



DOING BUSINESS - 2020

PILLAR	GLOBAL	
	VN	GT
GLOBAL RANKING	70	96
Starting a business	115	99
Dealing with construction permits	25	118
Getting electricity	27	46
Registering property	64	89
Getting credit	25	15
Protecting minority investors	97	153
Paying taxes	109	104
Trading across borders	104	82
Enforcing contracts	68	176
Resolving insolvency	122	157

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX - 2019

PILLAR	GLOBAL	
	VN	GT
GLOBAL RANKING	67	98
Institutions	89	121
Infrastructure	77	102
ICT adoption	41	110
Macroeconomic stability	64	81
Health	71	88
Skills	93	103
Product market	79	46
Labor market	83	122
Financial system	60	81
Market Size	26	75
Business dynamism	89	96
Innovation capability	76	98

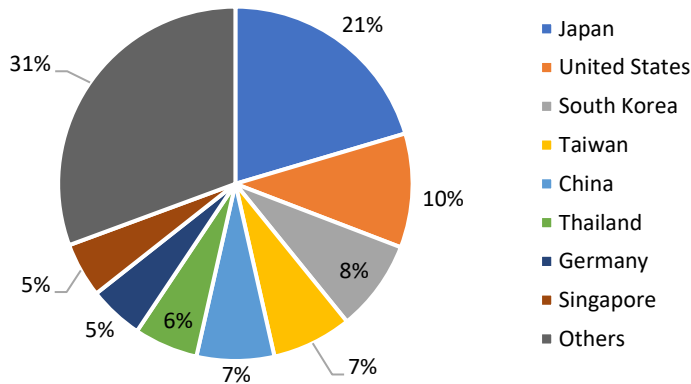
Regarding the ease of doing business, Guatemala has an advantage in the streamlined procedures to start a business and to get credit, the ease of cross-border trade, and the slightly lower taxes to be paid. Vietnam has an advantage in dealing with construction permits and getting electricity, as well as in enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency. According to the competitiveness measurement, Guatemala is better positioned in the product market pillar, while Vietnam shows an advantage in the other areas, especially in ICT adoption, labor market development, and its institutions.



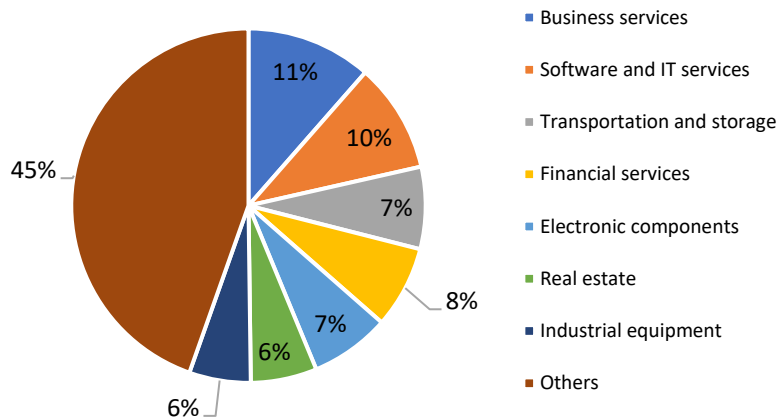
INVESTMENT PROJECTS VIETNAM 2019-2021

480 Investment Projects in Vietnam
From January 2019 to October 2021

Investment Sources



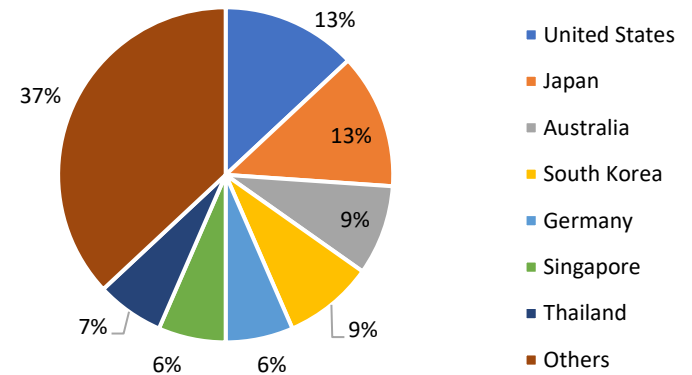
Investment Sectors



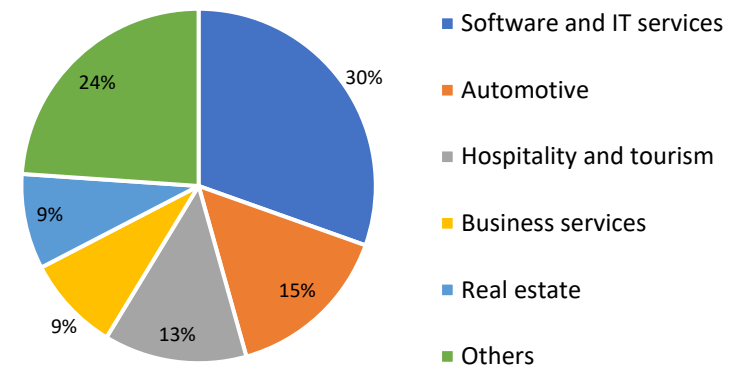
480 investment projects have been registered in Vietnam (January 2019 to October 2021). The main source countries are: Japan, 21%; the United States, 10%, and South Korea, 8%. The main investment sectors are: business services, 11%, IT services and software, 10% and financial services, 8%.

17 Investment Projects by Vietnam
From January 2019 to October 2021

Investment Destinations



Investment Sectors



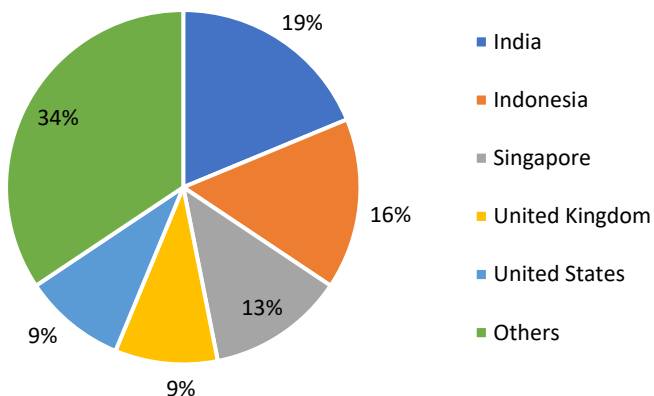
17 investment projects by Vietnam have been registered (January 2019 to October 2021). The main destination countries are: the United States, 13%; Japan, 13%, Australia, 9%; and South Korea, 9%. The main investment sectors are: IT services and software, 30%; automotive 15%, and hospitality and tourism, 13%.



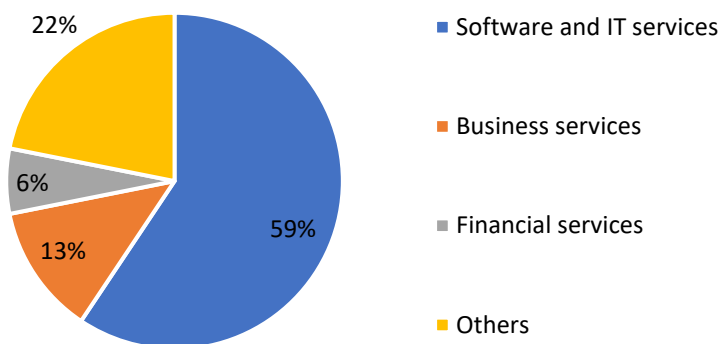
INVESTMENT SIGNS 2021

32 Signs of Investments Destined for Vietnam
From January 2021 to October 2021

Source of Investments



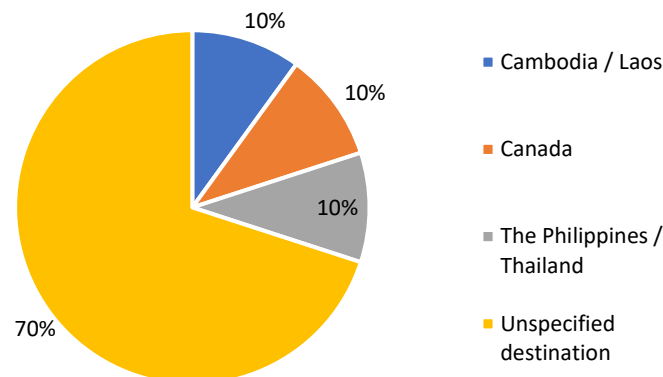
Investment Sectors



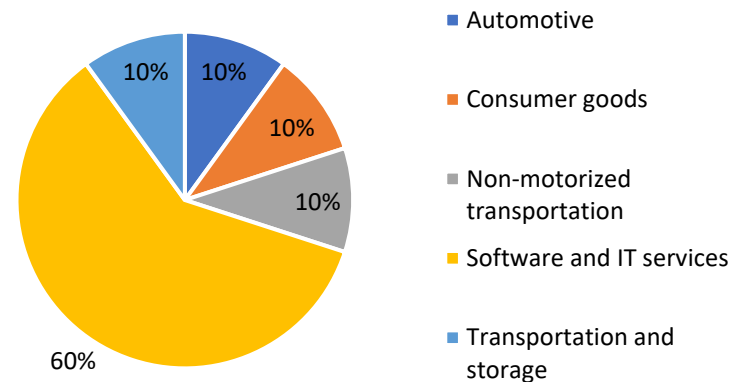
32 investment signs have been registered in Vietnam (January 2021 to October 2021). The main sources of these investments are the following countries: India, 19%; Indonesia, 16%, and Singapore, 13%. The main investment sectors are: IT services and software, 59%; Business services, 13%, and financial services 6%.

10 Signs of Investment Originating in Vietnam
From January 2021 to October 2021

Destination of Investments



Investment Sectors



10 signs of investment by Vietnam have been registered (January 2021 to October 2021). Most investment signs (70%) do not specify the country of destination, according to the fDi Markets platform. The main investment sectors are IT services and software, 60%.



COMPETITIVENESS ELEMENTS

Vietnam is committed to developing science and technology as a competitiveness factor, and thus, is improving its legal environment and promoting scientific research during the 2021-2030 period.

There are over 800 organizations in the country with technological-transfer platforms, 70 incubators, and 28 business-promotion programs. According to the Global Innovation Index (2020), Vietnam placed 42nd among 131 countries and placed third in Southeast Asia. In the 2020 Startup Ranking, it climbed 13 positions to 59th place worldwide and aims to climb to first place in the region.

One of the recommendations made by Vietnamese experts to maintain the pace of economic growth is to support innovation, which is a strategic priority of the government to achieve the country's progress. There have been achievements in application of technologies in the public and private sectors, applications for the fourth industrial revolution, as well as applications for the computer and biological fields.

The country considers science and technology development as an opportunity to develop the digital economy and to provide intelligent services and production to increase productivity and provide better benefits to the State, companies, and citizens. One example of this is the Hanwha Aero Engines factory, which opened in 2018, in the Hoa Lac high-tech industrial zone in Hanoi, with a capital of USD 200 million. This is the first Vietnamese company to produce parts for the aviation industry.

Vietnam established public science, technology, and innovation policies continuing the economic transformation that laid the foundations for structural change, and a transition from a mainly agricultural economy to an industrialized one. These actions allowed the National Innovation System to be established. This system provides sustainability to the previous growth model that prioritized international competitiveness based on manufacturing exports with little added value, by favoring technological development that increases the added value of production.

NEWS

Vietnam Raises Its Competitiveness in the Logistics Industry

<https://es.nhandan.vn/economia/negocios/item/2914180-elevan-competitividad-de-vietnam-en-la-industria-logi%CC%81stica.html>

Vietnam's National Logistics Performance (2021) increased to 3.34 points from the 3.27 points registered in 2018. It is one of the 10 emerging countries that shows high growth for this indicator, notwithstanding the logistics crisis brought on by the COVID 19 pandemic.

The Economy that Was Able to Survive the Blow of the Pandemic... until Now.

<https://economia3.com/2021/09/21/460511-que-ocurre-para-que-la-economia-de-vietnam-deje-de-ser-la-excepcion-a-la-covid/>

GDP growth accelerated in the first 2021 quarter driven by exports, which increased by 28% due to the demand for electronic and textile products from China, U.S.A., and the European Union.

Vietnam Will Achieve 8% Growth in 2022, as Forecast by a German Newspaper.

<https://es.vietnamplus.vn/vietnam-lograra-crecimiento-del-ocho-por-ciento-en-2022-pronostica-periodico-aleman/149090.vnp>

The Vietnamese government is turning state-owned enterprises into joint stock companies and listing them on the stock exchange, a move that is attracting foreign investors. Foreign firms such as Nike and Unilever are optimistic about doing business in Vietnam. They realize that it is still a peripheral market, but they are confident that it will become an emerging economy in the next few years, so companies want to expand their operations in the country. LG Display recently allocated USD 1.4 billion to expand its factory in Hai Phong and the Swedish groups Nestlé and Tetra Pack expanded their production. The country is attractive due to its low labor costs and consumer market.

Harnessing the Potential of Near-shore Winds in Vietnam.

<https://www.siemensgamesa.com/explore/journal/2021/10/vietnam-nearshore>

Vietnam has some of the best wind resources in Southeast Asia, which allows the development of offshore wind energy and increases the supply of electricity in the face of growing demand. This constitutes an attraction for foreign investment.