

- The excavation of Sa Huỳnh and post Sa Huỳnh cultural remains in Duy Xuyên and Điện Bàn districts (Quảng Nam province) by University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi National University and the Institute of Archaeology of Comparative and Common studies, Federal Republic of Germany.
- A research program on ancient ports and shipwrecks in Central Vietnam, conducted by a team from the Institute of Archaeology, Hà Nội.
- A research program on archaeological relics on Lý Sơn Island, Quảng Ngãi province by the Institute of Archaeology, Hà Nội and Quảng Ngãi provincial Museum.
- The research program at Hồ Citadel by Hà Nội National University, the Phú Yên Museum, the Institute of Archaeology, Hà Nội and the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, of Hồ Chí Minh City National University.
- A research program on 14th-15th century glazed Gò Sành ceramics in the 1990s by the Institute of Archaeology, Hà Nội, the Bình Định Museum and by Japanese researchers.
- A study of unglazed pottery wares discovered in Champa sites dating to the first millennium CE, led by a team of the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi National University.
- An excavation and comparative study program from 2015 to the present of the Cha or Tra Citadel and other Champa citadels, conducted of the Centre for Study of the Citadel, the Academy of Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam and the Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Binh Dinh province.
- The Research and excavation program from 2007 to 2012 of the Hóa Châu citadel by the Huế University of Science and University and Kansai University, Japan.
- A research program on Lôi citadel done by the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hà Nội National University and Huế University of Sciences in time from 2014 to 2016.

Along with these programs, many research projects have been conducted by National and Provincial Museums with the aim of collecting new materials for exhibition and to assess the present condition of the Champa monuments and to map the Champa sites.

For the restoration, conservation and promotion of the Champa towers, new types of archaeological excavations have been deployed in recent years. The monuments are excavated by Vietnamese and foreign archaeologists and restoration specialists from various agencies. So far teams from Poland and Italy have worked with Vietnam's Design and Preservation Centre and the Institute of Building Technology.

State structures

Many temple-tower complexes have been restored totally or partly as at Mỹ Sơn, Khuông Mỹ, Chiên Đàn, Bánh Ít, Dương Long, Tháp Đồi, Cảnh Tiên, Bình Lâm, Tháp Nhạn, Po Nagar, Hòa Lai, Phố Hải. During these works accurate research to select appropriate restoration methods and techniques contributed to improving our knowledge of the old construction techniques, building materials, art styles and architectural model.

All these research efforts have tended to consolidate the view of most Vietnamese, French and other scholars that Champa was a federation of small kingdoms or polities linked in a *mandala* or archipelago model. Among the first scholars to form this view were O.W. Wolters, K. Taylor and Trần Quốc Vượng, who departed from the idea of a unified state assumed by H. Maspero in *Le Royaume de Champa*. Professor Trần Quốc Vượng and Trần Kỳ Phương defined a model of the formation and development of small Champa formations along rivers flowing from the mountains to the sea. Each polity was set on a holy mountain and a holy river. Along the river, each state established three major centres – a religious sanctuary, a political centre or royal city and a trading port on an estuary.

Criteria for classifying Champa ceramics.

Archaeologists at the National University of Hà Nội and the Institute of Archaeology, with the cooperation of British and Japanese scholars, have made important contributions. From excavations of citadels, temples, harbors and kilns from 2nd century BCE to the 10th century two unglazed ceramic types of ware were identified.