



DOING BUSINESS IN VIETNAM

VIETNAM TRADE OFFICE IN SINGAPORE (VTO)

VIETNAM-SINGAPORE TRADE VOLUME REACHES RECORD GROWTH.

Vietnam continues to maintain its position as Singapore's 10th largest trading partner, with bilateral trade totaling nearly SGD 36 billion, a 25.7% increase compared to the same period in 2024 (SGD 31.67 billion). This is the highest bilateral import and export value ever recorded.

In the first 11 months of 2025, Singapore's total import and export turnover with Vietnam reached S\$36 billion, an increase of 25.7% compared to the same period in 2024. Of this, Singapore's exports to Vietnam reached S\$24.5 billion, an increase of 17.7%; and imports from Vietnam reached S\$11.5 billion, an increase of 47.2%.

(Source: VNA)

January 2026

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VIETNAMESE, SINGAPOREAN PMS DISCUSS BILATERAL TIES, REGIONAL ISSUES IN PHONE TALKS

Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh and his Singaporean counterpart Lawrence Wong discussed bilateral ties and emerging global and regional issues in their phone talks on December 18.

VIETNAM BUSINESS UPDATE AND NEWS REGULATIONS

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Both leaders noted positive development steps in the bilateral relations following the elevation to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership earlier this year. They committed to rolling out the 2025-2030 Action Plan and exploring new mechanisms, including a strategic dialogue between the two ruling parties.

The two PMs agreed to prioritise the upgrade of the Vietnam–Singapore Industrial Park (VSIP) network into a greener, smarter, more inclusive, and comprehensive second generation. They set a goal of expanding to 30 VSIPs by 2030 and bringing the model to other countries in the region.

(Source: VNA)

CHINA TO ALLOW IMPORT OF VIETNAMESE FRESH JACKFRUITS FROM JUNE 1, 2026

China will officially allow the import of fresh jackfruits from Việt Nam from June 1, 2026, according to an announcement issued by the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC).

Accordingly, GACC set out phytosanitary requirements for fresh jackfruits imported from Việt Nam. The decision was made based on China's current legal regulations and the protocol on the export of fresh jackfruits signed between GACC and Việt Nam's Ministry of Agriculture and Environment.

To ensure smooth customs clearance, all orchards and packing facilities participating in exports must be registered and approved by competent authorities of both countries. The list of approved entities granted export codes will be published and regularly updated on the GACC website.

At the production stage, jackfruit orchards for export are required to establish a comprehensive quality management and traceability system under the supervision of Vietnamese authorities. These orchards must apply Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), maintain field sanitation, regularly collect fallen and rotten fruits, and implement integrated pest management (IPM) measures.

Việt Nam is responsible for developing and implementing management plans for pests of concern to China in accordance with ISPM 6 standards, and for conducting year-round monitoring of orchards.

Packing facilities are also required to meet strict hygiene and technical standards. Packing areas must be clean, with hardened floors, and have clearly separated zones for raw materials and finished products.

During processing, jackfruits must be manually selected and graded, with complete removal of diseased, pest-infested or rotten fruits, as well as soil and plant debris. Fruit surfaces must be cleaned using high-pressure air or water spray.

Packaging materials must be clean, unused, and compliant with China's phytosanitary

if used, must meet ISPM 15 standards.

Prior to export, Vietnamese authorities will conduct quarantine sampling at a rate of 2 per cent of consignments. If no violations are detected within one year, the sampling rate may be reduced to 1 per cent.

At the port of entry, Chinese customs authorities will conduct strict inspections of documents and cargo. Any shipment found to contain live pests, soil, or plant residues will be returned or destroyed in accordance with regulations.

(Source: VNS)

**DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
NGUYEN HOA BINH WORK WITH
SINGAPOREAN AGENCIES,
BUSINESSES AND INVESTORS TO
PROMOTE COOPERATION IN THE
FIELD OF FINANCIAL CENTER**

On January 12, during his working visit to Singapore, Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Hoa Binh (DPM) held meetings with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), the CEO of the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC), and the Chairman of the Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB); attended and spoke at a roundtable discussion with Singaporean investors; and met with leaders of several corporations.

Reporting to DPM on the experience of developing and operating a financial center, the leader of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) emphasized policies aimed at positioning Singapore in the regional and global financial structure, building a comprehensive financial ecosystem, a stable

and transparent legal framework, and developing high-quality human resources. DPM shared the goals and strategies for developing an international financial center in Vietnam, affirming the desire to cooperate with Singapore to attract capital for the development of each country, thereby enhancing the position and role of ASEAN in the global financial market. He requested MAS to strengthen the exchange of experiences and connect the two financial centers of Vietnam and Singapore in the fields of banking, capital markets, and investment funds.

During a meeting with the International Arbitration Centre (SIAC), Ms. Gloria Lim, CEO of the SIAC, and Mr. Vivekananda Neelakantan, Secretary-General of the SIAC, emphasized the crucial role of dispute resolution bodies in the development of Singapore's financial center. They shared information on governance models for the board of directors, arbitral tribunals, and secretariat, streamlined procedures to ensure competitiveness and timely dispute resolution, while adhering to international standards, and experiences in developing a team of arbitrators. DPM requested SIAC's support in exchanging and sharing experiences in building a list of arbitrators, including selection criteria, appointment mechanisms, and arbitrator management; and also considered the possibility of introducing SIAC arbitrators to the list of arbitrators of the Vietnam International Arbitration Centre. Both sides affirmed their commitment to strengthening cooperation and supporting Vietnam in establishing a dispute resolution body within the international financial center.

Mr. Png Cheong Boon, Chairman of the Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB), shared his experience with Vietnam in attracting investment to financial centers through measures such as tax reductions, infrastructure cost support, and human resource training. The EDB emphasized the role of fundamental factors in business investment decision-making, especially the investment environment, support policies, human resource quality, strategic infrastructure, and logistics ecosystem. The Deputy Prime Minister requested the EDB to strengthen connections between Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang, and Singapore in promoting investment, developing financial and technology services, and integrating Vietnam's international financial center into the regional economic and financial network. Both sides affirmed their commitment to cooperating to promote Singaporean investment in Vietnam and to further replicate the success achieved in the 21 VSIP industrial park models.

During a business forum attended by nearly 20 leading Singaporean businesses, investment funds, and banks, investors expressed their appreciation for the decision to establish an International Finance Centre in Vietnam, noting its more favorable investment environment and groundbreaking legal framework meeting high international standards. Investors recommended that Vietnam ensure policy stability and promptly finalize legal frameworks for digital assets and financial technology in the near future. The Deputy Prime Minister expressed his hope that Singaporean investors would continue to expand their investments in the International Finance

Centre, particularly in areas where Singapore has strengths and Vietnam has significant needs, such as green finance, sustainable finance, financial technology, and digital assets.

(Source: baochinphu)

SINGAPORE'S UNITED OVERSEAS BANK TO BUILD HEADQUARTER AT VIETNAM'S INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTER

Singapore's United Overseas Bank is set to become the first foreign lender to build its headquarters at the International Financial Center in Ho Chi Minh City.

This was revealed at a meeting between Standing Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Hoa Binh and Singaporean Deputy Prime Minister Gan Kim Yong on Monday.

UOB was the first Singapore bank to set up a representative office in Vietnam. This was in 1992, and in 1995 it opened a wholly foreign-owned branch in HCMC.

The International Financial Center, approved by the National Assembly last June, is being established in two locations, with Da Nang City being the other.

Some local lenders and financial institutions have expressed interest in setting up offices in the center's HCMC location, including MB Bank, Vietcombank and VietinBank.

The government has called on Singaporean enterprises, banks and funds to set up bases at the financial center.

(Source: vnexpress)

INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS PLACE HIGH HOPES ON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTER IN DANANG

International experts believe that, thanks to its distinctive advantages, the newly launched Da Nang International Financial Centre (IFC) will develop sustainably, enhance Vietnam's standing on the regional and global financial map, and create a fresh growth engine for the central coastal city.

Ali Ijaz Ahmad, Chairman and CEO of Makara Capital Partners, said that drawing on its extensive experience and deep connections in international financial markets, the group is committed to continuing its close cooperation with Da Nang authorities and the IFC Da Nang executive body to help build a modern, world-class and efficient international financial centre, in line with the city's investment-attraction priorities.

He also revealed that Makara Capital Partners is in discussions with a leading global university to promote the establishment of an international development centre in Da Nang, focusing on multidisciplinary research. The project is expected to develop into a research institution of international standing, attracting scientists and leading experts from across the region, while providing a strong knowledge base for policy-making and technological development. He expressed his hope for continued support from the city's leadership for this initiative.

According to Makara Capital Partners, the combination of IFC Da Nang and the Da

Nang Free Trade Zone, together with the city's attractive living and working environment, will be a key factor in drawing investors and could become a breakthrough driver for its development in the coming period.

Makara Capital Partners, an international financial group headquartered in Singapore with more than two decades of experience in investment fund management, corporate restructuring and project finance, has advised on and invested over 20 billion USD worldwide, particularly in innovation, infrastructure and energy.

(Source: VNA)

NEW CAPITAL STREAMS UNLOCKED FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

According to the State Bank of Vietnam (SBV), by the end of November 2025, outstanding green credit was estimated at around 750 trillion VND (28.55 billion USD), with an average growth rate exceeding that of overall credit in the economy. Vietnam's credit institutions and capital market have begun to shape funding channels for environmentally friendly projects.

Outstanding green credit in the banking system has risen sharply, reflecting growing interest from both banks and businesses in low-emission and sustainable development initiatives.

According to the State Bank of Vietnam (SBV), by the end of November 2025, outstanding green credit was estimated at around 750 trillion VND (28.55 billion

198/2025/QH15 of the National Assembly have identified the policy of providing interest rate support for green projects. The SBV, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, is finalising a decree on 2% interest rate subsidies for green and circular economy projects, slated for early 2026.

(Source: VNA/VNS)

HO CHI MINH CITY EYES \$8-10 MILLION PER HECTARE IN INDUSTRIAL PARK INVESTMENT

The city aims to lift average investment intensity to \$8–10 million per hectare, with a focus on high-tech, high-value-added and environmentally friendly industries.

HCM City plans to attract US\$4.25 billion in investment into its export processing zones and industrial parks (IPs) this year, as part of efforts to shift its growth model toward high-tech, green and sustainable development, the HCM City Export Processing and Industrial Zones Authority (HEPZA) said on Wednesday.

According to HEPZA Director Bùi Minh Trí, the strategy places equal emphasis on capital scale and project quality. The city aims to lift average investment intensity to \$8–10 million per hectare, with a focus on high-tech, high-value-added and environmentally friendly industries.

The long-term direction is to transform export processing zones and IPs toward high, green and digital technologies. Trí mentioned that priority will go to smart manufacturing projects that use resources and energy efficiently and are well connected to global value chains.

In 2026, the city will step up implementation of a master plan to develop its export processing zones and IPs alongside the restructuring of key industries. The plan includes promoting high-tech manufacturing, eco-IPs, new-generation IPs and smart IPs, following approval by the municipal People’s Committee. The city will also pilot a number of special mechanisms and policies to support its development.

Administrative reform and digital transformation will remain key priorities this year. HEPZA aims to rank its industrial zone management units among the top five nationwide in the Public Administration Reform Index (PAR Index), the Department and District Competitiveness Index (DDCI), and the Digital Transformation Index (DTI). All administrative procedures processed through the national and city public service portals are expected to be handled on time or ahead of schedule.

Seen as a pivotal year ushering in the 2026–2030 development phase, 2026 highlights the need to sustain investor confidence and ensure a stable, transparent investment climate. The expansion of administrative boundaries has strengthened the city’s advantages in market size, industrial land, logistics infrastructure and the industrial–service ecosystem. As a hub for finance, trade, science, technology and innovation, export processing zones and IPs remain key drivers of industrial output and magnets for high-quality foreign direct investment, Trí said.

(Source: VNA/VNS)

VIETNAM BECOMES SINGAPORE'S 3RD LARGEST SEAFOOD SUPPLIER AS EXPORTS GAIN MOMENTUM

Vietnam has seen strong growth in seafood exports to Singapore over the last two years, becoming the city-state's third-largest seafood supplier in the first nine months of 2025.

Statistics from Singapore's Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority show that Vietnam had earlier climbed from sixth to fifth place in 2024 and fourth place in the first quarter of this year.

This underscores the increasingly important role of Vietnamese seafood in Singapore, as well as the city-state's growing demand and confidence in the quality and branding of Vietnam's seafood products.

Kenneth Chia, president of the Seafood Industries Association Singapore, noted that trade between Vietnam and Singapore has grown steadily for more than two decades. Many Singaporean companies regard Vietnam as a key seafood sourcing market, with several firms stationing staff in Vietnam to procure products directly. This has helped build strong relationships and mutual trust.

Singaporean consumers use and trust Vietnamese products. Many Vietnamese companies have met their requirements very well, Chia said.

Singapore produces little agricultural output and imports around 90% of its food supply. With its high per capita income, the city-state has strong demand for high-quality food products. Its relatively

small but diverse population also makes it an ideal test market for new products before global rollout.

As such, Vietnam's seafood exports to Singapore effectively capitalize on free trade agreements, export promotion policies, close coordination between ministries, local authorities and industry associations, and the dynamism of Vietnamese seafood enterprises.

The role of the Vietnam Trade Office in Singapore as a bridge for bilateral trade connectivity has also been pivotal.

Cao Xuan Thang, Vietnam's trade counsellor in the city-state, stressed that Singapore is an open market pursuing supply diversification to ensure food security. To remain competitive, he advised Vietnamese exporters to strengthen quality management across the entire value chain, from aquaculture and processing to traceability and sustainable farming, while adopting advanced technologies.

ASEAN remains a major partner and a global transshipment gateway for Vietnam. Within the bloc, Singapore serves as a key logistics and global seafood trading hub, offering strong advantages in ports, warehousing, logistics and financial services.

Therefore, strengthening cooperation with Singapore can help Vietnam sustain stable export growth and expand its reach to regional and global markets.

(Source: VNA)

VIETNAM ENERGY FOCUS

ATOMIC ENERGY LAW: NEW ERA FOR CLEAN ENERGY

With the amended Atomic Energy Law taking effect from January 1, 2026, nuclear energy is once again highlighted as a strategic pillar for Vietnam's energy security and carbon neutrality goals.

In the context of a continuously expanding industrial sector and rapidly developing digital economy, Vietnam is currently one of the energy-intensive developing countries in Southeast Asia. According to the National Power Development Plan for the 2021–2030 period, with a vision to 2050 (Power Plan VIII) issued in 2023, electricity demand is expected to increase five-fold by 2050 - a growth rate exceeding that of many regional peers.

Vietnam has also made strong commitments to clean energy targets, most notably its pledge at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. The dual pressures of rising demand and deep decarbonization are driving Vietnam to diversify its long-term energy mix. Within the Power Plan VIII, nuclear power emerges as a potential energy source with high capacity, zero carbon emissions, and the ability to support grid stability, complementing variable renewables such as solar and wind, which are weather-dependent and intermittent.

Experts note that while nuclear power requires high initial investment, its long operational lifespan and stable output may

offer cost advantages over the long term. Nuclear plants can also provide baseload electricity, helping maintain grid stability and reduce the need for large-scale energy storage systems.

The revised law introduces stricter safety standards aligned with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) guidelines and creates a clearer legal framework for the deployment of advanced nuclear technologies, including Generation III+ reactors and small modular reactors (SMRs). These technologies are designed with enhanced safety features and greater flexibility, potentially reducing construction time and financial risks.

The law also emphasizes transparency in licensing, operation, decommissioning, and radioactive waste management, aiming to strengthen investor confidence and ensure long-term safety.

However, experts caution that significant challenges remain. Vietnam currently lacks sufficient technical infrastructure and highly skilled human resources for large-scale nuclear power development. Addressing these gaps will require long-term planning, investment in training, and close cooperation with experienced international partners.

Despite these challenges, the amended Atomic Energy Law is seen as laying a critical legal foundation for Vietnam to explore nuclear power as part of a diversified, secure, and sustainable energy future.

(Source: baoquocte)

VIETNAM'S SEMICONDUCTOR SURGE UNDERSCORES MOUNTING DEMAND FOR SKILLED WORKERS

Việt Nam currently has some 15,000 semiconductor specialists, well below the target of 50,000 by 2030, underscoring an increasingly acute shortage of qualified workers in the sector.

Việt Nam's fast-expanding semiconductor industry is running up against a growing talent bottleneck, with a workforce of only about 15,000 specialists nationwide – far short of the 50,000 needed by 2030 – raising concerns that labour shortages could slow the sector's momentum.

A strong talent pool remains one of the decisive factors drawing global semiconductor giants to Việt Nam. Investors point to political stability, favourable investment policies and, notably, a large cohort of technically capable and fast-learning engineers.

This assessment was echoed by Lê Quang Đạm, PhD, general director of Marvell Vietnam, who highlighted Việt Nam's advantage in its young engineering workforce with a solid grounding in mathematics and logic.

However, experts caution that this edge could diminish unless training quality improves significantly. Warning signs of a widening manpower deficit have already begun to surface.

According to the national steering committee on semiconductor industry development, Việt Nam is home to roughly 170 foreign direct investment (FDI) projects in semiconductors and high technology, with

total registered capital nearing US\$11.6 billion. Major investors include Intel (\$4.1 billion), Amkor (\$1.6 billion), and Hana Micron (\$673 million).

Current estimates show around 7,000 engineers working in integrated circuit (IC) design, another 7,000–8,000 in packaging, testing, materials and semiconductor equipment, and about 10,000 technicians across packaging, testing and materials manufacturing. Together with more than 100 overseas Vietnamese experts engaged through the National Innovation Network, Việt Nam's semiconductor workforce totals around 15,000.

A recent World Bank report, *Forging Việt Nam's Semiconductor Future: Talent and Innovation Leading the Way*, emphasises that strengthening human capital will give Việt Nam greater flexibility and self-reliance across the semiconductor value chain.

"Investing in tech talent can pay economy-wide dividends, creating tens of thousands of high-paying jobs and boosting other high-tech sectors," the report said.

"A larger, more skilled workforce also enables local firms to move up the value chain and attracts higher-quality foreign direct investment (FDI), creating a virtuous cycle."

By 2035, Việt Nam should aim to be recognised as a global semiconductor talent hub, with a self-sustaining pipeline, vibrant domestic chip design houses and the credibility to attract the next wave of investment, the World Bank said.

(Source: VNS)

WORKSHOPS AND TRADE EVENTS

INVITATION TO VIETNAM SPRING FAIR 2026

Vietnam Trade Office in Singapore cordially invites Singaporean enterprises to participate in Vietnam Spring Fair 2026 (VSF 2026) – the first and largest trade & cultural gateway of the year in Vietnam.

VSF 2026 with the slogan of “Connecting Prosperity – Bursting with the Colors of Spring” is schedule to be held Hanoi, Vietnam from 4-8 February, 2026.

Organized under the direction of the Government of Vietnam and led by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, VSF 2026 will take place at the Vietnam Exposition Center (VEC), Dong Anh, Hanoi, covering over 100,000 m² with more than 3,000 booths across 10 exhibition halls.

* Why VSF 2026?

The premier early-year trade platform in Vietnam and Southeast Asia

Direct access to Vietnam’s fast-growing consumer and industrial markets

Strong government-supported trade promotion environment

High traffic from buyers, distributors, OEM/ODM partners, and consumers

A unique blend of trade, culture, innovation, and Tet (Lunar New Year) consumption

* Special Incentive for International Exhibitors:

Early-registered international exhibitors may enjoy a FREE BOOTH offer (subject to organizer’s conditions). We strongly encourage Singaporean companies to register early to secure this benefit.

*Two Separate Registration Forms Available
Enterprises may choose one or both of the following exhibition zones:

1. International Exhibition on Textile, Leather, Footwear, Furniture & Handicrafts Value Chain (VIVC 2026)

- B2B-focused platform

- “From Materials to Markets – One Complete Value Chain”

- Ideal for manufacturers, material suppliers, machinery providers, exporters, and global buyers

- <https://vnf.vietrade.gov.vn/dang-ky-gian-hang-m1>

2. “Family Spring – Tet Consumption” Zone

- Consumer goods, Tet food & gifts, home decoration

- Family-oriented shopping and festive consumption experiences

- Direct engagement with Vietnamese consumers during the peak Tet season

• <https://vnf.vietrade.gov.vn/m%E1%BA%ABu-2-%C4%91%C4%83ng-k%C3%BD-gian-h%C3%A0ng-m2>

VEC venue introduction and VAF 2025 post-show report are attached at the end of this post. For detailed information and official registration, please visit: <https://vnf.vietrade.gov.vn/>

For coordination and support, Singaporean enterprises are welcome to contact Vietnam Trade Office in

Singapore (email: sg@moit.gov.vn)

(Source: vntradesg)

HAI PHONG EYES 4.3 BILLION USD IN FDI FOR 2026

Hai Phong's attractiveness to foreign investors stems from a robust infrastructure expansion, including the 20,000-hectare Southern Coastal Economic Zone, planned free trade zones, the Lach Huyen deep-water port complex and 12 industrial parks added to its portfolio in 2025.

The northern port city of Hai Phong aims to attract between 3.8 - 4.3 billion USD in foreign direct investment (FDI) into its economic zones and industrial parks in 2026.

According to Pham Van Thép, Head of the Hai Phong Economic Zone Authority (HEZA), 2026 is expected to continue witnessing uncertainties globally but is also a pivotal year offering major opportunities for the city to accelerate development and strengthen its position as a key industrial and logistics hub in northern Vietnam.

At the same time, ongoing global supply chain shifts toward politically stable destinations such as Vietnam are creating fresh opportunities for Hai Phong to attract high-quality foreign investors.

To capitalise on these trends, the city is prioritising land clearance and infrastructure development to ensure ready-to-use sites for investors. Key efforts focus on synchronising power, transport, logistics and seaport infrastructure to reduce costs and improve connectivity, particularly at the Lach Huyen port complex, where several new berths are being developed.

Hai Phong is pursuing a selective investment strategy, prioritising high-tech manufacturing, modern port-logistics services and clean energy, while rejecting

labour-intensive and outdated projects. Alongside this, administrative reform and full digitalisation of investment procedures are seen as key drivers to enhance efficiency and investors' confidence.

(Source: baoquocte)

VIETNAM'S REMARKABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PAVES THE WAY FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 14TH NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS TASKS

(Continued from page 12)

According to CEBR, Vietnam's GDP size at current prices reached \$459 billion in 2025. Vietnam's economic size remains 34th in the world, similar to 2024, and is projected to remain unchanged in 2026.

Overall, Vietnam's economic picture in 2025 is highlighted by solid growth, maintained macroeconomic stability, a strong recovery of traditional drivers.

The achievements in the final year of the 2021-2025 five-year socio-economic development plan create an important foundation for the economy to enter a new phase of development, with expectations for more sustainable and quality growth in the coming years.

Notably, Vietnam's economic size is expected to improve significantly in the coming years. Vietnam's economy is forecast to grow at an average of 5.3% annually over the next decade. Vietnam's economic size will rank third in Southeast Asia within nearly a decade, compared to its current fifth position.

(Source: baoquocte)



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USEFUL LINKS

Ministry of Trade and Industry of Vietnam: <https://moit.gov.vn/web/web-portal-ministry-of-industry-and-trade/home>

Export Opportunities in Vietnam: <http://vietnamexport.com/>

Investment Procedure: <http://fia.mpi.gov.vn/category/115/legal-facts>

Business registration in Vietnam: <https://dangkykinhdoanh.gov.vn/en/Pages/default.aspx>

Database portal of supporting industries in Vietnam: <http://vsi.gov.vn/en/Pages/HomePage.aspx>

Trade Fairs in Vietnam: en.vietrade.gov.vn

VIETNAM'S REMARKABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PAVES THE WAY FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 14TH NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS TASKS

The international community has expressed admiration for Vietnam achieving an impressive economic growth of 8.02% in 2025, thereby laying a solid foundation for the successful implementation of the tasks set out at the 14th Congress.

Accordingly, the World Bank (WB) considers Vietnam a notable success story in development. Economic reforms since the initiation of Đổi Mới in 1986, along with global trends, have transformed Vietnam from one of the world's poorest countries to a middle-income economy within a single generation.

With a stable political foundation, the economy has demonstrated resilience through various crises. Economic growth rose from 5% in 2023 and increased further in 2024 due to rising global demand and restored domestic consumer confidence.

Nikkei Asia notes that Vietnam is on track to surpass Thailand in economic size by nominal GDP as early as 2025, thanks to a large-scale Infrastructure investment

program that is driving rapid growth.

If growth accelerates as planned, Vietnam's nominal GDP could exceed \$500 billion by 2026 or 2027, surpassing Thailand and potentially becoming Southeast Asia's second-largest economy after Indonesia, with per capita GDP approaching Indonesia's level.

Sputnik - Russian news agency sees promising prospects for Vietnam's economy based on its remarkable growth in 2025. Specifically, Vietnam's business environment continues to improve significantly as the number of enterprises entering the market increases sharply. In 2025, over 297,000 new and returning businesses were established, far exceeding the number of businesses exiting the market.

The Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR) in the UK believes that Vietnam maintains a robust GDP growth rate, exceeding the global average, ranking among the highest in the Asia-Pacific region in recent years.