Cai	11. Lạng Sơn	24. Hải Dương
16. Sơn La	17. Phú Thọ	23. Hưng Yên
12. Yên Bái	21. Quảng Ninh	27. Nam Định
	15. Thái Nguyên	28. Ninh Bình
	13. Tuyên Quang	25. Thái Bình
		18. Vĩnh Phúc
North Central Coast	Central Highlands	South Central Coast
31. Hà Tĩnh	41. Đắk Lắk	4. Đà Nẵng (municipality)
30. Nghệ An	42. Đắk Nông	39. Bình Định
32. Quảng Bình	38. Gia Lai	46. Bình Thuận
33. Quảng Trị	37. Kon Tum	43. Khánh Hòa
29. Thanh Hóa	44. Lâm Đồng	45. Ninh Thuận
34. Thừa Thiên–Huế		40. Phú Yên
		35. Quảng Nam

Mekong DeltaSoutheast

2. [Hồ Chí Minh City](#) (municipality)
 51. [Bà Rịa–Vũng Tàu](#)
 49. [Bình Dương](#)
 47. [Bình Phước](#)
 50. [Đồng Nai](#)
 48. [Tây Ninh](#)
5. [Cần Thơ](#) (municipality)
 56. [An Giang](#)
 62. [Bạc Liêu](#)
 55. [Bến Tre](#)
 63. [Cà Mau](#)
 53. [Đồng Tháp](#)
 59. [Hậu Giang](#)
 58. [Kiên Giang](#)
 52. [Long An](#)
 61. [Sóc Trăng](#)
 54. [Tiền Giang](#)
 60. [Trà Vinh](#)
 57. [Vĩnh Long](#)

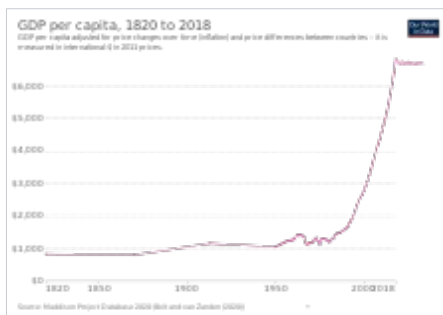
A [Communist Party](#) poster in Hanoi

Provinces are subdivided into [provincial municipalities](#) (thành phố trực thuộc tỉnh, 'city under province'), [townships](#) (thị xã) and [counties](#) (huyện), which are in turn subdivided into [towns](#) (thị trấn) or [communes](#) (xã).

Centrally controlled municipalities are subdivided into [districts](#) (quận) and counties, which are further subdivided into [wards](#) (phường).

Economy

Main article: [Economy of Vietnam](#)



Historical GDP per capita development of Vietnam

Share of world GDP (PPP) [12]	
Year	Share
1980	0.21%
1990	0.28%
2000	0.39%
2010	0.52%
2020	0.80%

Throughout the history of Vietnam, its economy has been based largely on [agriculture](#)—primarily [wet rice cultivation](#).[\[277\]](#) [Bauxite](#), an important material in the production of [aluminium](#), is mined in central Vietnam.[\[278\]](#) Since reunification, the country's economy is shaped primarily by the CPV through [Five Year Plans](#) decided upon at the plenary sessions of the Central Committee and national congresses.[\[279\]](#) The [collectivisation](#) of farms, factories, and capital goods was carried out as part of the establishment of central planning, with millions of people working for state enterprises. Under strict state control, Vietnam's economy continued to be plagued by inefficiency, [corruption in state-owned enterprises](#), poor quality and underproduction.[\[280\]\[281\]\[282\]](#) With the decline in economic aid from its main trading partner, the Soviet Union, following the erosion of the [Eastern bloc](#) in the late 1980s, and the subsequent [collapse of the Soviet Union](#), as well as the negative impacts of the post-war [trade embargo](#) imposed by the United States,[\[283\]\[284\]](#) Vietnam began to liberalise its trade by [devaluing](#) its exchange rate to increase exports and embarked on a policy of economic development.[\[285\]](#)



Vietnam's tallest skyscraper, the [Landmark 81](#), located in [Bình Thạnh, Ho Chi Minh City \(Saigon\)](#).

In 1986, the [Sixth National Congress](#) of the CPV introduced [socialist-oriented market](#) economic reforms as part of the [Đổi Mới](#) reform program. [Private ownership](#) began to be encouraged in industry, commerce and agriculture and state enterprises were [restructured](#) to operate under market constraints.[\[286\]\[287\]](#) This led to the five-year economic plans being replaced by the socialist-oriented market mechanism.[\[288\]](#) As a result of these reforms, Vietnam achieved approximately 8% annual [gross domestic product](#) (GDP) growth between 1990 and 1997.[\[289\]\[290\]](#) The United States ended its economic embargo against Vietnam in early 1994.[\[291\]](#) Although the [1997 Asian financial](#)

[crisis](#) caused an economic slowdown to 4–5% growth per year, its economy began to recover in 1999, [\[286\]](#) and grew at around 7% per year from 2000 to 2005, one of the fastest in the world.[\[292\]\[293\]](#) On 11 January 2007, Vietnam became the 150th member of the [WTO](#) (World Trade Organization).[\[294\]](#) According to the [General Statistics Office of Vietnam](#) (GSO), growth remained strong despite the [late-2000s global recession](#), holding at 6.8% in 2010. Vietnam's year-on-year inflation rate reached 11.8% in December 2010 and the currency, the [Vietnamese đồng](#), was devalued three times.[\[295\]\[296\]](#)

Deep [poverty](#), defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1 per day, has declined significantly in Vietnam and the relative poverty rate is now less than that of China, India and the [Philippines](#).[\[297\]](#) This decline can be attributed to [equitable economic policies](#) aimed at improving [living standards](#) and preventing the rise of [inequality](#).[\[298\]](#) These policies have included egalitarian land distribution during the initial stages of the *Đổi Mới* program, investment in poorer remote areas, and subsidising of education and healthcare.[\[299\]\[300\]](#) Since the early 2000s, Vietnam has applied sequenced trade liberalisation, a two-track approach opening some sectors of the economy to international markets.[\[298\]\[301\]](#) Manufacturing, [information technology](#) and high-tech industries now form a large and fast-growing part of the national economy. Although Vietnam is a relative newcomer to the [oil industry](#), it is the third-largest oil producer in Southeast Asia with a total 2011 output of 318,000 barrels per day (50,600 m³/d).[\[302\]](#) In 2010, Vietnam was ranked as the eighth-largest crude [petroleum](#) producer in the Asia and Pacific region.[\[303\]](#) The US bought the biggest share of Vietnam's exports,[\[304\]](#) while [goods](#) from China were the most popular Vietnamese import.[\[305\]](#)

Based on findings by the [International Monetary Fund](#) (IMF) in 2022, the [unemployment](#) rate in Vietnam was 2.3%, the [nominal GDP](#) US\$406.452 billion, and a nominal [GDP per capita](#) \$4,086.[\[12\]\[306\]](#) Besides the [primary sector economy](#), [tourism](#) has contributed significantly to Vietnam's economic growth with 7.94 million foreign visitors recorded in 2015.[\[307\]](#)

Agriculture



Terraced rice fields in [Sa Pa](#)

As a result of several [land reform](#) measures, Vietnam has become a major exporter of agricultural products. It is now the world's largest producer of [cashew](#) nuts, with a one-third global share;[\[308\]](#) the largest producer of [black pepper](#), accounting for one-third of the world's market;[\[309\]](#) and the second-largest [rice](#) exporter in the world after [Thailand](#) since the 1990s.[\[310\]](#) Subsequently, Vietnam is also the world's second largest exporter of [coffee](#).[\[311\]](#) The country has the highest proportion of land use for [permanent crops](#) together with other states in the [Greater Mekong Subregion](#).[\[312\]](#) Other primary exports include [tea](#), [rubber](#) and fishery products. Agriculture's share of Vietnam's GDP has fallen in recent decades, declining from 42% in 1989 to 20% in 2006 as production in other sectors of the economy has risen.

Seafood

The overall fisheries production of Vietnam from capture fisheries and [aquaculture](#) was 5.6 million MT in 2011 and 6.7 million MT in 2016. The output of Vietnam's fisheries sector has seen strong growth, which could be attributed to the continued expansion of the aquaculture sub-sector.[\[313\]](#)

Science and technology

Main article: [Science and technology in Vietnam](#)



A Vietnamese-made [TOPIO 3.0 humanoid ping-pong](#)-playing robot displayed during the 2009 [International Robot Exhibition](#) (IREX) in [Tokyo](#)[\[314\]](#)[\[315\]](#)

In 2010, Vietnam's total state spending on science and technology amounted to roughly 0.45% of its GDP.[\[316\]](#) Vietnamese scientists have made many significant contributions in various fields of study, most notably in [mathematics](#). [Hoàng Tụy](#) pioneered the [applied mathematics](#) field of [global optimisation](#) in the 20th century,[\[317\]](#) while [Ngô Bảo Châu](#) won the 2010 [Fields Medal](#) for his proof of [fundamental lemma in the theory of automorphic forms](#).[\[318\]](#)[\[319\]](#) Since the establishment of the [Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology](#) (VAST) by the government in 1975, the country is working to develop its first national [space flight](#) program especially after the completion of the infrastructure at the Vietnam Space Centre (VSC) in 2018.[\[320\]](#)[\[321\]](#) Vietnam has also made significant advances in the development of [robots](#), such as the [TOPIO](#) humanoid model.[\[314\]](#)[\[315\]](#) One of Vietnam's main [messaging apps](#), Zalo, was developed by [Vương Quang Khải](#), a Vietnamese [hacker](#) who later worked with the country's largest [information technology](#) service company, the [FPT Group](#).[\[322\]](#)



Vietnamese science students working on an [experiment](#) in their university lab

According to the [UNESCO Institute for Statistics](#), Vietnam devoted 0.19% of its GDP to science research and development in 2011.[\[323\]](#) Vietnam was ranked 46th in the [Global Innovation Index](#) in

2023, it has increased its ranking considerably since 2012, where it was ranked 76th.[324] [325] Between 2005 and 2014, the number of Vietnamese scientific publications recorded in Thomson Reuters' [Web of Science](#) increased at a rate well above the average for Southeast Asia, albeit from a modest starting point.[326] Publications focus mainly on [life sciences](#) (22%), [physics](#) (13%) and [engineering](#) (13%), which is consistent with recent advances in the production of diagnostic equipment and shipbuilding.[326]

Tourism

Main article: [Tourism in Vietnam](#)



[Hội An](#), a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#), is a major tourist destination. (photo is [Japanese Bridge](#))

Tourism is an important element of economic activity in the nation, contributing 7.5% of the total GDP. Vietnam hosted roughly 13 million tourists in 2017, an increase of 29.1% over the previous year, making it one of the fastest growing tourist destinations in the world. The vast majority of the tourists in the country, some 9.7 million, came from Asia; namely China (4 million), [South Korea](#) (2.6 million), and [Japan](#) (798,119).[327] Vietnam also attracts large numbers of visitors from Europe, with almost 1.9 million visitors in 2017; most European visitors came from [Russia](#) (574,164), followed by the [United Kingdom](#) (283,537), [France](#) (255,396), and [Germany](#) (199,872). Other significant international arrivals by nationality include the United States (614,117) and [Australia](#) (370,438).[327]

The most visited destinations in Vietnam are the largest city, Ho Chi Minh City, with over 5.8 million international arrivals, followed by Hanoi with 4.6 million and [Ha Long](#), including Hạ Long Bay with 4.4 million arrivals. All three are ranked in the top 100 most visited cities in the world.[328] Vietnam is home to eight [UNESCO World Heritage Sites](#). In 2018, [Travel + Leisure](#) ranked [Hội An](#) as one of the world's top 15 best destinations to visit.[329]

Infrastructure

Transport

Main articles: [Transport in Vietnam](#), [Rail transport in Vietnam](#), and [List of airports in Vietnam](#)

Much of Vietnam's modern transportation network can trace its roots to the French colonial era when it was used to facilitate the transportation of [raw materials](#) to its main ports. It was extensively expanded and modernised following the partition of Vietnam.[330] Vietnam's road system includes national roads

administered at the central level, provincial roads managed at the provincial level, district roads managed at the district level, urban roads managed by cities and towns and commune roads managed at the commune level.[331] In 2010, Vietnam's road system had a total length of about 188,744 kilometres (117,280 mi) of which 93,535 kilometres (58,120 mi) are [asphalt](#) roads comprising national, provincial and district roads.[331] The length of the national road system is about 15,370 kilometres (9,550 mi) with 15,085 kilometres (9,373 mi) of its length paved. The provincial road system has around 27,976 kilometres (17,383 mi) of paved roads while 50,474 kilometres (31,363 mi) district roads are paved. [331]



[HCMC-LT-DG](#) section of the [North-South Expressway](#)



[Tan Son Nhat International Airport](#) is the busiest airport in the country.

[Bicycles](#), [motorcycles](#) and [motor scooters](#) remain the most popular forms of road transport in the country, a legacy of the French, though the number of privately owned [cars](#) has been increasing in recent years.[332] Public buses operated by private companies are the main mode of long-distance travel for much of the population. [Road accidents](#) remain the major safety issue of Vietnamese transportation with an average of 30 people losing their lives daily.[333] [Traffic congestion](#) is a growing problem in both Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City especially with the growth of individual car ownership.[334][335] Vietnam's primary cross-country rail service is the [Reunification Express](#) from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi, a distance of nearly 1,726 kilometres (1,072 mi).[336] From Hanoi, railway lines branch out to the northeast, north, and west; the eastbound line runs from Hanoi to Hạ Long Bay, the northbound line from Hanoi to [Thái Nguyên](#), and the northeast line from Hanoi to Lào Cai. In 2009, Vietnam and Japan signed a deal to build a [high-speed railway](#)—[shinkansen](#) (bullet train)—using Japanese technology.[337] Vietnamese engineers were sent to Japan to receive training in the operation and maintenance of high-speed trains.[338] The planned railway will be a 1,545 kilometres (960 mi)-long express route serving a total of 23 stations, including Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, with 70% of its route running on bridges and through tunnels.[339][340] The trains will travel at a maximum speed of 350 kilometres (220 mi) per hour.[340][341] Plans for the high-speed rail line, however, have been postponed after the Vietnamese government decided to prioritise the development of both the [Hanoi](#) and [Ho Chi Minh City](#) metros and expand road networks instead.[336][342][343]



The port of [Hai Phong](#) is one of the largest and busiest container ports in Vietnam.

Vietnam operates 20 major civil airports, including three international gateways: [Noi Bai](#) in Hanoi, [Da Nang International Airport](#) in Đà Nẵng and [Tan Son Nhat](#) in Ho Chi Minh City. Tan Son Nhat is the country's largest airport handling the majority of international passenger traffic.[344] According to a government-approved plan, Vietnam will have another seven international airports by 2025, including [Vinh International Airport](#), [Phu Bai International Airport](#), [Cam Ranh International Airport](#), [Phu Quoc International Airport](#), [Cat Bi International Airport](#), [Can Tho International Airport](#), and [Long Thanh International Airport](#). The planned Long Thanh International Airport will have an annual service capacity of 100 million passengers once it becomes fully operational in 2025. [345] [Vietnam Airlines](#), the state-owned national airline, maintains a fleet of 86 passenger aircraft and aims to operate 170 by 2020.[346] Several private airlines also operate in Vietnam, including [Air Mekong](#), [Bamboo Airways](#), [Jetstar Pacific Airlines](#), [VASCO](#) and [VietJet Air](#). As a coastal country, Vietnam has many major sea ports, including [Cam Ranh](#), Đà Nẵng, [Hải Phòng](#), Ho Chi Minh City, [Ha Long](#), [Qui Nhơn](#), [Vũng Tàu](#), [Cửa Lò](#) and [Nha Trang](#). Further inland, the country's extensive network of rivers plays a key role in rural transportation with over 47,130 kilometres (29,290 mi) of navigable [waterways](#) carrying ferries, barges and [water taxis](#). [347]

Energy

Main articles: [Energy in Vietnam](#) and [List of power stations in Vietnam](#)



[Sơn La Dam](#) in northern Vietnam, the [largest hydroelectric dam](#) in Southeast Asia[348]

Vietnam's energy sector is dominated largely by the state-controlled [Vietnam Electricity Group](#) (EVN). As of 2017, EVN made up about 61.4% of the country's power generation system with a total power capacity of 25,884 MW.[349] Other energy sources are [PetroVietnam](#) (4,435 MW), [Vinacomin](#) (1,785 MW) and 10,031 MW from [build–operate–transfer](#) (BOT) investors.[350]

Most of Vietnam's power is generated by either [hydropower](#) or [fossil fuel power](#) such as [coal](#), [oil](#) and [gas](#), while [diesel](#), [small hydropower](#) and renewable energy supplies the remainder. [350] The Vietnamese government had planned to develop a [nuclear reactor](#) as the path to establish [another source for electricity](#) from [nuclear power](#). The plan was abandoned in late 2016 when a majority of the National Assembly voted to oppose the project due to widespread public concern over [radioactive contamination](#). [351]

The household gas sector in Vietnam is dominated by PetroVietnam, which controls nearly 70% of the country's domestic market for [liquefied petroleum gas](#) (LPG). [352] Since 2011, the company also operates five renewable energy power plants including the Nhơn Trạch 2 Thermal Power Plant (750 MW), Phú Quý Wind Power Plant (6 MW), Hòa Na Hydro-power Plant (180 MW), Dakdrinh Hydro-power Plant (125 MW) and Vũng Áng 1 Thermal Power Plant (1,200 MW). [353]

According to statistics from [British Petroleum](#) (BP), Vietnam is listed among the 52 countries that have [proven crude oil reserves](#). In 2015 the reserve was approximately 4.4 billion barrels ranking Vietnam first place in Southeast Asia, while the [proven gas reserves](#) were about 0.6 trillion cubic metres (tcm) and ranking it third in Southeast Asia after [Indonesia](#) and [Malaysia](#). [354]

Telecommunication

Main article: [Telecommunications in Vietnam](#)

Telecommunications services in Vietnam are wholly provided by the Vietnam Post and Telecommunications General Corporation (now the [VNPT](#) Group) which is a [state-owned](#) company. [355] The VNPT retained its monopoly until 1986. The telecom sector was reformed in 1995 when the Vietnamese government began to implement a competitive policy with the creation of two domestic telecommunication companies, the Military Electronic and Telecommunication Company ([Viettel](#), which is wholly owned by the Vietnamese Ministry of Defence) and the Saigon Post and Telecommunication Company (SPT or SaigonPostel), with 18% of it owned by VNPT. [355] VNPT's monopoly was finally ended by the government in 2003 with the issuance of a decree. [356] By 2012, the top three telecom operators in Vietnam were Viettel, [Vinaphone](#) and [MobiFone](#). The remaining companies included: [EVNTelecom](#), Vietnammobile and [S-Fone](#). [357] With the shift towards a more [market-orientated economy](#), Vietnam's telecommunications market is continuously being reformed to attract [foreign investment](#), which includes the supply of services and the establishment of nationwide telecom infrastructure. [358]

Water supply and sanitation

Main article: [Water supply and sanitation in Vietnam](#)



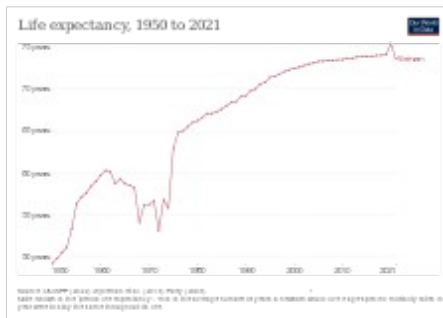
In rural areas of Vietnam, [piped water systems](#) are operated by a wide variety of institutions including a national organisation, people committees (local government), community groups, co-operatives and private companies.

Vietnam has 2,360 rivers with an average annual discharge of 310 billion [m³](#). The rainy season accounts for 70% of the year's discharge.[\[359\]](#) Most of the country's urban [water supply](#) systems have been developed without proper management within the last 10 years. Based on a 2008 survey by the Vietnam Water Supply and Sewerage Association (VWSA), existing water production capacity exceeded demand, but service coverage is still sparse. Most of the clean water supply infrastructure is not widely developed. It is only available to a small proportion of the population with about one third of 727 district towns having some form of piped water supply.[\[360\]](#) There is also concern over the safety of existing water resources for urban and rural water supply systems. Most industrial factories release their untreated [wastewater](#) directly into the water sources. Where the government does not take measures to address the issue, most domestic wastewater is discharged, untreated, back into the environment and pollutes the [surface water](#).[\[360\]](#)

In recent years, there have been some efforts and collaboration between local and foreign universities to develop access to safe water in the country by introducing [water filtration systems](#). There is a growing concern among local populations over the serious public health issues associated with water contamination caused by pollution as well as the [high levels of arsenic](#) in [groundwater](#) sources.[\[361\]](#) The government of [Netherlands](#) has been providing aid focusing its investments mainly on water-related sectors including [water treatment](#) projects.[\[362\]\[363\]\[364\]](#) Regarding [sanitation](#), 78% of Vietnam's population has access to "[improved](#)" [sanitation](#)—94% of the urban population and 70% of the rural population. However, there are still about 21 million people in the country lacking access to "improved" sanitation according to a survey conducted in 2015.[\[365\]](#) In 2018, the construction ministry said the country's water supply, and drainage industry had been applying hi-tech methods and [information technology](#) (IT) to sanitation issues but faced problems like limited funding, climate change, and pollution.[\[366\]](#) The health ministry has also announced that water inspection units will be established nationwide beginning in June 2019. Inspections are to be conducted without notice, since there have been many cases involving health issues caused by poor or polluted water supplies as well unhygienic conditions reported every year.[\[367\]](#)

Health

Main article: [Health in Vietnam](#)



Development of life expectancy in Vietnam since 1950

By 2015, 97% of the population had access to improved water sources.[368] In 2016, Vietnam's national [life expectancy](#) stood at 80.9 years for women and 71.5 for men, and the [infant mortality](#) rate was 17 per 1,000 live births.[369][370][371] Since the partition, North Vietnam has established a public health system that has reached down to the [hamlet](#) level.[372] After the national reunification in 1975, a nationwide health service was established.[174] In the late 1980s, the quality of healthcare declined to some degree as a result of budgetary constraints, a shift of responsibility to the provinces and the introduction of charges.[299] Inadequate funding has also contributed to a shortage of [nurses](#), [midwives](#) and hospital beds; in 2000, Vietnam had only 24.7 hospital beds per 10,000 people before declining to 23.7 in 2005 as stated in the annual report of [Vietnamese Health Ministry](#). [373] The controversial use of herbicides as a chemical weapon by the [US military](#) during the war left tangible, long-term [impacts upon the Vietnamese people](#) that persist in the country today.[374][375] For instance, it led to three million Vietnamese people suffering health problems, one million birth defects caused directly by exposure to the chemical and 24% of Vietnam's land being defoliated.[376]

Since the early 2000s, Vietnam has made significant progress in combating [malaria](#). The malaria mortality rate fell to about five per cent of its 1990s equivalent by 2005 after the country introduced improved antimalarial drugs and treatment.[377] [Tuberculosis](#) (TB) cases, however, are on the rise. TB has become the second most infectious disease in the country after [respiratory-related illness](#). [378] With an intensified vaccination program, better hygiene and foreign assistance, Vietnam hopes to reduce sharply the number of TB cases and new TB infections.[379] In 2004, government subsidies covering about 15% of health care expenses.[380] That year, the United States announced Vietnam would be one of 15 states to receive funding as part of its global AIDS relief plan.[381] By the following year, Vietnam had diagnosed 101,291 [human immunodeficiency virus](#) (HIV) cases, of which 16,528 progressed to [acquired immune deficiency syndrome](#) (AIDS); 9,554 have died.[382] The actual number of HIV-positive individuals is estimated to be much higher. On average between 40 and 50 new infections are reported daily in the country. In 2007, 0.4% of the population was estimated to be infected with HIV and the figure has remained stable since 2005.[383] More global aid is being delivered through [The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria](#) to fight the spread of the disease in the country.[379] In September 2018, the Hanoi People's Committee urged the citizens of the country to stop eating [dog](#) and [cat meat](#) as it can cause diseases like [rabies](#) and [leptospirosis](#). More than 1,000 stores in the capital city of Hanoi were found to be selling both meats. The decision prompted positive comments among Vietnamese on [social media](#), though some noted that the consumption of dog meat will remain an ingrained habit among many people.[384]

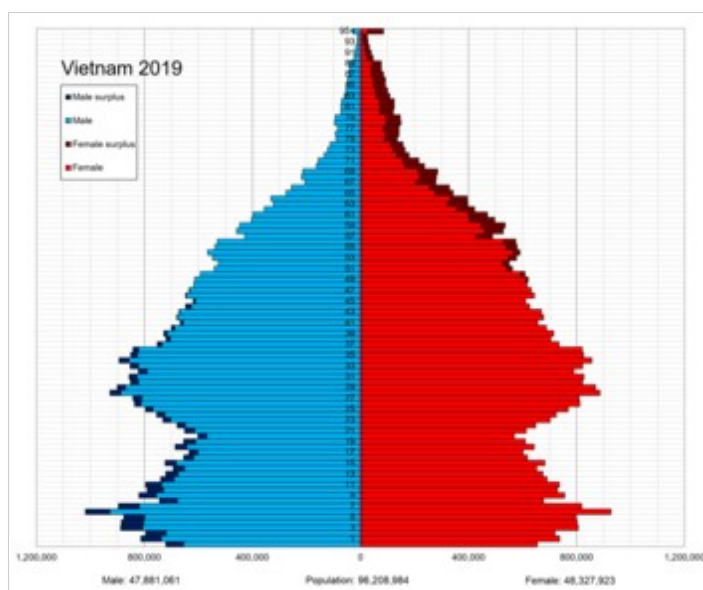
Education

Main article: [Education in Vietnam](#)

Vietnam has an extensive state-controlled network of schools, colleges, and universities and a growing number of privately run and partially privatised institutions. General education in Vietnam is divided into five categories: [kindergarten](#), [elementary schools](#), [middle schools](#), [high schools](#), and [universities](#). A large number of public schools have been constructed across the country to raise the national [literacy rate](#), which stood at 90% in 2008.^[385] Most universities are located in major cities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City with the country's education system continuously undergoing a series of reforms by the government. [Basic education](#) in the country is relatively free for the poor although some families may still have trouble paying tuition fees for their children without some form of public or private assistance.^[386] Regardless, Vietnam's school enrolment is among the highest in the world.^[387] ^[388] The number of colleges and universities increased dramatically in the 2000s from 178 in 2000 to 299 in 2005. In higher education, the government provides subsidised loans for students through the national bank, although there are deep concerns about access to the loans as well the burden on students to repay them.^[389]^[390] Since 1995, enrolment in higher education has grown tenfold to over 2.2 million with 84,000 lecturers and 419 institutions of higher education.^[391] A number of foreign universities operate private campuses in Vietnam, including [Harvard University](#) (United States) and the [Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology](#) (Australia). The government's strong commitment to education has fostered significant growth but still need to be sustained to retain academics. In 2018, a decree on university autonomy allowing them to operate independently without ministerial control is in its final stages of approval. The government will continue investing in education especially for the poor to have access to basic education.^[392]

Demographics

Main articles: [Demographics of Vietnam](#), [Vietnamese people](#), and [Ethnic groups in Vietnam](#)



Vietnam population pyramid in 2019

Ethnic groups of Vietnam[\[393\]](#)

[Vietnamese](#) (85.32%)

[Other](#) (14.68%)

As of 2021, the population of Vietnam stands at approximately 97.5 million people.[\[394\]](#) The population had grown significantly from the 1979 census, which showed the total population of reunified Vietnam to be 52.7 million.[\[395\]](#) According to the 2019 census, the country's population was 96,208,984.[\[2\]](#) Based on the 2019 census, 65.6% of the Vietnamese population live in rural areas while only 34.4% live in urban areas. The average growth rate of the urban population has recently increased which is attributed mainly to migration and rapid urbanisation.[\[2\]](#) The dominant [Viet](#) or Kinh ethnic group constitute 82,085,826 people or 85.32% of the population.[\[2\]](#) Most of their population is concentrated in the country's [alluvial deltas](#) and coastal plains. As a majority ethnic group, the Kinh possess significant political and economic influence over the country.[\[393\]](#) Despite this, Vietnam is also home to various ethnic groups, of which [54 are officially recognised](#), including the [Hmong](#), [Dao](#), [Tày](#), [Thái](#) and [Nùng](#).[\[396\]](#) Many ethnic minorities such as the [Muong](#), who are closely related to the Kinh, dwell in the highlands which cover two-thirds of Vietnam's territory.[\[397\]](#)

Since the partition of Vietnam, the population of the [Central Highlands](#) was almost exclusively [Degar](#) (including more than 40 tribal groups); however, the South Vietnamese government at the time enacted a program of resettling Kinh in indigenous areas.[\[398\]](#) [\[399\]](#) The [Hoa](#) (ethnic [Chinese](#)) and [Khmer Krom](#) people are mainly lowlanders.[\[393\]](#) [\[400\]](#) Throughout Vietnam's history, many Chinese people, largely from [South China](#), migrated to the country as administrators, merchants and even refugees.[\[401\]](#) Since the reunification in 1976, an increase of communist policies nationwide resulted in the nationalisation and confiscation of property especially from the Hoa in the south and the wealthy in cities. This led many of them to leave Vietnam.[\[402\]](#)[\[403\]](#)

Urbanisation

See also: [List of cities in Vietnam](#)



[District 1](#), Ho Chi Minh City

The number of people who live in urbanised areas in 2019 is 33,122,548 people (with the urbanisation rate at 34.4%).[\[2\]](#) Since 1986, Vietnam's urbanisation rates have surged rapidly after the Vietnamese

government implemented the Đổi Mới economic program, changing the system into a socialist one and liberalising property rights. As a result, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (the two major cities in the Red River Delta and Southeast regions respectively) increased their share of the total urban population from 8.5% and 24.9% to 15.9% and 31% respectively.[404] The Vietnamese government, through its [construction ministry](#), forecasts the country will have a 45% urbanisation rate by 2020 although it was confirmed to only be 34.4% according to the 2019 census.[2] Urbanisation is said to have a positive correlation with economic growth. Any country with higher urbanisation rates has a higher GDP growth rate.[405] Furthermore, the urbanisation movement in Vietnam is mainly between the rural areas and the country's Southeast region. Ho Chi Minh City has received a large number of migrants due mainly to better weather and economic opportunities.[406]

A study also shows that rural-to-urban area migrants have a higher standard of living than both non-migrants in rural areas and non-migrants in urban areas. This results in changes to economic structures. In 1985, agriculture made up 37.2% of Vietnam's GDP; in 2008, that number had declined to 18.5%. [407] In 1985, industry made up only 26.2% of Vietnam's GDP; by 2008, that number had increased to 43.2%. Urbanisation also helps to improve basic services which increase people's standards of living. Access to electricity grew from 14% of total households with electricity in 1993 to above 96% in 2009. [407] In terms of access to fresh water, data from 65 utility companies shows that only 12% of households in the area covered by them had access to the water network in 2002; by 2007, more than 70% of the population was connected. Though urbanisation has many benefits, it has some drawbacks since it creates more traffic, and air and water pollution.[407]

Many Vietnamese use [mopeds](#) for transportation, since they are relatively cheap and easy to operate. Their large numbers have been known to cause traffic congestion and air pollution in Vietnam. In the capital city alone, the number of mopeds increased from 0.5 million in 2001 to 4.7 million in 2013. [407] With rapid development, factories have sprung up which indirectly pollute the air and water, for example in the [2016 Vietnam marine life disaster](#). [408] The government is intervening and attempting solutions to decrease air pollution by decreasing the number of motorcycles while increasing public transportation. It has introduced more regulations for [waste](#) handling. The amount of solid waste generated in urban areas of Vietnam has increased by more than 200% from 2003 to 2008. Industrial solid waste accounted for 181% of that increase. One of the government's efforts includes attempting to promote campaigns that encourage locals to sort [household waste](#), since [waste sorting](#) is still not practised by most of Vietnamese society.[409]

- [v](#)
- [t](#)
- [e](#)

Largest [cities and municipalities](#) in Vietnam

Source: [2019 Vietnamese census](#),[410] [National Assembly](#)[note 1]



[Hanoi](#)

Rank	Name	Province	Pop.	Rank	Name	Province	Pop.
1	Ho Chi Minh City	Municipality	8,993,082	11	Tân Uyên	Bình Dương	466,053
2	Hanoi	Municipality	8,053,663	12	Nha Trang	Khánh Hòa	422,601
3	Haiphong	Municipality	2,028,514	13	Đĩ An	Bình Dương	403,760



[Haiphong](#)

4	Cần Thơ	Municipality	1,235,171	14	Buôn Ma Thuột	Đắk Lắk	375,590
5	Da Nang	Municipality	1,134,310	15	Thanh Hóa	Thanh Hóa	359,910
6	Biên Hòa	Đồng Nai	1,055,414	16	Vũng Tàu	Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu	357,124
7	Thủ Đức	Ho Chi Minh City	1,013,795	17	Bến Cát	Bình Dương	355,663
8	Huế	Thừa Thiên Huế	652,572	18	Thái Nguyên	Thái Nguyên	340,403
9	Thuận An	Bình Dương	508,433	19	Vinh	Nghệ An	339,114
10	Hải Dương	Hải Dương	508,190	20	Thủ Dầu Một	Bình Dương	321,607



[Cần Thơ](#)

1. [^] Some cities were established or expanded after the [2019 census](#) was conducted, including Thủ Đức, [\[411\]](#) Huế, [\[412\]](#) Thuận An, [\[413\]](#) Hải Dương, [\[414\]](#) Dĩ An, [\[413\]](#) and Hạ Long. [\[415\]](#)

Religion

Main article: [Religion in Vietnam](#)

Religion in Vietnam (2019)[\[2\]](#)

☐ [Vietnamese folk religion](#) or no religion (86.32%)

☐ [Buddhism](#) (4.79%)

☐ [Catholicism](#) (6.1%)

☐ [Protestantism](#) (1.0%)

☐ [Hoahaoism](#) (1.02%)

☐ [Caodaism](#) (0.58%)

☐ Islam (0.07%)

☐ Others (0.12%)

Under Article 70 of the 1992 Constitution of Vietnam, all citizens enjoy [freedom of belief and religion](#).^[416] All religions are equal before the law and each [place of worship](#) is protected under Vietnamese state law. Religious beliefs cannot be misused to undermine state law and policies.^[416]^[417] According to a 2007 survey 81% of Vietnamese people [did not believe in a god](#).^[418] Based on government findings in 2009, the number of religious people increased by 932,000.^[419] The official statistics, presented by the Vietnamese government to the [United Nations special rapporteur](#) in 2014, indicate the overall number of followers of recognised religions is about 24 million of a total population of almost 90 million.^[420] According to the General Statistics Office of Vietnam in 2019, [Buddhists](#) account for 4.79% of the total population, [Catholics](#) 6.1%, [Protestants](#) 1.0%, [Hoahao Buddhists](#) 1.02%, and [Caodaism](#) followers 0.58%.^[2] Other religions includes [Islam](#), [Baha'is](#) and [Hinduism](#), representing less than 0.2% of the population.

The majority of Vietnamese do not follow any organised religion, though many of them observe some form of [Vietnamese folk religion](#). [Confucianism](#) as a system of social and ethical philosophy still has certain influences in modern Vietnam. [Mahāyāna](#) is the dominant branch of Buddhism, while [Theravāda](#) is practised mostly by the Khmer minority. About 8 to 9% of the population is Christian—made up of Roman Catholics and Protestants. Catholicism was introduced to Vietnam in the 16th century and was firmly established by [Jesuits](#) missionaries (mainly [Portuguese](#) and [Italian](#)) in the 17th centuries from nearby [Portuguese Macau](#).^[78] [French](#) missionaries (from the [Paris Foreign Missions Society](#)) together with [Spanish](#) missionaries (from the [Dominican Order](#) of the neighbouring [Spanish East Indies](#)) actively sought converts in the 18th, 19th, and first half of the 20th century.^{[421][422][423]} A significant number of Vietnamese people, especially in the South, are also adherents of two indigenous religions of syncretic [Caodaism](#) and quasi-Buddhist [Hoahaoism](#).^[424] Protestantism was only recently spread by American and Canadian missionaries in the 20th century;^[425] the largest Protestant denomination is the [Evangelical Church of Vietnam](#). Around 770,000 of the country's Protestants are members of ethnic minorities,^[425] particularly the highland [Montagnards](#)^[426] and [Hmong people](#). Although it is one of the country's minority religions, Protestantism is the [fastest-growing religion](#) in Vietnam, expanding at a rate of 600% in recent decades.^{[425][427]} Several other minority faiths exist in Vietnam, these include: Bani, [Sunni](#) and [non-denominational](#) sections of Islam which is practised primarily among the ethnic [Cham](#) minority.^[428] There are also a few Kinh adherents of Islam, other minority adherents of Baha'i, as well as [Hindus among the Cham's](#).^{[429][430]}

Languages

The [national language](#) of the country is [Vietnamese](#), a tonal [Austroasiatic language](#) (Mon–Khmer), which is spoken by the majority of the population. Vietnam's minority groups speak a variety of languages, including: [Tày](#), [Mường](#), [Cham](#), [Khmer](#), [Chinese](#), [Nùng](#) and [Hmong](#). The [Montagnard](#) peoples of the [Central Highlands](#) also speak a number of distinct languages, some belonging to the Austroasiatic and others to the [Malayo-Polynesian](#) language families.^[431] In recent years, a number of [sign languages](#) have developed in the major cities.



[Vietnamese calligraphy](#) in Latin alphabet

The [French language](#), a legacy of colonial rule, is spoken by many educated Vietnamese as a second language[[citation needed](#)], especially among the older generation and those educated in the former [South Vietnam](#), where it was a principal language in administration, education and commerce. Vietnam remains a full member of the [International Organisation of the Francophonie](#) (La Francophonie) and education has revived some interest in the language.[432] [Russian](#), and to a lesser extent [German](#), [Czech](#) and [Polish](#) are known among some northern Vietnamese whose families had ties with the Eastern Bloc during the Cold War.[433] With improved relations with Western countries and recent reforms in Vietnamese administration, [English](#) has been increasingly used as a second language and the study of English is now obligatory in most schools either alongside or in place of French.[434] [435] The popularity of [Japanese](#), [Korean](#), and [Mandarin Chinese](#) have also grown as the country's ties with other [East Asian](#) nations have strengthened.[436][437][438] Third-graders can choose one of seven languages (English, Russian, French, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German) as their first foreign language.[439][440][441] In Vietnam's [high school graduation examinations](#), students can take their foreign language exam in one of the above-mentioned languages.[442]

Culture

Main article: [Culture of Vietnam](#)



The [Temple of Literature](#) in Hanoi



The [Imperial City of Huế](#)



The [Municipal Theatre](#) (Saigon Opera House) in Ho Chi Minh City

Vietnamese culture is considered part of [Sinosphere](#). Vietnam's culture has developed over the centuries from indigenous ancient [Đông Sơn culture](#) with wet rice cultivation as its economic base.[43] [46] Some elements of the nation's culture have Chinese origins, drawing on elements of [Confucianism](#), [Mahāyāna Buddhism](#), and [Taoism](#) in its traditional political system and philosophy. [443][444] Vietnamese society is structured around làng (ancestral villages);[445] all Vietnamese mark a [common ancestral anniversary](#) on the tenth day of the third [lunar month](#). [446][447] The influence of [Chinese culture](#) such as the [Cantonese](#), [Hakka](#), [Hokkien](#), and [Hainanese](#) cultures is more evident in

the north where Buddhism is strongly entwined with popular culture.[448] Despite this, there are [Chinatowns](#) in the south, such as in [Chợ Lớn](#), where many Chinese have [intermarried](#) with Kinh and are indistinguishable among them.[449] In the central and southern parts of Vietnam, traces of Champa and [Khmer culture](#) are evidenced through the remains of ruins, artefacts as well within their population as the successor of the ancient [Sa Huỳnh culture](#). [450][451] In recent centuries, Western cultures have become popular among recent generations of Vietnamese. [444]



Vietnamese traditional white [school uniform](#) for girls in the country, the [áo dài](#) with the addition of [nón lá](#), a conical hat

The traditional focuses of Vietnamese culture are based on humanity (nhân nghĩa) and harmony (hòa) in which family and community values are highly regarded. [448] Vietnam reveres a number of key cultural symbols, [452] such as the [Vietnamese dragon](#) which is derived from [crocodile](#) and [snake](#) imagery; Vietnam's national father, [Lạc Long Quân](#) is depicted as a holy dragon. [446][453][454] The lạc is a holy bird representing Vietnam's national mother [Âu Cơ](#). Other prominent images that are also revered are the [turtle](#), [buffalo](#) and [horse](#). [455] Many Vietnamese also believe in the [supernatural](#) and [spiritualism](#) where illness can be brought on by a [curse](#) or [sorcery](#) or caused by non-observance of a religious ethic. Traditional medical practitioners, [amulets](#) and other forms of spiritual protection and religious practices may be employed to treat the ill person. [456] In the modern era, the cultural life of Vietnam has been deeply influenced by government-controlled media and cultural programs. [444] For many decades, foreign cultural influences, especially those of Western origin, were shunned. But since the recent reformation, Vietnam has seen a greater exposure to neighbouring Southeast Asian, East Asian as well to Western culture and media. [457]

The main Vietnamese formal dress, the [áo dài](#) is worn for special occasions such as weddings and religious festivals. White áo dài is the required uniform for girls in many high schools across the country. Other examples of traditional Vietnamese clothing include: the [áo tứ thân](#), a four-piece woman's dress; the áo ngũ, a form of the thân in five-piece form, mostly worn in the north of the country; the [yếm](#), a woman's undergarment; the [áo bà ba](#), rural working "[pyjamas](#)" for men and women; the [áo gấm](#), a formal brocade tunic for government receptions; and the áo the, a variant of the áo gấm worn by grooms at weddings. [458][459] Traditional headwear includes the standard conical [nón lá](#), the "lampshade-like" [nón quai thao](#), and the traditional turban, [khăn vấn](#). [459][460] In tourism, a number of popular cultural tourist destinations include the former [Imperial City of Huế](#), the [World Heritage Sites](#) of [Phong Nha-Kẻ Bàng National Park](#), [Hội An](#) and [Mỹ Sơn](#), coastal regions such as Nha Trang, the caves of Hạ Long Bay and the [Marble Mountains](#). [461][462]

Literature

Main articles: [Vietnamese literature](#), [Vietnamese poetry](#), [Vietnamese mythology](#), and [Vietnamese fairy tales](#)



[Vietnamese dragon](#) on Emperor [Vĩnh Hựu](#)'s c. 1736 edict conferring a title.

Vietnamese literature has centuries-deep history and the country has a rich tradition of [folk literature](#) based on the typical six-to-eight-verse poetic form ([lục bát](#)) called ca dao which usually focuses on village ancestors and heroes.^[463] Written literature has been found dating back to the 10th century [Ngô dynasty](#), with notable ancient authors including: [Nguyễn Trãi](#), [Hồ Xuân Hương](#), [Nguyễn Du](#) and [Nguyễn Đình Chiểu](#). Some literary genres play an important role in theatrical performance, such as hát nói in [ca trù](#).^[464] Some poetic unions have also been formed in Vietnam, such as the tao đàn. Vietnamese literature has been influenced by Western styles in recent times, with the first literary transformation movement of [thơ mới](#) emerging in 1932.^[465] Vietnamese folk literature is an intermingling of many forms. It is not only an oral tradition, but a mixing of three media: hidden (only retained in the memory of folk authors), fixed (written), and shown (performed). Folk literature usually exists in many versions, passed down orally, and has unknown authors. [Myths](#) consist of stories about supernatural beings, heroes, creator gods and reflect the viewpoint of ancient people about human life.^[466] They consist of creation stories, stories about their origins (Lạc Long Quân and Âu Cơ), [culture heroes](#) ([Sơn Tinh](#) and [Thủy Tinh](#)) which are referred to as a mountain and water spirit respectively and many other folklore tales.^{[449][467]}

Music

Main article: [Music of Vietnam](#)



[Ca trù](#) trio performance in northern Vietnam

Traditional Vietnamese music varies between the country's northern and southern regions.^[468] Northern classical music is Vietnam's oldest musical form and is traditionally more formal. The

origins of Vietnamese classical opera ([tuồng](#)) can be traced to the Mongol invasions in the 13th century when the Vietnamese captured a [Chinese opera](#) troupe.[469] Throughout its history, Vietnam has been the most heavily impacted by the [Chinese musical tradition](#) along with those of Japan, [Korea](#) and [Mongolia](#).[470] [Nhã nhạc](#) is the most popular form of imperial court music, [Chèo](#) is a form of generally satirical [musical theatre](#), while [Xẩm](#) or hát xẩm (xẩm singing) is a type of Vietnamese [folk music](#). [Quan họ](#) (alternate singing) is popular in the former [Hà Bắc Province](#) (which is now divided into [Bắc Ninh](#) and [Bắc Giang](#) Provinces) and across Vietnam. Another form of music called [Hát châu văn](#) or hát văn is used to invoke spirits during ceremonies. [Nhạc dân tộc cải biên](#) is a modern form of Vietnamese [folk music](#) which arose in the 1950s, while [ca trù](#) (also known as hát ả đào) is a popular folk music. [Hò](#) can be thought of as the southern style of [Quan họ](#). There is a range of traditional instruments, including the [đàn bầu](#) (a monochord [zither](#)), the [đàn gáo](#) (a two-stringed [fiddle](#) with coconut body), and the [đàn nguyệt](#) (a two-stringed fretted moon [lute](#)). In recent times, there have been some efforts at mixing Vietnamese traditional music—especially folk music—with modern music to revive and promote national music in the modern context and educate the younger generations about Vietnam's traditional musical instruments and singing styles. [471] [Bolero](#) music has gained popularity in the country since the 1930s, albeit with a different style—a combination of traditional Vietnamese music with Western elements.[472] In the 21st century, the modern Vietnamese [pop music](#) industry known as [V-pop](#) incorporates elements of many popular genres worldwide, such as [electronic](#), [dance](#) and [R&B](#).[473][474]

Cuisine

Main article: [Vietnamese cuisine](#)



Some of the notable Vietnamese cuisine, clockwise from top-right: [phở](#) noodle, [chè](#) fruit dessert, [chả giò](#) spring roll, and [bánh mì](#) sandwich

Traditionally, Vietnamese cuisine is based around five fundamental taste "elements" ([Vietnamese](#): ngũ vị): spicy (metal), sour (wood), bitter (fire), salty (water) and sweet (earth).[475] Common ingredients include [fish sauce](#), [shrimp paste](#), [soy sauce](#), rice, fresh herbs, fruits and vegetables. Vietnamese recipes use: [lemongrass](#), [ginger](#), [mint](#), [Vietnamese mint](#), [long coriander](#), [Saigon cinnamon](#), [bird's eye chilli](#), [lime](#) and [basil](#) leaves.[476] Traditional Vietnamese cooking is known for its fresh ingredients, minimal use of oil and reliance on herbs and vegetables; it is considered one of the healthiest cuisines worldwide.[477] The use of meats such as pork, beef and chicken was relatively limited in the past. Instead freshwater fish, [crustaceans](#) (particularly [crabs](#)), and [molluscs](#) became widely used. Fish sauce,

soy sauce, prawn sauce and limes are among the main flavouring ingredients. Vietnam has a strong [street food](#) culture, with 40 popular dishes commonly found throughout the country.^[478] Many notable Vietnamese dishes such as [gỏi cuốn](#) (salad roll), [bánh cuốn](#) (rice noodle roll), [bún riêu](#) (rice vermicelli soup) and [phở](#) noodles originated in the north and were introduced to central and southern Vietnam by northern migrants.^{[479][480]} Local foods in the north are often less spicy than southern dishes, as the colder northern climate limits the production and availability of spices.^[481] [Black pepper](#) is frequently used in place of [chillis](#) to produce spicy flavours. Vietnamese drinks in the south also are usually served cold with [ice cubes](#), especially during the annual hot seasons; in contrast, in the north hot drinks are more preferable in a colder climate. Some examples of basic Vietnamese drinks include [cà phê đá](#) (Vietnamese iced coffee), [cà phê trứng](#) (egg coffee), [chanh muối](#) (salted pickled lime juice), [cơm rượu](#) (glutinous rice wine), [nước mía](#) (sugarcane juice) and [trà sen](#) (Vietnamese lotus tea).^[482]

Media

Main article: [Media of Vietnam](#)



[Vietnam Television](#) (VTV), the main [state television](#) station

Vietnam's media sector is regulated by the government under the 2004 Law on Publication.^[483] It is generally perceived that the country's media sector is controlled by the government and follows the official communist party line, though some newspapers are relatively outspoken.^{[484][485]} The [Voice of Vietnam](#) (VOV) is the official state-run national radio broadcasting service, broadcasting internationally via shortwave using rented transmitters in other countries and providing broadcasts from its website, while [Vietnam Television](#) (VTV) is the national television broadcasting company. Since 1997, Vietnam has regulated public [internet](#) access extensively using both legal and technical means. The resulting lockdown is widely referred to as the "[Bamboo Firewall](#)".^[486] The collaborative project [OpenNet Initiative](#) classifies Vietnam's level of online political censorship to be "pervasive",^[487] while [Reporters Without Borders](#) (RWB) considers Vietnam to be one of 15 global "internet enemies".^[488] Though the government of Vietnam maintains that such censorship is necessary to safeguard the country against obscene or sexually explicit content, many political and religious websites that are deemed to be undermining state authority are also blocked.^[489]

Holidays and festivals

Main articles: [Public holidays in Vietnam](#) and [List of traditional festivals in Vietnam](#)



Special [Tết](#) decoration in the country seen during the holiday

The country has eleven national recognised holidays. These include: [New Year's Day](#) on 1 January; Vietnamese New Year ([Tết Nguyên Đán](#)) from the last day of the last lunar month to fifth day of the first [lunar month](#); [Hung Kings' Festival](#) on the 10th day of the third lunar month; [Reunification Day](#) on 30 April; [International Workers' Day](#) on 1 May; and [National Day](#) on 2 September.^{[490][491]} ^[492] During Tết, many Vietnamese from the major cities will return to their villages for family reunions and to pray for dead ancestors.^{[493][494]} Older people will usually give the young a [lì xì](#) (red envelope) while special holiday food, such as [bánh chưng](#) (rice cake) in a square shape together with variety of [dried fruits](#), are presented in the house for visitors.^[495] Many other festivals are celebrated throughout the seasons, including the [Tết Nguyên Tiêu](#), [Tết Trung Thu](#) and various temple and nature festivals.^[496] In the highlands, [Elephant Race Festivals](#) are held annually during the [spring](#); riders will ride their elephants for about 1.6 km (0.99 mi) and the winning elephant will be given sugarcane.^[497] [Traditional Vietnamese weddings](#) remain widely popular.^[498]

Sports

Main articles: [Sport in Vietnam](#) and [List of Vietnamese traditional games](#)



[Mỹ Đình National Stadium](#) in [Hanoi](#)

The [Vovinam](#), Kim Kê and [Võ Bình Định](#) are widespread in Vietnam,^{[499][500]} while [football](#) is the country's most popular sport.^[501] Its [national team](#) won the [ASEAN Football Championship](#) twice in [2008](#) and [2018](#) and reached the [quarter-finals](#) of [2019 AFC Asian Cup](#),^{[502][503][504]} its junior team of [under-23](#) became the runners-up of [2018 AFC U-23 Championship](#) and reached fourth place in [2018 Asian Games](#), while the [under-20](#) managed to qualify the [2017 FIFA U-20 World Cup](#) for the first time in their football history.^{[505][506]} The national football [women's team](#) also traditionally dominates the [Southeast Asian Games](#), along with its chief rival, [Thailand](#). Other Western sports such as [badminton](#), [tennis](#), [volleyball](#), [ping-pong](#) and [chess](#) are also widely popular. Vietnam has participated in the [Summer Olympic Games](#) since [1952](#). After the partition of the country in 1954, only South

Vietnam competed in the games, sending athletes to the [1956](#) and [1972](#) Olympics. Since the reunification of Vietnam in 1976, it has competed as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, attending every Summer Olympics from [1988](#) onwards. The present Vietnam Olympic Committee was formed in 1976 and recognised by the [International Olympic Committee](#) (IOC) in 1979.^[507] Vietnam has never participated in the [Winter Olympic Games](#). In 2016, Vietnam won their first [gold medal](#) at the Olympics.^[508] Basketball has become an increasingly popular sport in Vietnam, especially in [Ho Chi Minh City](#), [Hanoi](#) and [Sóc Trăng](#).^[509]

See also

- [Index of Vietnam-related articles](#)
- [Outline of Vietnam](#)