Monthly Updates on Macroeconomics and Financial Market

Hanoi, March 2025

Prepared by Economic and Financial Market Analysis Team

BE GREATER

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Amid global economic uncertainty, Vietnam is actively implementing new policies to stimulate economic growth

Section 1

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Executive Summary

Global Economy:

- *The keyword "Uncertainty" has been the most prominent term in international media recently. Indices such as the World Uncertainty Index and the Economic Policy Uncertainty Index have both surged in the first two months of the year.*
- *Concerns about a US economic recession are rising due to recent uncertainty and the negative impact of import tariffs. However, we believe it is too early to conclude a recession, as consumer demand is slowing but not critical, and the large trade deficit may only be temporary.*
- *Recent macroeconomic data does not support a strong recovery of the EU economy this year. Therefore, for the EU to achieve stable growth this year, the driving force will likely come from the substantial Euro 500 billion fiscal package of the German government and continued interest rate cuts by the ECB, given that inflation is expected not to create too much pressure.*
- *The Chinese government has set a 5% economic growth target for 2025. However, only 1 to 2 global economic organizations forecast achieving 5%, while the majority are in the range of 4% to 4.5%. The Chinese government will strongly promote fiscal policy this year, having increased the budget deficit target on GDP to the highest level since 2005 (excluding 2020 due to Covid-19).*

Vietnamese Economy:

- *Vietnam's exports to the US and EU markets still recorded high growth rates, at 17% and 13% YoY respectively. Enterprises are increasing imports of raw materials.*
- *The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) reached only 49.2 points, indicating that manufacturing activities, which have slowed down over the past two months, need to be monitored further before adjusting forecasts.*
- *The total newly registered and adjusted FDI capital in the first two months of 2025 (2M25) increased sharply by nearly 60% YoY, showing that foreign investors are optimistic about the manufacturing situation in Vietnam in 2025.*
- *The real growth of retail goods and services reached 6.2% in 2M25, indicating modest demand. We believe that the government may continue to extend the 2% VAT reduction to support consumption.*
- *The government has approved the total public investment plan for 2025 at VND 885 trillion, an increase of nearly 30% compared to the 2024 plan. With the goal of disbursing 95% of the annual plan, the pressure for public investment disbursement in the coming months is very high.*
- *The USDVND exchange rate is forecast to remain volatile and would range from 25,400 to 25,700 next month.*
- *Interbank and deposit interest rates are forecast to continue to be stabilized at low levels to support economic growth.*

Section 2

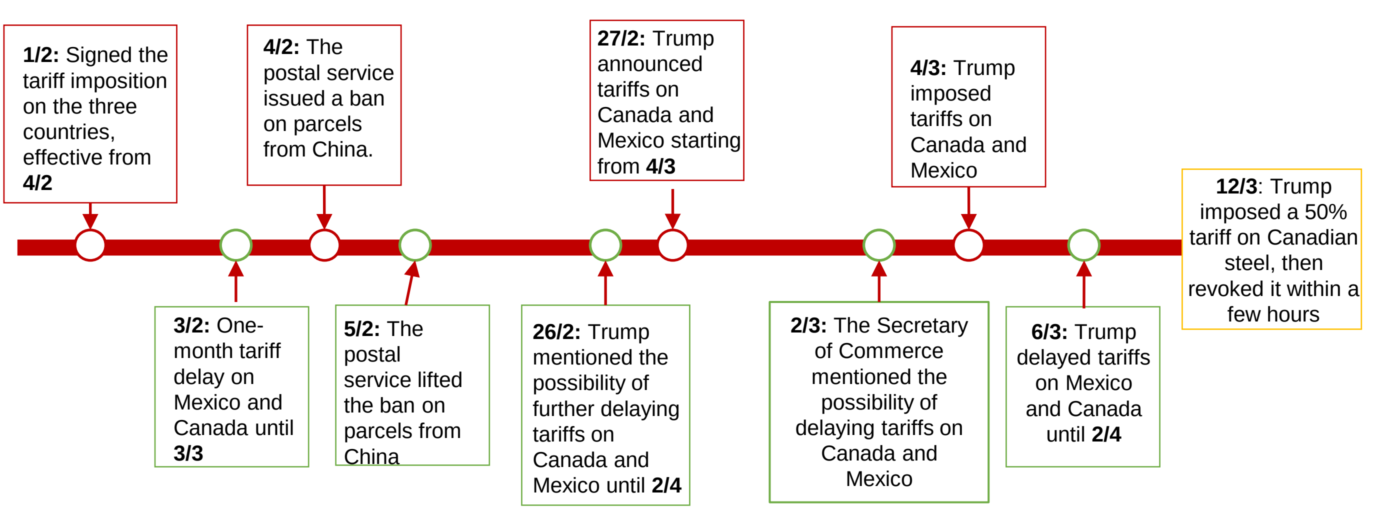
Global Economy

Facing numerous uncertainties from ongoing geopolitical tensions to newly initiated trade wars, the risks of global economic slowdown and recession have become increasingly apparent. In the baseline scenario, we still expect the three major economies—the United States, the European Union, and China—to experience growth this year, thanks to continued monetary easing policies in these countries and enhanced fiscal policies in Europe and China.

The keyword "Uncertainty" has been the most prominent term in international news recently

The keyword “Uncertainty” has been prominently featured in international media recently. Consequently, various indices such as the World Uncertainty Index and the Economic Policy Uncertainty Index, which partly measure uncertainty by counting the occurrences of the term “uncertainty” in international newspapers, have surged in the first two months of this year. Many readers would likely agree with us that much of this uncertainty stems from the statements and policy actions of the Trump 2.0 administration in recent times. A series of statements related to European security with NATO, approaches to achieving peace in the Russia-Ukraine war, aspirations to possess the Gaza Strip in the Middle East, the Panama Canal in Central America, and Greenland - Denmark, as well as the recent use of special import tariff policies, have made it difficult for economists, forecasters, businesses, and citizens to envision what the future will look like. For instance, when we look back at the timelines of Mr. Trump's statements and the implementation of import tariff policies on various countries over the past three months, it is challenging to distinguish between mere threats and actual actions.

Figure 1: Some key dates related to US import tariff policies on Canada, Mexico, and China.



Source: TCB Market Research

Section 2

Global Economy *(Cont.)*

Figure 2: World uncertainty index

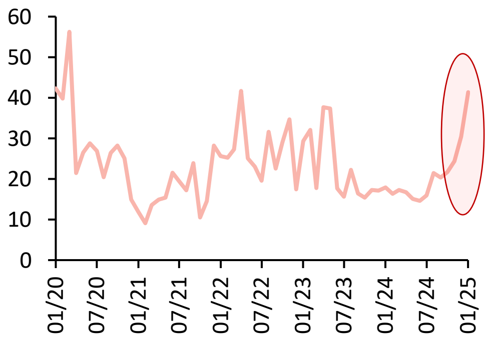


Figure 3: Economic policy uncertainty index

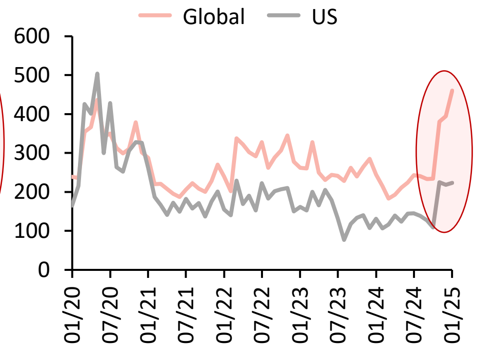
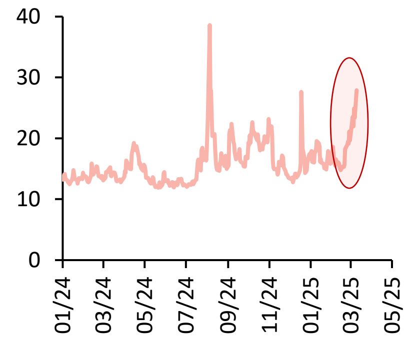


Figure 4: CBOE VIX index



Recent uncertainties have heightened fears that the US economy may fall into a recession

Mary Daly, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, recently shared: "Economic research will tell you that uncertainty is a source of demand restraint." In the face of such pervasive uncertainty, coupled with concerns over the adverse impacts of recently enacted import tariffs, fears of the US economy slipping into a recession, or worse, into stagflation (recession accompanied by high inflation), have intensified. Many assets related to the US economy have sharply declined in recent weeks, such as the stock market (-6%) and the strength of the USD (DXY -4%). Major institutions and banks have successively raised the probability of the US economy falling into a recession in the near future, with JP Morgan Chase increasing from 30% to 40%, Goldman Sachs from 15% to 20%, and PIMCO from 15% to 35%. Most notably, the GDPNow model of the Atlanta Fed adjusted its forecast for US Q1 GDP from a growth of 2.3% to -2.4% in just eight days.

Figure 5: US retail sales growth

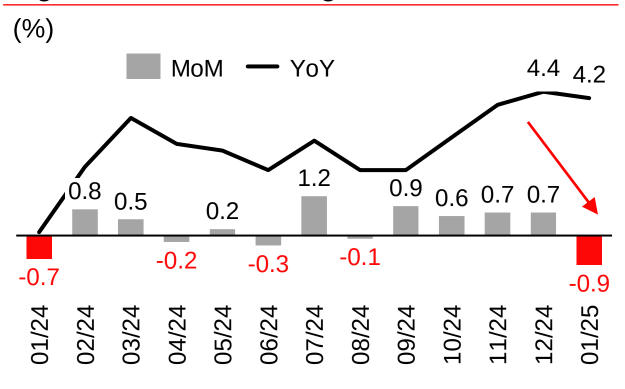
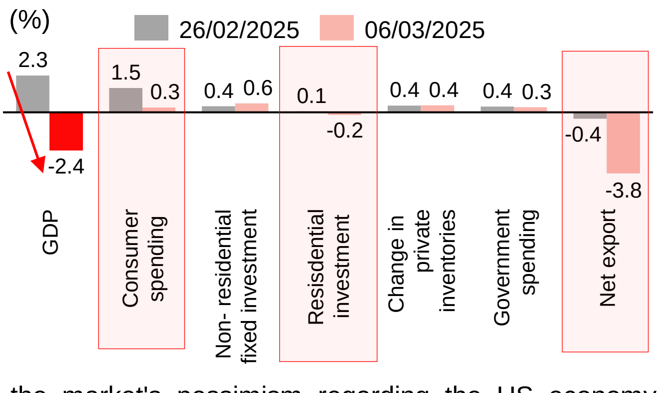


Figure 6: GDPNow Fed Atlanta 1Q2025



We understand the market's pessimism regarding the US economy, especially as recent macroeconomic indicators have shown signs of slowing down. For example: (1) the month-over-month (MoM) retail growth has been the most negative since March 2023, ...

Sources: World Uncertainty Index, Economic Policy Uncertainty index (Baker, Bloom and Davis (2016), TCB Market Research

Section 2

Global Economy *(Cont.)*

We believe it is currently too early to consider that the US economy will fall into a recession

... (2) the Michigan consumer confidence index has dropped to its lowest level since November 2022, accompanied by inflation expectations for the next year reaching 4.9%, and (3) the ISM new manufacturing orders index has declined after three consecutive months of growth, indirectly indicating the fragile recovery of the US manufacturing sector. However, we believe it is currently too early to consider that the US economy will fall into a recession. Consumer demand may slow down but not to a critical level. Labor market figures remain relatively positive in the first two months of 2025, with the unemployment rate still around 4.1%, non-farm payrolls (NFP) increasing, maintaining over 100,000 jobs per month, and the number of new job postings remaining stable. Particularly, when looking closely at the main reason for the GDPNow forecast by the Atlanta Fed being lowered, it largely stems from a significant trade deficit in goods and services in January, which we think is a temporary factor and may not have substantial impact on GDP growth.

Figure 7: Trade balance

(US's, monthly, Bio USD)

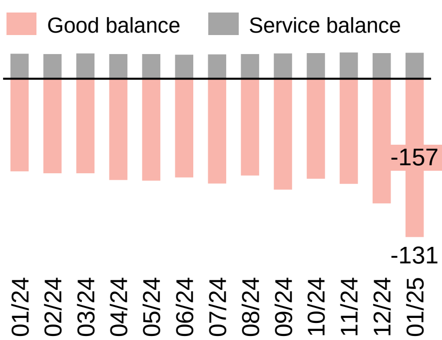


Figure 8: Export import growth

(Jan 2025, US's , %)

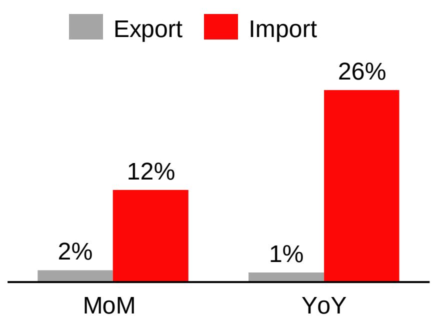
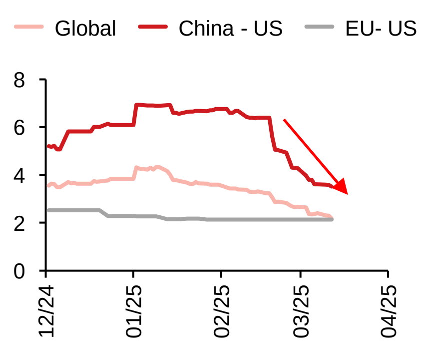


Figure 9: Shipping cost index



The strong import of goods by the US in January will only be temporary

The main reason supporting the view that the sharp increase in goods imports in January is only temporary is that businesses likely proactively exported to the US in advance to mitigate the impact of import tariffs - which are expected to rise further amid increasingly complex trade wars. This is clearly reflected in: (1) Products threatened with tariffs from April (as announced by President Trump on February 18), such as computers, computer components, cars, medicines, etc., were heavily imported in January, (2) Medium and large trade partners (excluding Vietnam) such as China, Switzerland, Ireland, Australia, etc., significantly increased their exports to the US. However, this preemptive export surge is expected to cool down in the coming months as the tariffs take effect. According to our observations, the recent stability and subsequent sharp decline in sea freight costs from China and Europe to the US after January…

Sources: Census.gov, Fed Atlanta, Reuter, FBX

Global Economy *(Cont.)*

The US Bureau of Economic Analysis will exclude gold imports and exports when calculating GDP, which means the GDP forecast may not be as poor despite the significant trade deficit in goods in January

... indicate that preemptive exports to avoid tariffs has cooled down. Additionally, the sharp increase in imports in January may not have a significant impact on GDP growth. Observing the USD 36 billion increase in imports in January compared to December, USD 21 billion came from increased imports of metal products and gold. The crucial question is the value of gold that the US imported out of the USD 21 billion in metal and gold products mentioned above, as the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis excludes gold imports and exports in GDP calculations. Meanwhile, the growth of countries that typically export large amounts of gold to the US, such as the UK, Switzerland, Canada, and Australia, was quite impressive in January. For instance, Switzerland alone exported 193 tons of gold (equivalent to USD 18 billion) to the US in January, three times the amount in December, corresponding to an increase in gold export value of approximately USD 11 billion. Therefore, the GDP forecast using the expenditure method may not be as concerning as the results of the GDPNow model currently presented by the Atlanta Fed.

Figure 10: US import by goods

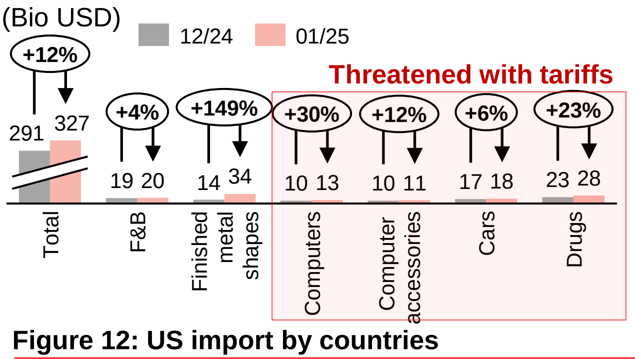


Figure 11: Market expectation Fed fund rate

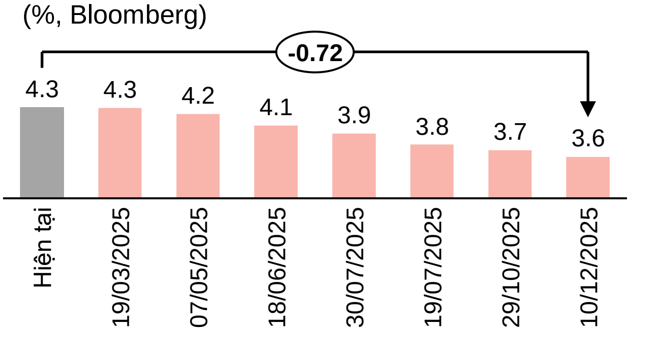
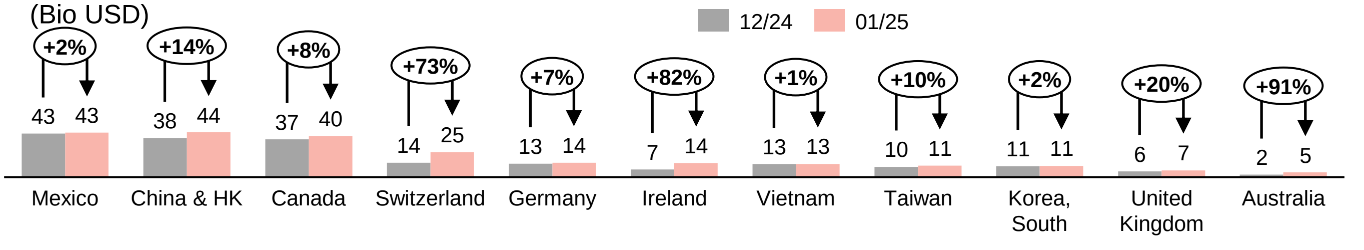


Figure 12: US import by countries



At present, we have not changed our view that the Fed will only cut rates a maximum of two times this year

Therefore, we believe the market is being somewhat overly pessimistic about the US economy, especially when betting that the Fed will cut rates about three times this year. We will gain further insights from the Fed's meeting on the 18th-19th of this month, particularly from the dot-plot chart, to see if the Fed adjusts its December forecast of two rate cuts. As of now, we maintain our stance that the Fed will only cut rates a maximum of two times this year.

Sources: Census.gov, Fed Atlanta, Bloomberg, Reuters

Global Economy *(Cont.)*

This assessment is based on the belief that the US economy may slow down but not fall into a recession, and the current inflation do not fully reflect the impacts of the tariffs imposed by the Trump 2.0 administration.

Recent macroeconomic data does not support a strong recovery of the EU economy this year

The aforementioned uncertainty has also spread to the Eurozone (EU) economy, making it difficult to find positive information supporting a strong recovery this year. The European Central Bank (ECB) has lowered its GDP growth forecast for 2025 for the fourth consecutive time, down to 0.9%. Macroeconomic data generally do not show clear signs of recovery, with the manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) remaining below the 50 threshold for the 23rd consecutive month. Although the services PMI is above 50, it is decelerating, and retail sales growth MoM has not been positive for the past four months.

Figure 13: Publication dates for the EU GDP growth forecast for 2025

(ECB forecast, %)

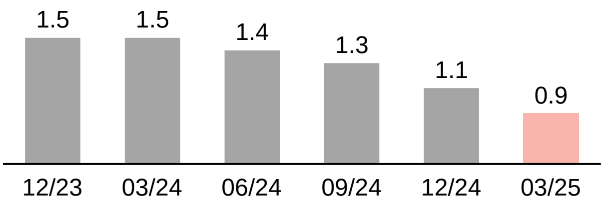
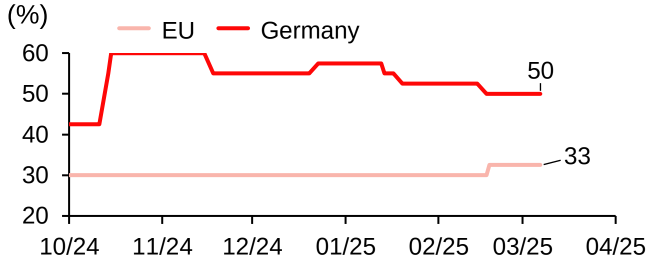


Figure 14: Bloomberg probability of recession



The German government may approve a substantial fiscal package worth Euro 500 billion to stimulate the economy

With the continuous threats and actions from the Trump 2.0 administration regarding imposing tariffs on EU exports, the risk of recession for this region is a serious concern. The Governor of the German Central Bank, a member of the ECB, commented: "Now we are in a world with tariffs, so we could expect maybe a recession for this year, if the tariffs are really coming". According to Bloomberg, the probability of a recession for Germany in particular and the EU in general remains high, especially since Mr. Trump became the US President. Therefore, for the EU to achieve stable growth this year, the driving force will likely come from the substantial 500 billion euro fiscal package of the German government, focusing on infrastructure, energy, and military networks. However, this extensive fiscal package requires at least two-thirds of the Parliament's approval to pass and also faces the risk of affecting the EU's current AAA credit rating due to the increased debt, as warned by Fitch Ratings. Additionally, we also expect the ECB to continue cutting policy interest rates at least twice more this year to support economic growth, although ECB President Christine Lagarde as adopted a more hawkish tone in the recent cut. The expectation...

Sources: ECB, Bloomberg, Reuter, TCB Market Research

Global Economy *(Cont.)*

Stable inflation will provide more room for the ECB to further cut interest rates in the near future

... comes from the assessment that inflation will tend to stabilise in the near future, as February inflation slightly decreased to 2.4%, although still higher than the market expectation of 2.3%. Two more positive pieces of information include: (1) Core inflation has decreased to 2.6%, the lowest level since January 2022, after maintaining at 2.7% for the past five months, and (2) Service inflation has also significantly cooled down to 3.7% after continuously hovering around 4% for the past 15 months. Therefore, despite the significant risks from instability and tariffs from the US causing economic recession still being present, we temporarily do not change the baseline scenario that the EU economy will still grow this year.

Figure 15: AAA government bond yields

(EU's, 10-year tenor, %)

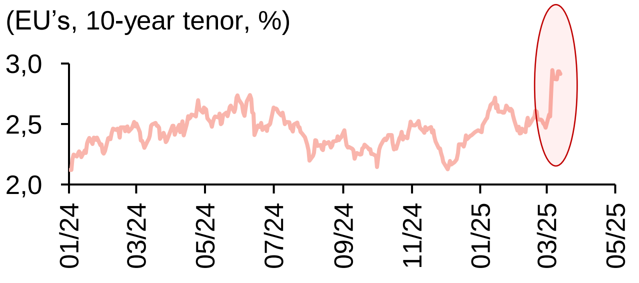
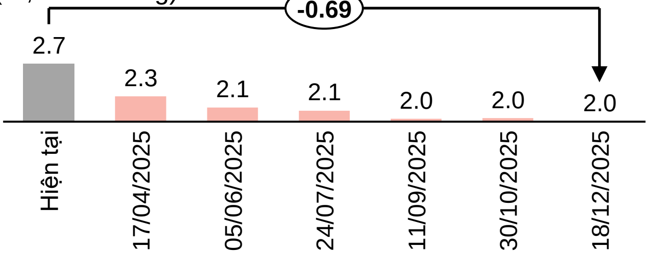


Figure 16: Forecast of ECB interest rate cut trend

(%, Bloomberg)



The Chinese government demonstrates determination and optimism by setting a 5% economic growth target for 2025

China is not only in the crosshairs of the Trump administration but also affected by the declining growth of its trading partners. However, the Chinese government still shows determination and optimism by setting a 5% economic growth target for 2025. This 5% growth target seems unrealistic, given the weak domestic economic situation with deflation still present (February prices decreased both YoY and MoM), PMI indices have not improved, real estate has not recovered, and the trade war is escalating. Currently, only 1 to 2 economic organisations forecast achieving 5%, while the majority are in the range of 4% to 4.5%.

Figure 17: GDP growth forecasts by organisations

(China's, %)

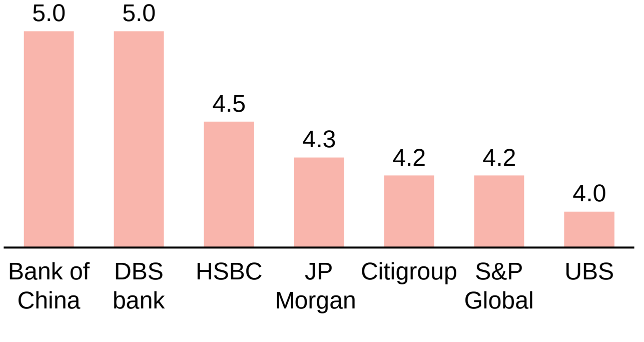
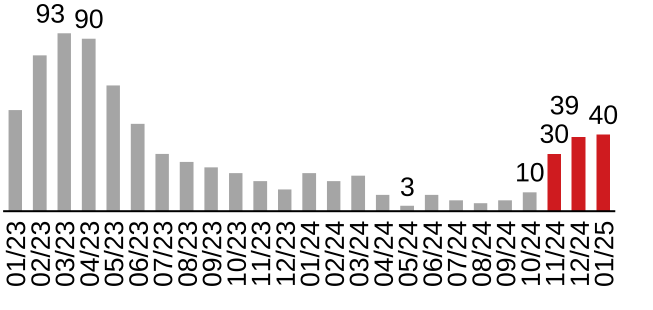


Figure 18: Percentage of cities with MoM house price increases among 70 major cities in China

(%)



Sources: Consensus, Reuters, ECB, Bloomberg

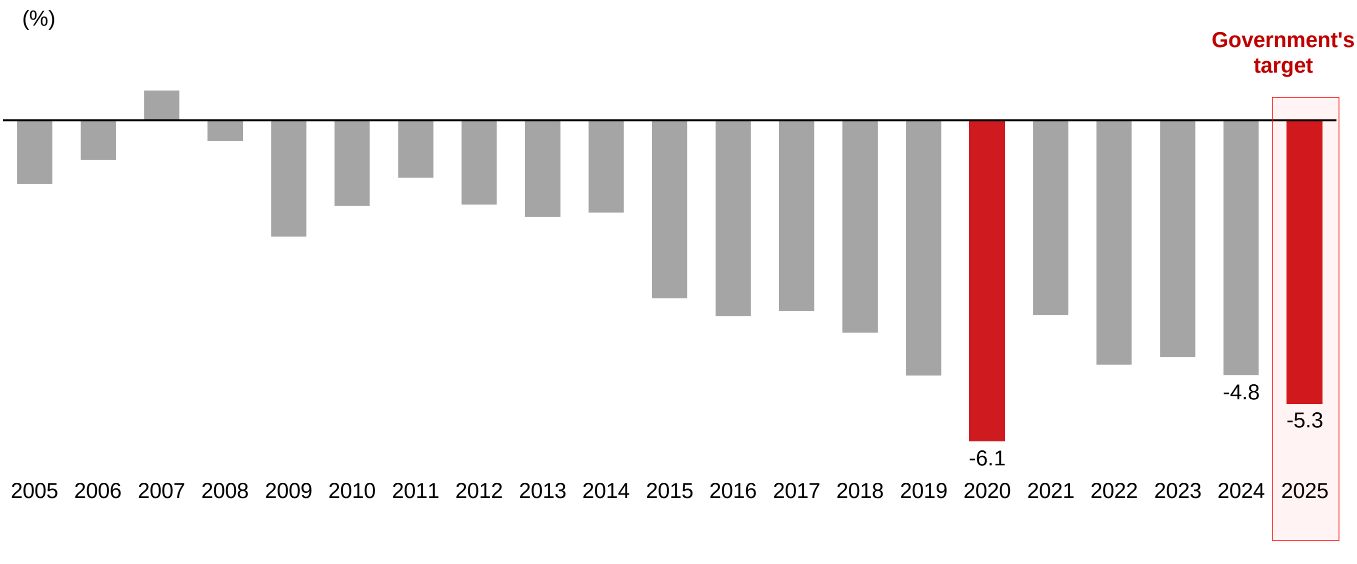
Global Economy *(Cont.)*

The Chinese real estate market may have bottomed out

Nevertheless, we also expect the Chinese economy will not decline too sharply. The real estate market has not recovered, but it may have bottomed out thanks to strong easing policies at the end of last year. The YoY and MoM house price declines have significantly reduced recently. Notably, in 70 major cities in China, 28 cities saw house prices rise again in January, significantly better than most of last year. Additionally, the most notable information from the recent National Assembly session is the government's decision to increase the budget deficit target on GDP from 3% in 2024 to 4% this year. Since China's budget deficit measure is relatively different from international norms, we recalculated this figure (by excluding revenue and expenditure from funds such as the Central Budget Stabilisation Fund, government-managed funds, and state capital operations, etc.) and found that this is the highest budget deficit on GDP since 2005 (excluding 2020 due to Covid-19). This shows that the expansive fiscal policy focusing on stimulating consumption will be the main driver of growth this year amid many external risks.

The Chinese government will strongly promote fiscal policy this year

Figure 19: State budget deficit on GDP of China according to TCB-Research calculations



Sources: ADB, TCB Market Research

Section 3

Vietnamese Economy

In the context of global economic uncertainty, Vietnamese government is actively implementing policies to support economic growth reaching 8%. Specifically, they are adjusting plan to increase public investment disbursement, aiming to reduce interest rates and exploring additional measures to stimulate domestic consumption demand.

Export to the US and EU markets still recorded high growth. Businesses are increasing the import of raw materials

Despite the rising risks of a global trade war, Vietnam's exports to major markets such as the US and EU in the first two months of 2025 (2M25) still recorded double-digit growth. Specifically, key export products such as electronic components, textiles, machinery equipment, and agricultural achieved growth of 9-10%. Additionally, we observe that Vietnamese businesses are ramping up the import of raw materials for sectors such as electronics, machinery, and textiles to prepare for orders in the next quarter. In February, Vietnam recorded a deficit of USD 1.7 billion. According to S&P Global, businesses hope that the number of new orders would improve in the coming months, boosting business confidence to the highest level since June 2024. Some sectors have orders booked until 2Q25 or even 3Q25. For example, the Textile Association reported that many businesses in the industry have orders until the end of 3Q25.

Figure 20: Export and import value by nation in the first two months of the year

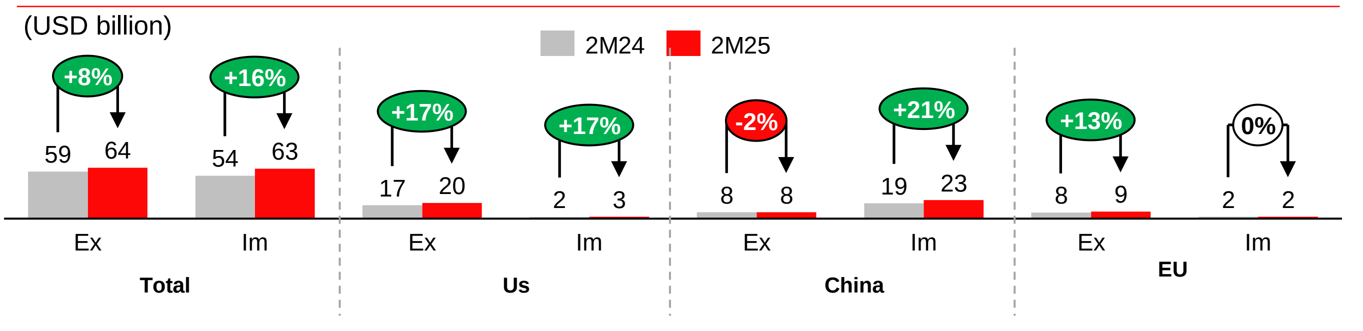


Figure 21: Export value by product

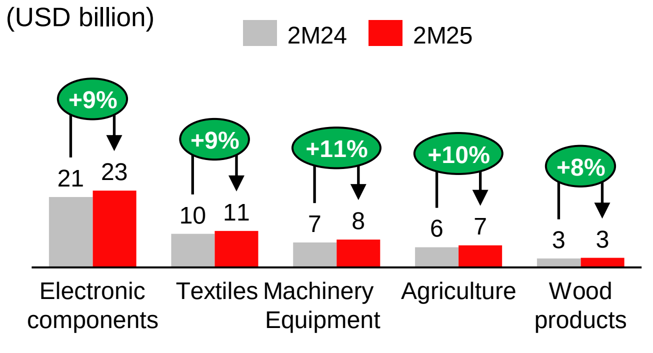
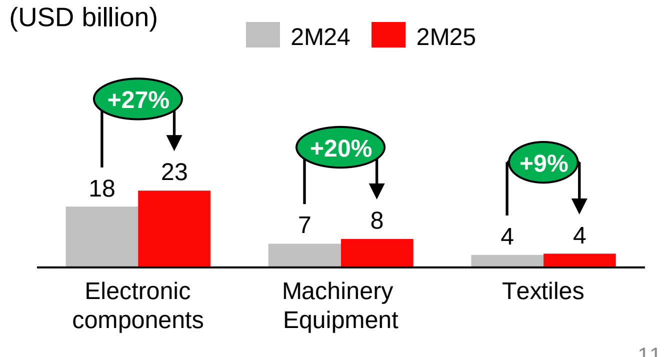


Figure 22: Import value by product



Sources: General Statistics Office (GSO), General Department of Vietnam Customs, TCB Market Research, S&P Global

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Vietnamese Economy *(Cont.)*

Manufacturing activities, which have slowed down over the past two months, need to be monitored further before adjusting forecasts

As highlighted in recent reports, the manufacturing and export industries, although expected to continue being the main growth drivers, also pose several risks that could slow down economic growth in 2025. According to S&P Global, demand for new orders has been weak over the past two months, although the rate of decline is only slight. Therefore, the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) remains below the 50-point threshold, reaching only 49.2 points. Additionally, the month-on-month (MoM) decrease in the Industrial Production Index (IIP) in the first two months of the year indicates that manufacturing activities have slowed compared to the last months of last year, partly due to seasonal factors (holiday period). Thus, these points may be early signals to continue monitoring and further evaluating manufacturing activities before proceeding with forecast adjustments (if necessary).

Figure 23: Index of industrial production

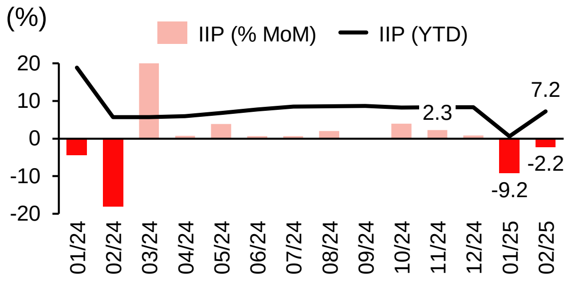
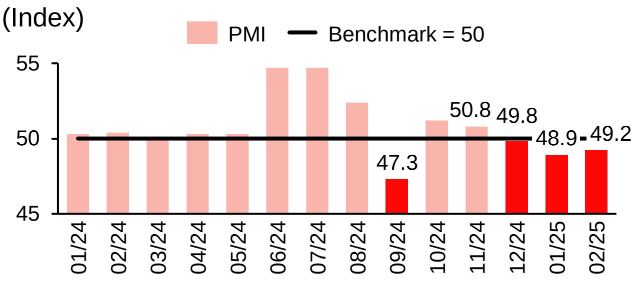


Figure 24: Manufacturing PMI



Foreign investors remain optimistic about the manufacturing situation in Vietnam in 2025

Regarding foreign investment, the total newly registered and adjusted FDI capital in the first two months of the year reached USD 6.4 billion, a significant increase of nearly 60% YoY. The main contribution came from FDI enterprises registering to increase investment capital for existing projects in Vietnam. Specifically, Samsung Display registered an additional USD 1.2 billion for its factory in Bac Ninh, contributing nearly 30% of the total adjusted registered capital. Regarding business prospects, Samsung Vietnam is quite optimistic with expected sales growth of 10% YoY in 2025, directly contributing nearly 20% to export value. Additionally, Samsung plans to expand investment in AI and semiconductor sectors in Vietnam in the near future.

One of the main limitations for expanding the semiconductor industry in Vietnam is the shortage of skilled labor. According to estimates by CoAsia Semi Vietnam, a semiconductor design company, there are currently only about 6,000 engineers in this sector, which does not meet even half of the demand for the next five years. To address…

Sources: GSO, S&P Global, CoAsia Semi, TCB Market Research

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Vietnamese Economy *(Cont.)*

… this issue, the government has committed to developing the semiconductor workforce to reach 50,000 engineers by 2030. Therefore, in the long term, we expect Vietnam to continue attracting FDI, especially in new sector such as semiconductors

Figure 25: Newly registered and additionally registered for adjustment FDI

(USD billion)

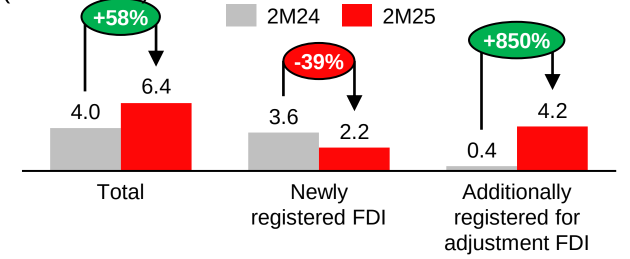


Figure 26: Newly registered and additionally registered for adjustment FDI by sector

(USD billion)

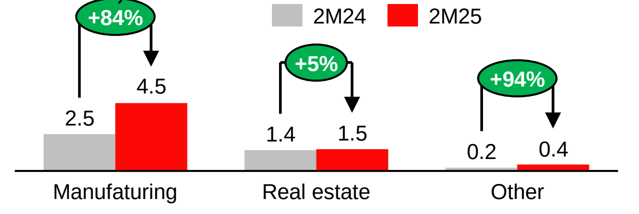
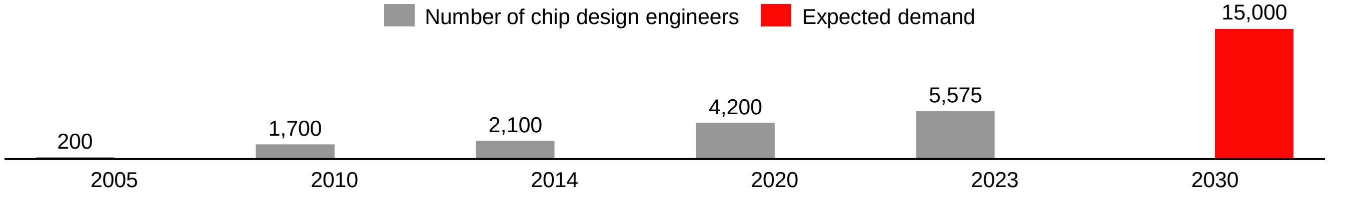


Figure 27: Number of chip design engineers



The government may continue to extend the 2% VAT reduction to support consumption

Considering domestic demand, the real growth of retail goods and services reached 6.2% in 2M25, indicating modest demand. To stimulate consumption, we believe it is likely that the government would agree to extend the 2% VAT reduction until the end of 2026. A positive point is that the number of international and domestic tourists increased by nearly 25% YoY, reaching 20% of the plan. The government is also actively introducing more policies to attract tourism, such as extending the stay duration for 12 visa-exempt countries to 45 days. Additionally, the government continues to assign the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism to study expanding the number of visa-exempt countries to 40 in the near future.

Figure 28: Growth in retail goods and services

(%)

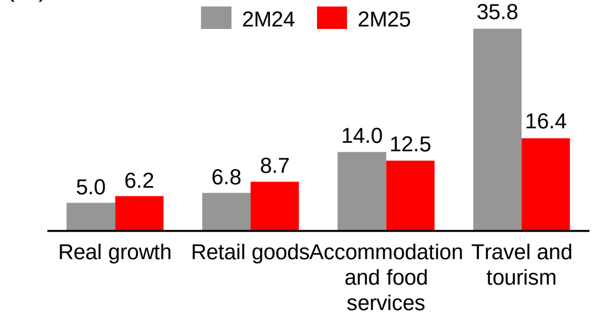
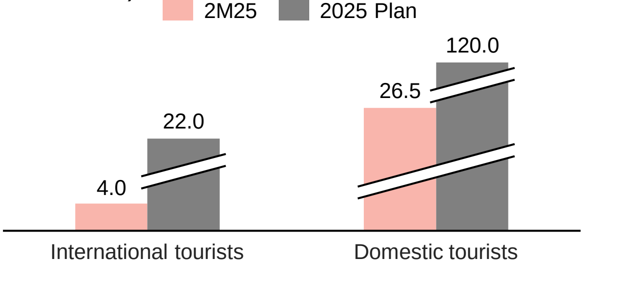


Figure 29: International and domestic tourism

(million visits)



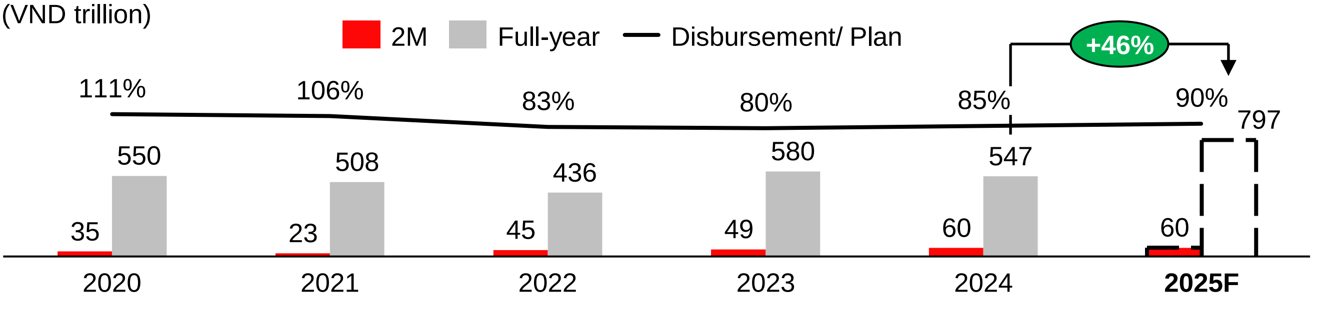
Sources: GSO, Ministry of Transport, TCB Market Research

Vietnamese Economy *(Cont.)*

With the public investment disbursement plan amounting to VND 885 trillion, the pressure to disburse in the coming months is high

With the goal of achieving GDP growth of 8%, the government has approved the total public investment plan for 2025 at VND 885 trillion, corresponding to an increase of nearly 30% compared to the 2024 plan. In 2M25, public investment disbursement remained slow, reaching only 6.8% of the total plan, lower than the 8.7% of 2024. The main reasons include delays in capital allocation, procedural obstacles, and shortages of construction materials. Especially, the early months of the year are the time when ministries, sectors, and localities focus on capital allocation, so new projects are in the process of completing investment preparation procedures and documents, thus not having the value for payment yet. Therefore, with the goal of disbursing 95% of the annual plan, the pressure for public investment disbursement in the coming months is high. However, it can be seen that government has been making great efforts to overcome issues to promote public investment disbursement, as evidenced by following points: ***Firstly***, in March 2025, ministries and departments will need to complete the arrangement and allocation of personnel. ***Secondly***, the State Treasury – an entity undergoing streamlining (reducing 63 provincial units to 20 regional units) – has completed new mechanisms, policies, and operational procedures to align with the new organizational structure, avoiding disruptions in disbursement progress. With the government's efforts, we expect the annual disbursement to exceed 90% of the assigned plan, becoming a key driver supporting economic growth

Figure 30: Development investment



We maintain the forecast for the average annual CPI at around 3.6%

In February, the CPI increased by 0.34% MoM and 2.91% YoY, primarily due to rising food prices and rental costs, contributing 0.14% and 0.1% respectively to the CPI increase. For the next month, we forecast that the CPI will remain stable, potentially not increasing compared to February, thanks to the continued weakening of…

Sources: GSO, OECD, Vietnam National Administration of Tourism, TCB Market Research

Vietnamese Economy *(Cont.)*

… global oil prices and fairly strong domestic consumption. We maintain the forecast that Vietnam's economy would not face significant inflationary pressure, with the average annual CPI forecast ranging from 3.5% to 4.0%. Our forecast error will mainly come from unexpected fluctuations in oil prices and shipping costs due to changes in the international market.

Figure 33: MoM inflation contribution

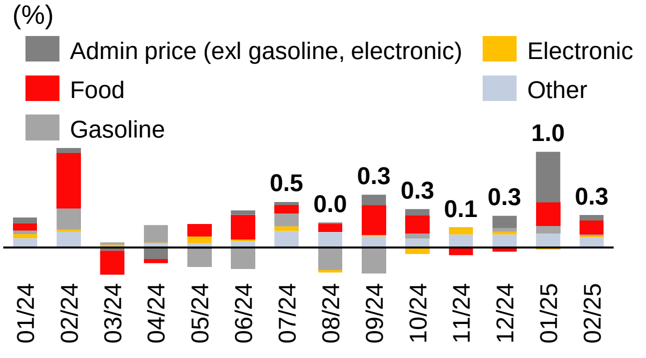
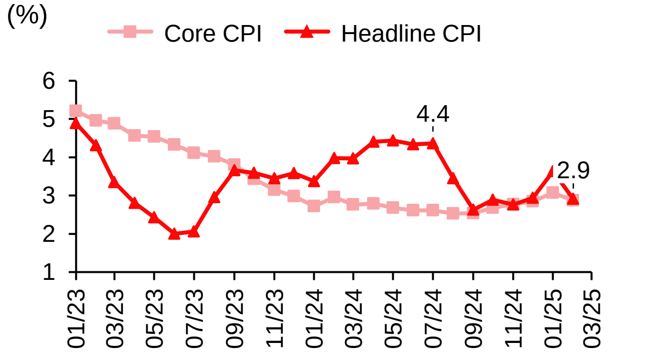


Figure 34: YoY headline and core CPI



In the short term, the USDVND exchange rate would fluctuate significantly.

As highlighted in recent reports, the USDVND exchange rate would be more unpredictable in 2025 amid global economic uncertainty. In February, the USDVND exchange rate continuously increased from 25,100 to 25,600. The State Bank of Vietnam (SBV) also adjusted the central exchange rate from 24,325 to 24,726. In this context, we assess that the SBV has taken appropriate actions, as (1) the USDVND exchange rate is driven by market supply and demand, and (2) the SBV is flexible in managing the exchange rate to create room to support the liquidity of the banking system and maintain low interest rates to support the economy.

At the beginning of March, the USDVND exchange rate decreased to around 25,450, as the Dollar Index (DXY) weakened significantly - dropping 3.7% compared to the end of February within just a few early sessions of the month. In the short term, the weakening of the USD would reduce pressure on the USDVND exchange rate. However, according to our observations, the annual raw material import cycle of enterprises occurs in March, May, and July, so the demand for foreign currency would increase. Therefore, we forecast that the USDVND exchange rate would still experience many fluctuations and would range from 25,400 to 25,700 next month. We maintain the forecast that the VND would depreciate by 3.5% by the end of 2025.

Sources: GSO, TCB Market Research

Vietnamese Economy *(Cont.)*

Figure 35: Dollar Index (DXY) and USDVND exchange rate

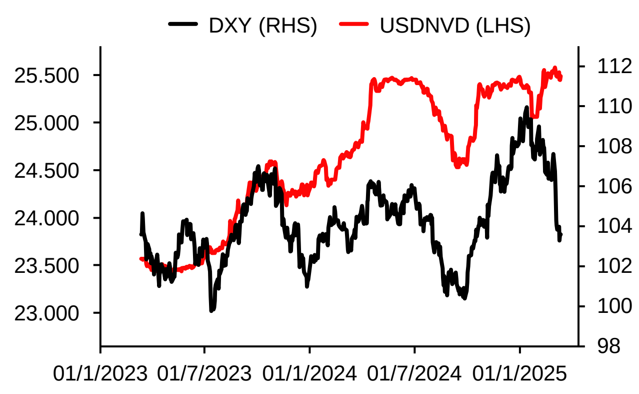


Figure 36: Import growth (%MoM)

Tháng	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2013	0%	-32%	53%	-1%	12%	-11%	2%
2014	-19%	0%	25%	-3%	5%	-5%	7%
2015	-1%	-24%	40%	-10%	13%	-3%	1%
2016	-10%	-20%	40%	-2%	4%	1%	-3%
2017	-23%	15%	22%	-6%	6%	-2%	-3%
2018	0%	-29%	34%	-8%	20%	-8%	10%
2019	4%	-30%	43%	-1%	10%	-16%	18%
2020	-17%	1%	19%	-16%	0%	11%	6%
2021	-5%	-22%	38%	-3%	2%	-2%	6%
2022	-8%	-13%	27%	-1%	2%	-2%	-4%
2023	-16%	1%	22%	-11%	4%	1%	3%
2024	4%	-25%	33%	-3%	9%	-5%	9%

Interbank and deposit interest rates continue to be stabilized at low levels to support economic growth

In February, the 1-week interbank interest rate decreased from 5.5% in the early sessions of the month to 4.5%. In fact, the SBV has managed interest rates stably and in a downward trend. We believe that in the near future, the SBV would continue to use management tools to support the liquidity of the banking system and maintain interbank interest rates stable in the range of 3% to 5%. We assess that this interest rate range would not put pressure on the exchange rate, as the interest rate differential between VND and USD is still ensured.

Additionally, the SBV is also oriented towards stabilizing deposit interest rates and gradually reducing lending rates. Specifically, the SBV has directed four state-owned commercial banks (Agribank, BIDV, VietinBank, Vietcombank) to incorporate cost-cutting measures into their business plans to facilitate interest rate reductions, followed by joint-stock banks. Currently, we forecast that deposit interest rates would continue to stabilize at low levels, even lower than during the Covid period, to support economic growth to achieve the government's target of 8%.

Figure 37: 1-week interbank interest rate

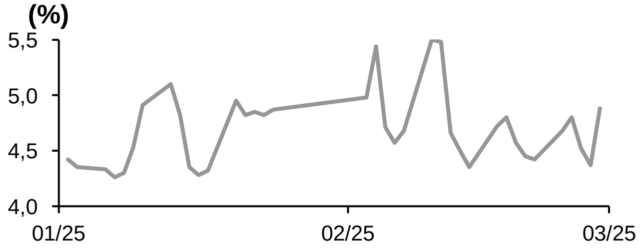
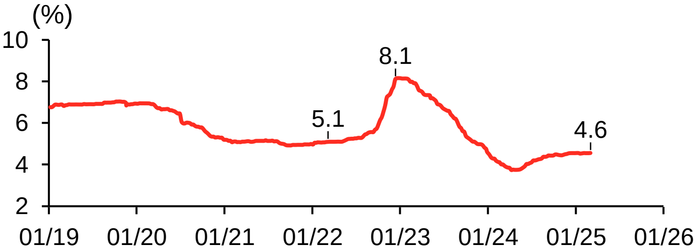


Figure 38: Average 6-month deposit interest rate of the G14 group



Sources: GSO, Reuters, Bloomberg, TCB Market Research

Section 4

TECHCOMBANK

Appendix

Updates on macroeconomics and financial market in the world

Indicators	Country	Unit	2024	2024										2025	
				03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02
Real GDP Growth	US	%, YoY, Quarterly	2.8	2.9			3.0			2.7			2.5		
	Eurozone	%, YoY, Quarterly	0.7	0.5			0.5			1.0			1.2		
	China	%, YoY, Quarterly	5.0	5.3			4.7			4.6			5.4		
	Japan	%, YoY, Quarterly	0.1	-0.9			-1.0			0.6			1.2		
CPI	US	%, YoY, Monthly	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8
	EU	%, YoY, Monthly		2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4
	China	%, YoY, Monthly	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.7
	Japan	%, YoY, Monthly	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.0	
Fed funds target rate		%. End of month	4.5	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.5	4.5
DXY		Index. Monthly Average	104.2	103.7	105.41	104.95	105.17	104.63	102.21	101.0	103.3	105.9	107.2	108.6	107.3
USD/CNY		Index. Monthly Average	7.2	7.20	7.24	7.23	7.25	7.26	7.15	7.08	7.09	7.21	7.28	7.30	7.27
10Y UST Yields		%. Monthly Average	4.21	4.21	4.51	4.48	4.31	4.25	3.87	3.72	4.09	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5
WTI Oil price		USD/barrel. Monthly Average	75.76	80.4	84.4	78.6	78.7	80.48	75.43	69.37	71.56	69.5	69.7	75.1	71.2

Updates on macroeconomics and financial market in Vietnam

Indicators	Unit	2024	2024										2025	
			03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02
Real GDP growth	%, Quarterly, YoY	7.0	5.87			7.09			7.4			7.55		
IIP	%, Monthly, YoY	8.35	4.13	6.30	8.90	10.92	11.23	9.50	10.84	7.02	7.95	8.84	0.61	17.17
Headline CPI	%, Monthly, YoY	3.6	3.97	4.40	4.44	4.34	4.36	3.45	2.63	2.89	2.77	2.94	3.63	2.91
Retail sales growth	%, Monthly, YoY	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.4	7.9	7.6	7.1	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.4
Registered FDI	USD billion, Monthly	33.7	1.7	2.6	1.7	3.5	2.2	2.0	3.5	2.4	3.7	6.4	4.0	2.4
Disbursed FDI	USD billion, Monthly	25.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.6	3.2	2.2	2.1	3.7	1.5	1.4
Trade exports	USD billion, Monthly	405.5	33.7	31.1	32.3	34.5	36.8	38.0	34.2	35.9	34.3	35.6	33.2	31.1
Trade imports	USD billion, Monthly	380.8	30.9	29.9	32.7	31.2	34.1	33.9	32.0	33.4	33.3	35.1	30.1	32.7
Trade balance	USD billion, Monthly	24.8	2.8	1.2	-0.4	3.0	2.7	4.1	2.2	2.5	1.0	0.5	3.1	-1.7
Deposit growth	%, YTD		-0.90	-0.1	0.00	2.60	2.00	3.65	5.7	6.8	7.9			
Credit growth	%, YTD		1.42	2.01	3.43	6.10	5.93	7.31	9.1	10.2	11.9	15.1		
10Y Government bond yields	%, Monthly Average	2.7	2.50	2.78	2.80	2.80	2.79	2.73	2.68	2.67	2.74	2.88	3.03	2.88
1W Interbank rate	%, Monthly Average	3.7	1.32	4.20	4.55	4.84	4.79	4.64	4.14	3.81	4.99	4.50	4.6	4.8
6M Deposit rate**	%, Monthly Average	4.2	3.82	3.75	3.87	4.10	4.24	4.39	4.43	4.43	4.49	4.54	4.54	4.55
USD/VND	Monthly Average	25,068	24,724	25,153	25,446	25,443	25,370	25,026	24,624	25,058	25,373	25,423	25,323	25,437

Updated full-year forecasts for Vietnam

Indicators	Unit	2024	2024										2025		Forecast
			03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02	2025
Real GDP growth	%	7.0	5.87			7.09			7.40			7.55			7.0
Headline CPI	%, YoY. Average	3.6	3.97	4.40	4.44	4.34	4.36	3.45	2.63	2.89	2.77	2.94	3.63	2.91	3.55
Deposit growth	%, YTD		-0.90	-0.1	0.00	2.60	2.00	3.65	5.7	6.8	7.9				14.6
Credit growth	%, YTD		1.42	2.01	3.43	6.10	5.93	7.31	9.1	10.2	11.9	15.1			16.0
USD/VND	Average	25,068	24,724	25,153	25,446	25,443	25,370	25,026	24,624	25,058	25,373	25,423	25,323	25,437	26,191
10Y Government bond yields	%, 10Y, Average	2.7	2.50	2.78	2.80	2.80	2.79	2.73	2.68	2.67	2.74	2.88	3.02	2.88	3.08
1W Interbank rate	%, Average	3.7	1.32	4.20	4.55	4.84	4.79	4.64	4.14	3.81	4.99	4.50	4.6	4.8	3.95

Sources: GSO. Customs. VBMA. Reuters. TCB Analysis

Notes:

* Estimated numbers

** Weighted average of 14 banks

The latest trade data updated by GSO. Previous data updated by Customs

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