



NO INVESTMENTS FROM VIETNAM IN GUATEMALA

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX - 2019

GLOBAL

PILLAR	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
Labour market	83	122
Financial system	60	81
Market Size	26	75
Business dynamism	89	96
Innovation capability	76	98

NEWS

Vietnam's Apparel and Textile Exports will Continue to Grow this Year.

<https://es.vietnamplus.vn/exportaciones-de-confecciones-y-textiles-de-vietnam-seguiran-creciendo-este-ano/165379.vnp>

Vietnam's textile and apparel industry aims to generate USD 45 billion in exports in 2022. The industry has expanded by 20-26% annually over the past 5 years, and the country is currently the world's third largest textile exporter, with a 5.2% market share.

Vietnam Is on the Radar of Manufacturing Investors.

<https://es.vietnamplus.vn/savills-vietnam-esta-en-el-radar-de-inversores-manufactureros/165375.vnp>

The country is a leading investment destination for high-value manufacturing with a production capacity that satisfies international investors. Production and logistics costs to import and export goods are attractive. The labor force is more competitive when compared to other countries in the region such as Singapore and China.

Standard Chartered: Vietnam's Economy Will Continue to Grow until the End of the Year.

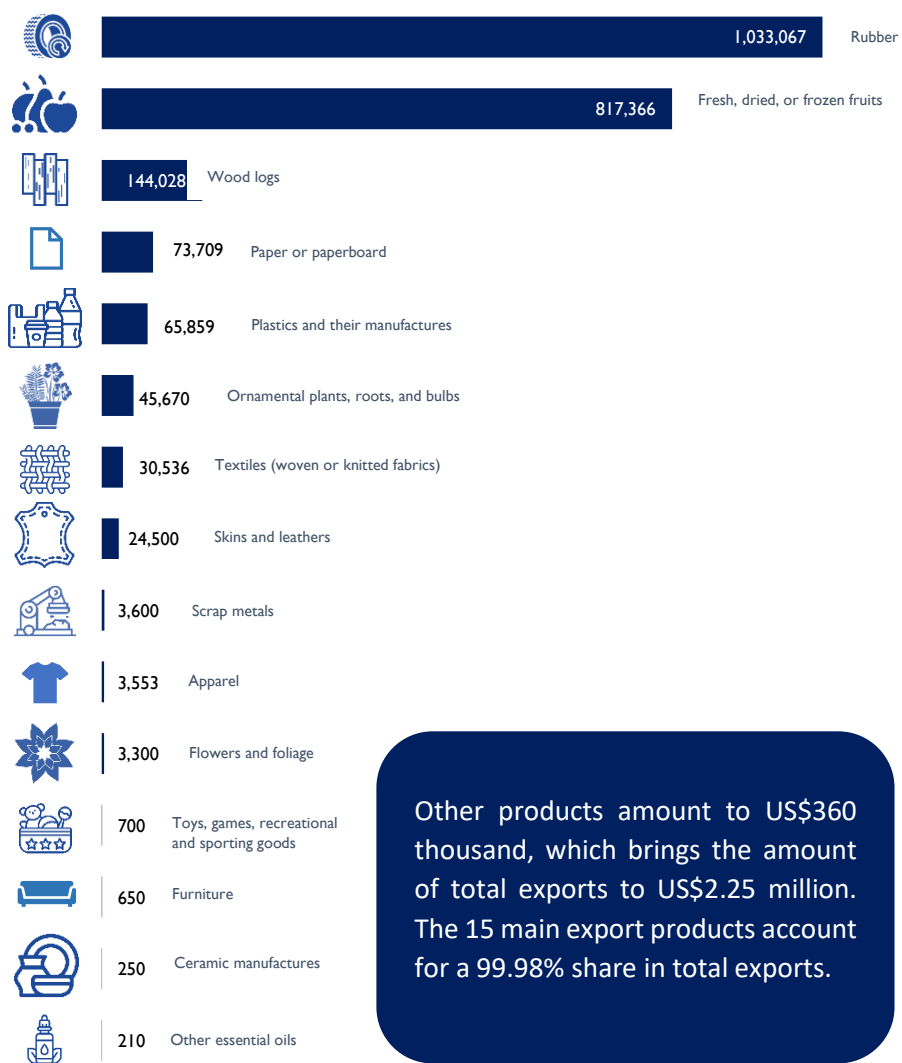
<https://vovworld.vn/es-ES/noticias/standard-chartered-la-economia-de-vietnam-seguira-creciendo-hasta-fin-de-ano-1130537.vov>

In its latest report on Vietnam's economy, Standard Chartered forecasted that economic recovery will be strong until the end of the year. The bank stands by its forecast for GDP growth to reach 10.8% in Q3 2022 and 3.9% in Q4 2022. Retail sales are expected to increase by more than 60% and growth in industrial production, exports and imports is expected to be over 15%.



GUATEMALA'S TRADE WITH VIETNAM – 15 Main Products - 2021

Exports (in US\$ millions)



Other products amount to US\$360 thousand, which brings the amount of total exports to US\$2.25 million. The 15 main export products account for a 99.98% share in total exports.

Imports (in US\$ millions)



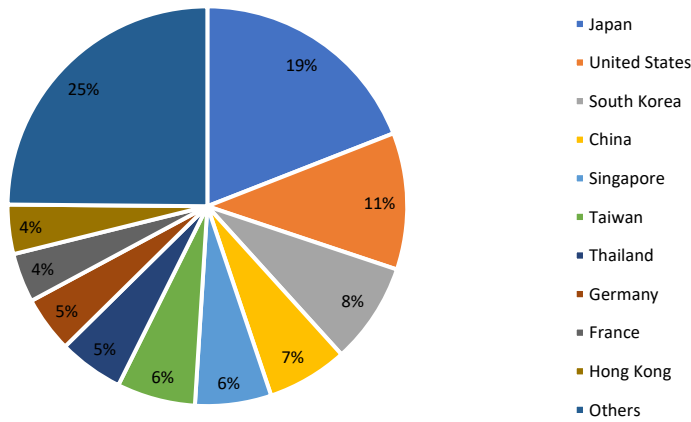
Other products amount to US\$10.61 million, which brings the amount of total imports to US\$343.43 million. The 15 main import products account for a 97% share in total imports.



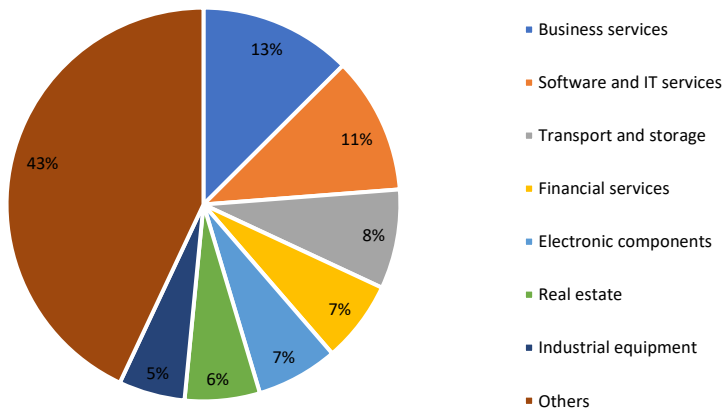
INVESTMENT PROJECTS 2019 – APRIL 2022

551 Investment Projects in Vietnam

By Source Country

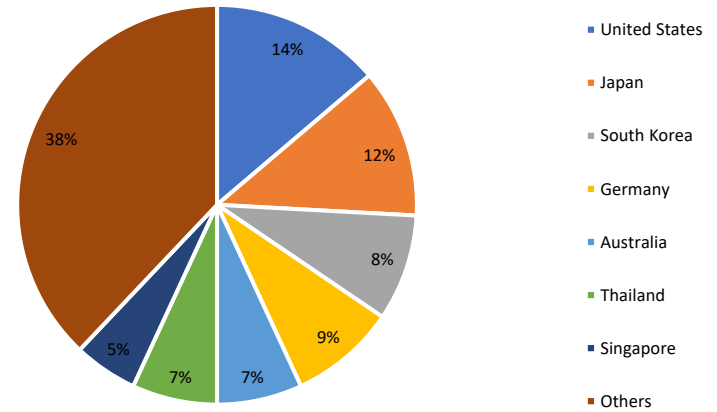


By Sector

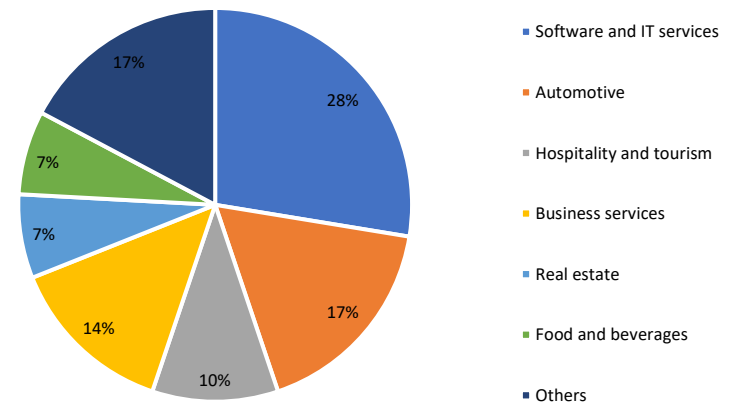


Vietnam has undertaken 58 investment projects in other countries, and they are disaggregated as follows:

By Destination Country



By Sector

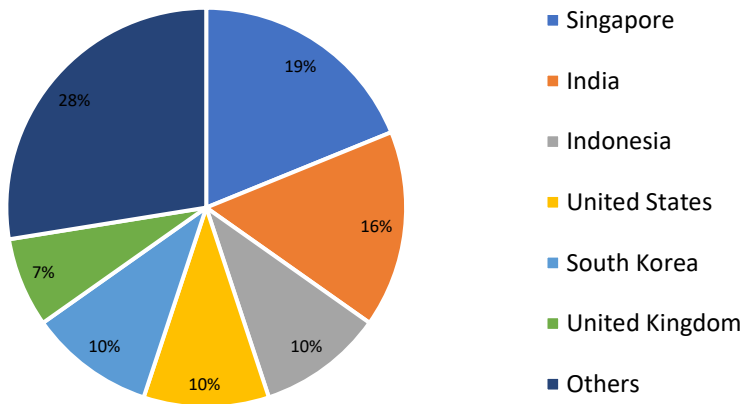




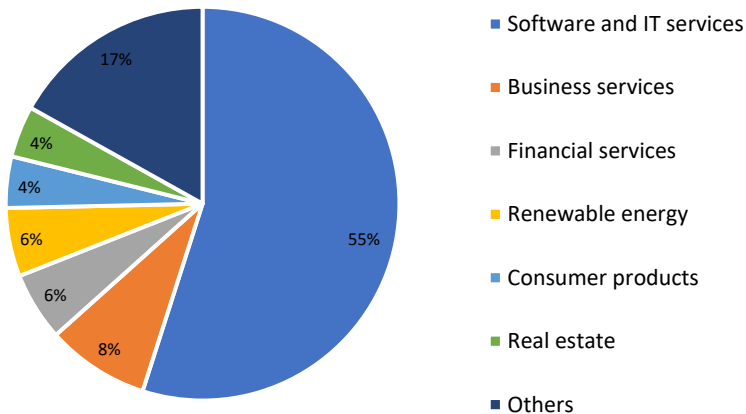
INVESTMENT SIGNALS JULY 2020 – MAY 2022

69 Investment Signals Destined for Vietnam

By Source Country

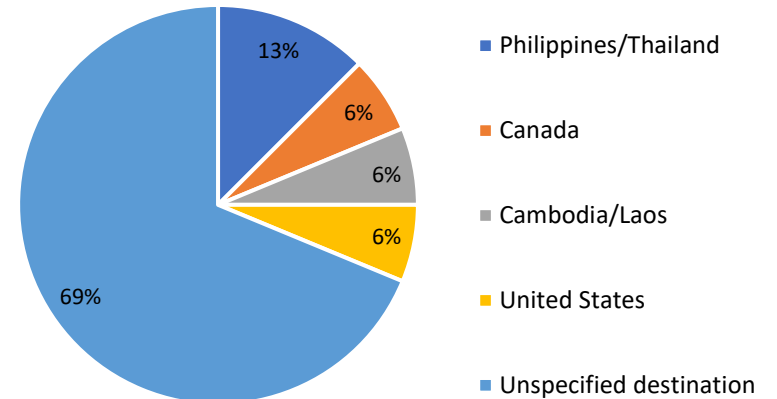


By Sector

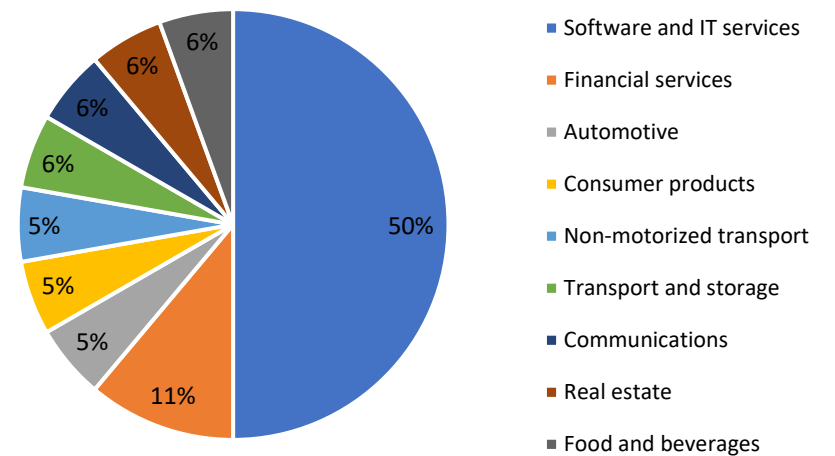


16 investment signals have been registered from Vietnam.

By Destination Country



By Sector





PUBLIC POLICIES FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

The Doi Moi reforms that began in 1980 have played a leading role in the economic transformation of Vietnam, with proposals for structural changes that include public policies to strengthen the scientific and technological fields in the country. This includes establishing a National Innovation System and transitioning from an essentially agricultural economy to an industrialized one.

These reforms have had an economic impact on GDP growth, scaled-up exports, and increased attraction of foreign direct investment. This has allowed Vietnam to grow faster than other countries in the region, with the exception of China, and to have the soundness needed to withstand the Asian crisis (1997) and the global crisis (2008). Despite this good outlook, the model was very focused on international trade and exports with little added value, which the country determined would not be sustainable to continue offering quality jobs and to continue growing. Therefore, public policies were established to develop the next level of science and technology with innovation processes.

The challenges faced when promoting public policies include the weakness of the infrastructure that would allow the development of these sectors. Furthermore, the dominance of governmental actors in these issues led to a focus on research, development, and knowledge generation, without considering elements such as the dissemination and application of the progress achieved. There was little participation of the industry in this process, and therefore, little adoption in industrial processes, as well as a lack of parallel development of the labor force to acquire the capacity to use new technologies. In addition, there is limited public investment to develop the Innovation System. Other challenges facing technological transformation in the country are the use of robots in industry and artificial intelligence applications that reduce the use of labor in industry, this will have an impact on economic-growth sustainability due to the change in production models.

Public policies in science, technology and innovation fostered the breakdown of the State's monopoly on scientific and technological activities; they allowed research and development centers to establish relationships and contracts with non-State entities; they established rules for technology transfer according to the open-door policy for foreign investment, and they promoted legislation to protect intellectual-property rights. The National Center for Natural Sciences and Technology was also established to expand basic- and applied-science activities.

An important change has been to eliminate subsidies to State research centers. The institutes that had previously been working under State ministries have now been transferred to newly-created companies and State-owned enterprises, thus fostering a closer relationship between research centers and productive activities. New opportunities were created for innovation, science, and technology, with participation of both the public and private sectors; the Hoa Lac and Saigon high technology parks were opened, and more than 17 scientific and technological laboratories were created, housed in research institutes and universities, to support priority sectors for the country's economic development. The regulatory framework was strengthened with a Law on Science and Technology, followed by other laws and regulations for funding instruments, institutional arrangements, and infrastructure, as well as decrees enabling foreign direct investment in enterprises and research institutes.

Another important step taken by Vietnam was to integrate its innovation system into a global context, granting greater autonomy to research institutes, linking education to research, and expanding the way research institutes are funded. In conclusion, public policies focusing on developing science, technology and innovation provide a sustainable platform for economic development, impact competitiveness, and become a strength to promote the country as a foreign-investment destination for more sophisticated industries and increased value-added production.

https://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S2448-654X2020000200263