



Research Department

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29/08/2025

Vietnam Macro Update in July 2025 and important information in mid-August

Summary of key information:

- The world economy continues to be polarized with leaders such as the US and China facing different structural problems and diverse approaches and handling
- Vietnam's economy has still grown well in recent times. However, pressure on the financial market, especially in the foreign exchange segment, is increasing
- The stock market exploded, but foreign investors, especially some large institutions that had been attached to Vietnam for a long time in the previous cycle, withdrew

The world economy has maintained the polarizing trend of world locomotives in recent times. The most notable are still economic developments from the US, China, and to a lesser extent, the EU, Japan, South Korea, and India. This polarization, which has been taking place quietly for the last decade, has exploded into an official trend since the beginning of President Donald Trump's term.

This polarizing trend makes it more difficult to coordinate policies among the world's pillars. While investors are accustomed to QE and loose monetary policy, where interest rates are almost zero percent and firm confidence in large corporations "too big to fail" helps financial activity boom, in the new world we face, these may no longer be accurate.

In addition to the obvious advantages of the vibrant financial and investment markets, moral hazards also increase, as investors, especially individuals, become greedy and lack prudence, coming from loss experiences as well as perceptions of market uncertainty. While current trends may have occurred, as Ray Dalio puts it, we are in the final stages of the long-term borrowing cycle (lasting 80-100 years on average), and almost no surviving investor has experienced these phases (except for some legends such as Warren Buffet, who even his main partner, Charlie Munger, recently passed away and is also expected to step down from Berkshire's investment activities by the end of 2025). Therefore, investors may not be fully prepared for the next period of volatility.

The other positive side of polarization is that some existing tensions and fighting will end sooner, as volatility causes many countries to focus on domestic issues rather than financing allies and partners with unfavorable geographical locations. Although the losing side may feel unfair, it must be said that these fighting has claimed millions of lives, and perhaps an end to the victory in favor of either side may give hope to the people of these areas.



WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION – US

The US economy as a whole shows that the possibility of a current recession is still very low. In addition to the preliminary announcement of US Q2 GDP showing a strong recovery (expected to increase by 3.0% compared to the previous quarter, after a 0.5% decline in Q1), there is also the expansion of manufacturing and service industries. The manufacturing PMI and the services PMI released preliminarily in August both showed an expanding trend, with the manufacturing PMI recording 53.3 points and the services PMI recording 55.4 points, both higher than forecasts (49.7 and 54.2 points).

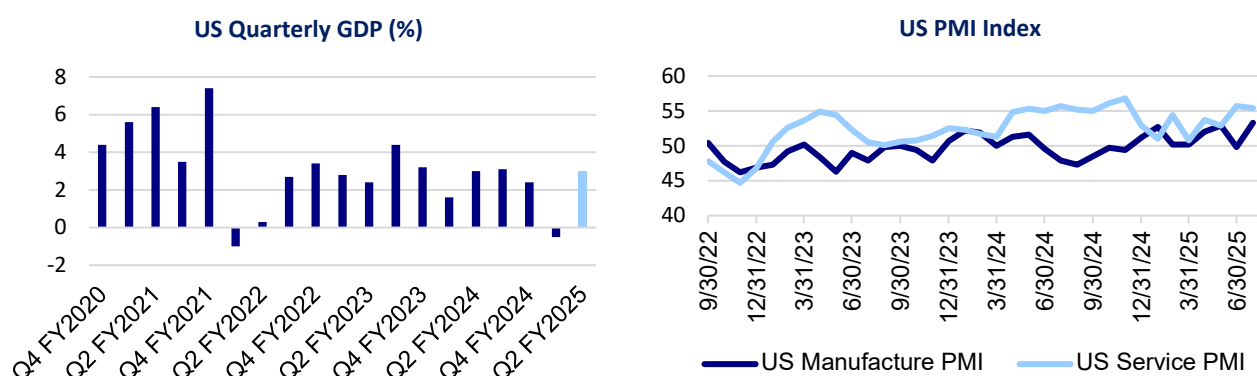
While the services sector has remained an important pillar of the US economy recently, the higher-than-expected services PMI indicates certain expectations for the short-term future. On the other hand, manufacturing activities in the US have been under a lot of pressure, so the fact that the manufacturing PMI increased higher than forecast and moved into the expansion phase shows that there may be optimistic factors appearing in the past time. Previously, the Empire State manufacturing index also recorded 11.9 points, higher than the forecast of negative 1.2 points and 5.5 points higher than the previous month's level.

Another factor that also shows that the US market is healthier than many people are worried about, is the development of activities in the real estate market. The number of real estate starts in the month recorded 1.43 million units, higher than the forecast of 1.29 million, and also higher than the number of units started in the previous month of 1.36 million units. The number of construction permits recorded 1.35 million permits, equivalent to a forecast of 1.39 million.

Previously, the US real estate market was witnessing many headwinds. The median U.S. household income is recorded at \$79,000 a year, while the median home price is \$124,000, 57 percent higher than the median income. This is the largest difference recorded during the past 20 years, showing that the US real estate market is relatively more expensive than income. The fact that the Fed interest rate has remained high during the past 5 meetings has caused real estate mortgage interest rates to remain in the high range, which also increases risks for this market.

Meanwhile, President Trump and some US businesses have aggressively cut personnel, especially in high-income fields such as information technology and services, which has caused concern and increased the listing of real estate for sale in some areas.

Thus, the fact that the US real estate market still records an increase in start-ups shows that the above headwinds may not have a major impact, at least in the short term in the next few months.



Source: Bloomberg, S&P Global, GTJA RS team

On the other hand, inflation in the US is under high pressure. CPI and PCE inflation are both at high levels of the Fed's 2% target, and have not returned to this level in more than 50 months since the beginning of 2021. In addition, many experts are concerned that Trump's tariffs, when applied, will have an impact on rising prices of consumer goods, and the University of Michigan's inflation expectations index is in the range of 4.5-4.9%, reflecting this concern.

When officially implemented, Trump's tariffs initially showed no impact on domestic commodity prices, and many supporters cited low inflation as a plausibility of the strategy. These people argue that exporters have absorbed most of the increased tariffs in order to maintain market share in the United States, and thus tariffs on the one hand protect American consumers, and on the other hand, budget revenues from taxes have nearly doubled, which is expected to increase by 3-400 billion USD per year.

But the reality may not be so perfect. A recent report by Goldman Sachs said that manufacturers only bear about 22% of the increased tariffs, while U.S. importers such as Walmart bear about 64% and the rest are U.S. consumers. The company also expects U.S. importers to soon pass on their share of the increased costs to prices, meaning U.S. consumers will soon bear the bulk of the tariff increase, estimated at about 67 percent from October. The US wholesale price data in August increased by 0.9% against the forecast of 0.2% is a testament to this.

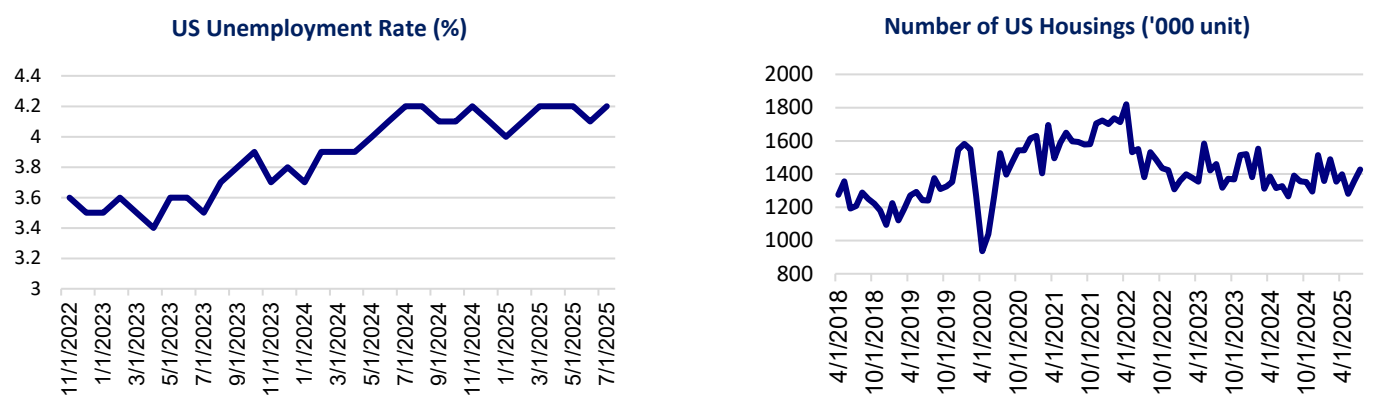
Thus, the cost of living and consumer prices of the United States are likely to remain at the current high level or increase soon, putting great pressure on people's lives as well as the ability of the country's central bank to apply monetary policy.

The developments in inflation in the US come at a time that could not be worse. The US unemployment rate has now risen back to 4.2% from 4.1% previously, but this is not the biggest problem. The number of new jobs created recently has been continuously revised downwards, with the total number of adjusted jobs in May and June reaching over 250 thousand jobs. Major adjustments to the statistics raised suspicions of manipulation of information for political purposes, which led to President Trump's firing of the director of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



With the jobs data not appearing to be as positive as initially announced for at least the past year, and the number of jobless claims is gradually increasing, the US job market shows a picture of less light, more dark.

The Fed Chairman himself at the Jackson Hole meeting at the end of the month also acknowledged that the country may experience a period of higher inflation and higher unemployment in the near future. Employment is a slow reaction to economic developments, so when a slowdown in this sector occurs, the economy may already be experiencing structural difficulties.



Source: Bloomberg Terminal, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census Bureau, GTJA RS team

As mentioned, the US central bank is facing an extremely difficult situation. While the organization's most important focus is that inflation has not yet been brought under control and is showing signs of rising again, although it may be due to the Fed's unexpected factor of Trump's tariffs, while full employment, a very important goal of this organization is also under threat.

In the event that the Fed sets a goal to control inflation, and keeps the current interest rate or even raises it (a very low probability of happening), it will have a negative impact on the economy and the market as well as possibly increase unemployment at a time when people are struggling to maintain an average standard of living.

This has also caused resentment from the Trump administration, as he and Treasury Secretary Bessent have repeatedly urged the Fed to cut interest rates in the hope of creating favorable conditions for the issuance of debt reversals and the issuance of more US government bonds. Currently, interest payments have become a major expenditure of the US budget, accounting for about 20% of total budget expenditure and exceeding defense spending. With the current interest rate, the interest payment may be even higher.

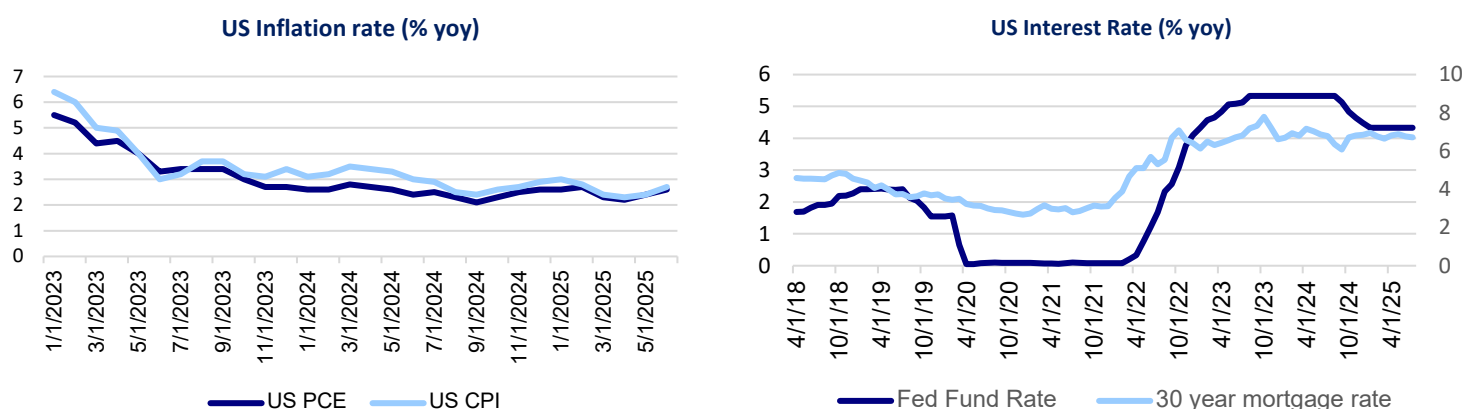
On the other hand, if the Fed cuts interest rates as many politicians and businesses want, this is more likely to cause inflation to explode. The fact is that the Fed cut interest rates by 1% in September 2024, and this is a factor that has made inflation difficult to control so far.

Besides, the desire for long-term government bond yields (maturities over 5 years) to fall if the Fed cuts interest rates may be just a dream. The Fed controls short-term interest rates, while the market regulates long-term interest rates, and these interest rates are heavily affected by inflation expectations. So while the Fed cut interest rates late last year, long-term interest rates rebounded



by nearly 100 basis points. And long-term interest rates are the reference basis for mortgage interest rates, not Fed interest rates, leading to the risk that the real estate market will be under greater pressure when the Fed cuts interest rates.

Overall, the U.S. economy is still showing some stability, although there are more and more signs that there will be real challenges in both the country's policies and practices in the near future.



Source: Bloomberg Terminal, Freddie Mac, FED, GTJA RS team

WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION – CHINA

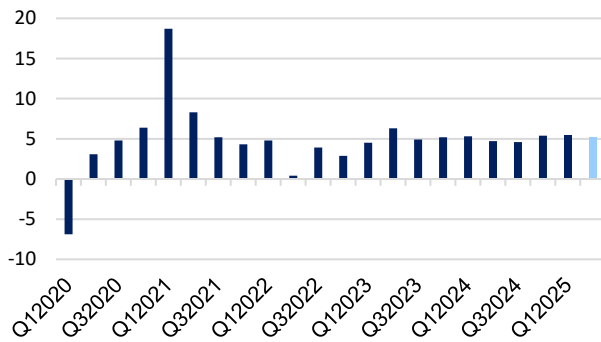
China's economy in recent years has shown certain signs of recovery when the GDP in the first half of 2025 reaches about 5.3%, showing that China will firmly achieve the growth target of about 5.0% this year. While Trump's reciprocal tariffs have been in place for some time, China's exports to the U.S. have plummeted to 2009 levels, down about 24 percent in the second quarter from the previous quarter, but the country's trade surplus has grown strongly, reaching about 1.2 trillion for the 12-month period ending August 2025.

This is because China has actively diversified its business partners and is no longer dependent on the US market as the only market, showing that Mr. Trump's pressure strategy is no longer as effective as it was in 2018, and is somewhat counterproductive.

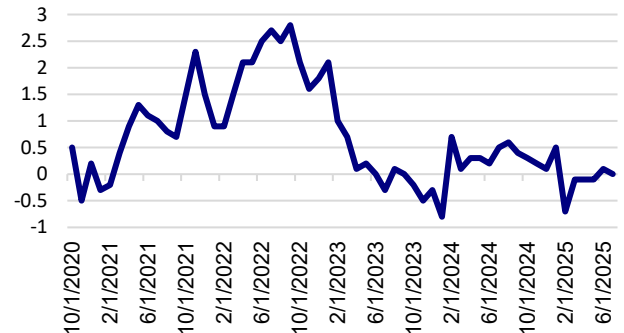
In addition, China's inflation also recorded a flat level last month, lower than expectations of deflation of about 0.1%. Although it has not completely escaped the risk of deflation, with the M2 money supply growing by 8.8%, higher than expectations of 8.3%, it can be seen that Chinese regulators are making great efforts to come up with solutions to solve this problem, and there have been modest results obtained in recent times.



China Quarterly GDP Growth (%)



China Inflation Rate(% yoy)



Source: Bloomberg, China's National Bureau of Statistics, GTJA RS team

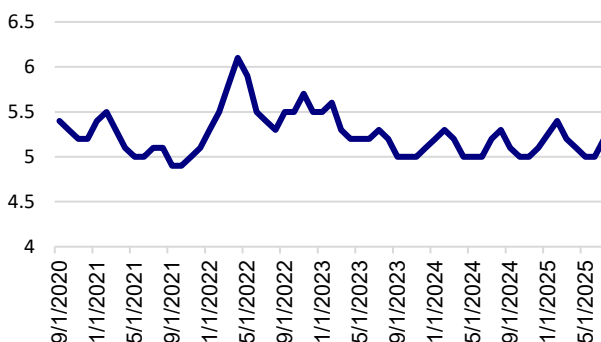
Of course, there are still many structural difficulties for China, as it seeks to shift from an East Asian manufacturing-oriented economy and export-driven growth model, to a more sustainable growth model driven by real domestic demand. In this process, there are inevitably uncertainties, namely fixed asset investment as of August 2025 will only increase by 1.6% over the same period in 2024, while it is forecast to increase by 2.7%.

In addition, retail sales also only increased by 3.7% last month, compared to the forecast of an increase of 4.6% or an increase of 4.8% the previous month. At the same time, China's unemployment rate increased slightly again to 5.2% from the forecast of 5.1%.

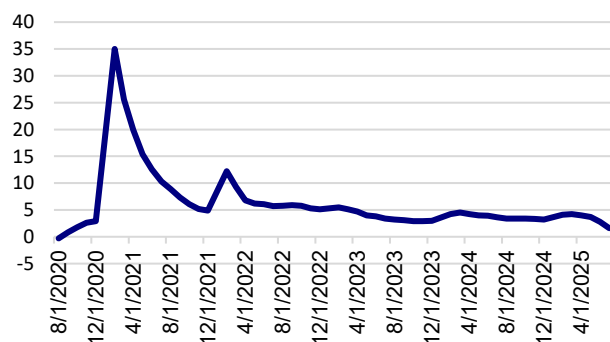
However, the problems of China's economy mainly come from the demand side, which has been studied and perfected by economic experts as well as governments over the past half century. With its large foreign exchange reserves, strong production capacity, and ability to master the most advanced technology, it is credible that China can complete the reform process.

On the other hand, the problems faced by the US or European countries come from the supply side, because these countries have shifted a lot into the service sector and shifted production to China and Asian countries. With a shortage of production engineers as well as practical know-how, it is likely that these countries will take longer to rebalance their domestic activities.

China Unemployment Rate (%)



China Fixed Asset Investment (% yoy)



Source: Bloomberg Terminal, China's National Bureau of Statistics, GTJA RS team



VIETNAM

Industrial Production

Total industrial output in July in Vietnam increased by 8.5%, equivalent to the increase of the first 7 months of 2025 at 8.6%. Growth in July was also higher than the 8.0% increase in June, indicating that Vietnam is still firmly implementing its medium- and long-term development goals, which aim to transform the economy from sectors such as agriculture to high-value-added sectors such as industry and services.

Mining activity in July grew slightly by 2.6% over the same period in 2024, a slight improvement compared to a decline of 2.7% for the first 7 months of 2025. This change comes from the 23.4% growth of mining and ore support services in July, compared to the 3.6% decline in this activity in the first 7 months of the year. At the same time, crude oil and natural gas production also fell only 3.1% compared to a decline of 8.1% in 7 months.

Meanwhile, the development of industrial production activities, the processing and manufacturing sector, continued to maintain its role, growing by 9.3% in July, equivalent to an increase of 9.2% in the previous month. In general, the industries of the processing and manufacturing sector have maintained the average growth rate of the first 7 months of the year and have little change, showing that Vietnam's economy has a fairly high diversification for customer needs, so it is less affected by recent market fluctuations.

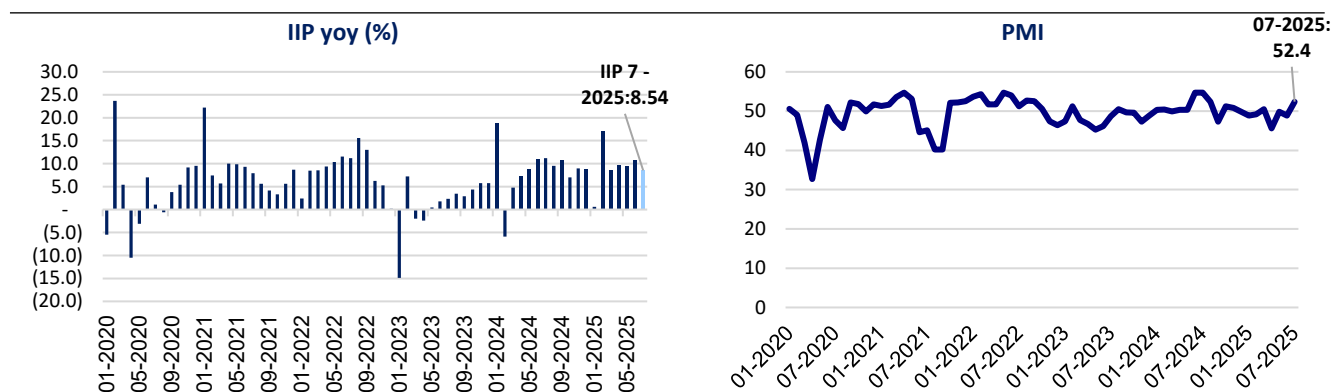
However, there is a sign to pay attention to is that the growth of motor vehicle production will only increase by 19% over the same period in 2024, slower than the previous month's increase of 37.3% as well as the increase in 7 months of 2025 of 29.9%. This may be related to the fact that Vinfast has recently entered the market, but is facing some difficulties in consuming more products, leading to a slowdown in the growth rate of this segment. However, this is still only a short-term factor and may improve in the near future.

Electricity production and distribution also grew by 7.0% in July, improving from the average of 4.6% in the first seven months of the year as well as June's 3.9%. This is in line with the increase in residential electricity consumption due to the peak heat period. Currently, Vietnam is still looking for a long-term solution for power generation, most likely to switch to nuclear power with previous projects being restarted.

Water supply and waste treatment activities also maintained a stable growth momentum of 9.1% compared to the general level of 10.4% in the first 7 months of the year.

The most important bright spot of July is the recovery of PMIs. Accordingly, the Vietnam PMI recorded 52.4 points, officially entering the expansion phase again after 3 consecutive months, showing a contraction trend of production. The improvement in production expectations came from a strong growth in the number of new orders. S&P Global, the builder and aggregator of the PMI index, said it recorded a strong improvement in business conditions, stemming from the policy of unshackling the economy of the Party and Government of Vietnam.

However, there are also some points to note that the number of new export orders continues to decline due to the impact of US tariffs, and the rate of cost growth is faster and becomes the high of 07 months of 2025. With President Trump locking in a 20% tariff on goods made in Vietnam exported to the US, slightly higher than other countries in the region such as Indonesia and Malaysia, there may be a few small obstacles for Vietnam's exports in the near future.



Source: General Statistics Office, S&P Global, GTJA RS team

Retail sales of goods and services

Total retail sales of goods and services in July 2025 are estimated at VND 576.43 trillion, an increase of about 9.2% compared to 2024. With this result, the growth of total retail sales of goods and services in the first 7 months of the year maintained a rate of 9.3% over the same period in 2024, which is a good growth rate in recent years. If the price factor is removed, the total retail sales of goods and services will increase by 7.1% from the beginning of the year compared to the same period in 2024, higher than the same period in 2024 of 6.2% as well as the average of 4-6% in recent years.

The main sector was Retail Merchandise in July, which grew by 7.7%, equivalent to 7.8% in the first 7 months of the year. This is a sector that accounts for 76.4% of total retail sales, and is a highlight of Vietnam's economy due to its young population and high consumer demand. Meanwhile, Accommodation and Catering Services also grew by 16.3%, slightly higher than the 15.0% in the first 7 months of the year. Travel services grew slowly in July, only up 12.6% compared to 20.0% in the first 7 months of 2025.

In July, there were 1.56 million international tourists to Vietnam. This figure marks a turning point when the tourist growth rate in July reached 35.7%, doubling the June increase of 17.1%. Recently, the growth rate of international tourists to Vietnam has tended to slow down, after continuously recovering after the Covid-19 lockdown. This is a positive signal for Vietnam's economy.

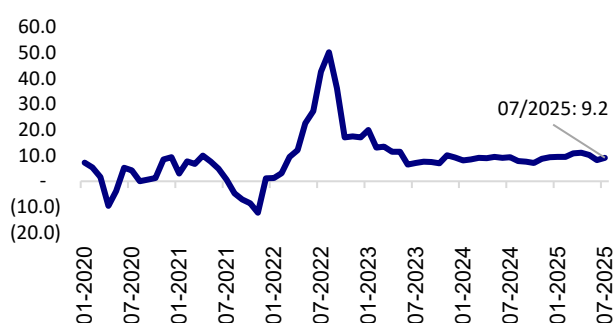
In general, all three main markets of international tourists to Vietnam, namely China, Japan and South Korea, have shown signs of improving again. Tourists from China grew by 56.9%, higher than the 7-month 2025 average of 45.7%. This cools concerns about the slowdown in tourists coming from China, when the country is the largest market for tourists to Vietnam.

For South Korea, tourists in July increased by 2.6%, but in the first 7 months of the year, the number of tourists to Vietnam still decreased by 2.5% compared to the same period in 2024. South Korea is currently in the transition to the newly elected president's administration, as well as its businesses are rebalancing their global strategies, so it is possible that the decline in tourists from South Korea will last for some time.

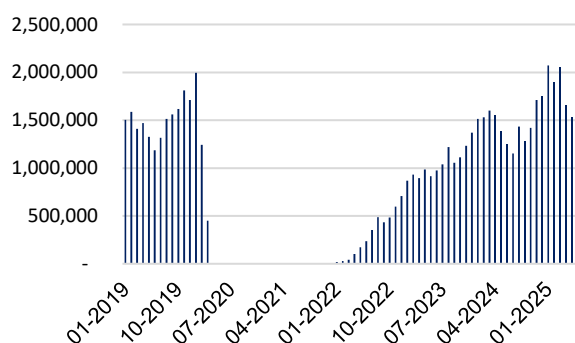
Finally, Japanese tourists achieved an increase of 25.5% in July, higher than the average increase of 18.2% in the first 7 months of the year, further increasing confidence in the prosperity of tourism-related sectors in Vietnam.

Another highlight is that Russian tourists continue to grow at a triple-digit rate (388.7% in July) this year. However, the scale of tourists from this market is still small, about 1/10 of the size of Chinese tourists and 1/8 of Korean tourists, so it will take 1 more time to make a greater contribution to the development of the tourism industry in Vietnam.

Growth in total retail sales of goods and services yoy (%)



Number of foreign tourists



Source: General Statistics Office, S&P Global, GTJA RS team

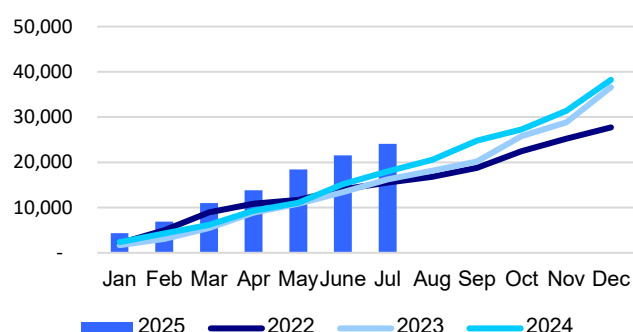
FDI

In July, the total registered foreign investment capital in Vietnam reached 2.57 billion USD, bringing the total registered capital this year to 24.09 billion USD, up 27.3% over the same period in 2024. In which, the investment capital for the newly granted project reached 10.03 billion USD, the existing project reached 9.99 billion USD and the capital for the purpose of buying corporate shares was 4.07 billion USD. Thus, the new registered capital is only slightly lower than the same period in 2024 (10.8 billion USD), while the registered capital for the existing project grows by nearly 100% and buys shares by about 80%. These are very positive signs for Vietnam's economy, showing that Vietnam is still an attractive destination in the eyes of international businesses.

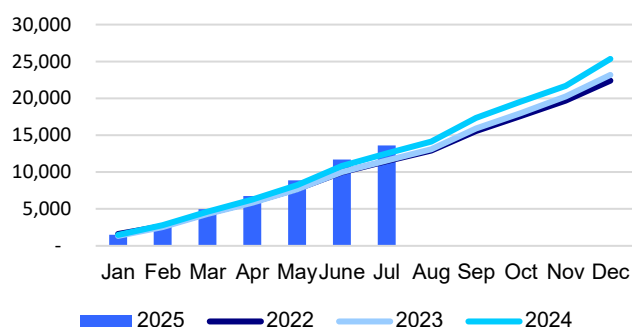
Along with the increase in registered FDI, FDI disbursed in July also reached 1.88 billion USD, bringing the total FDI disbursed in 2025 to 13.6 billion USD. This figure is equivalent to a disbursement growth rate of 8.37%, indicating that there is an actual FDI inflow into the market and there is still a lot of room for a growth model based on the FDI pillar to access Vietnam's supply chain as well as receive technology transfer.



Cumulative annual registered FDI (million USD)



Cumulative annual FDI disbursement (million USD)



Source: Ministry of Planning and Investment, GTJA RS team

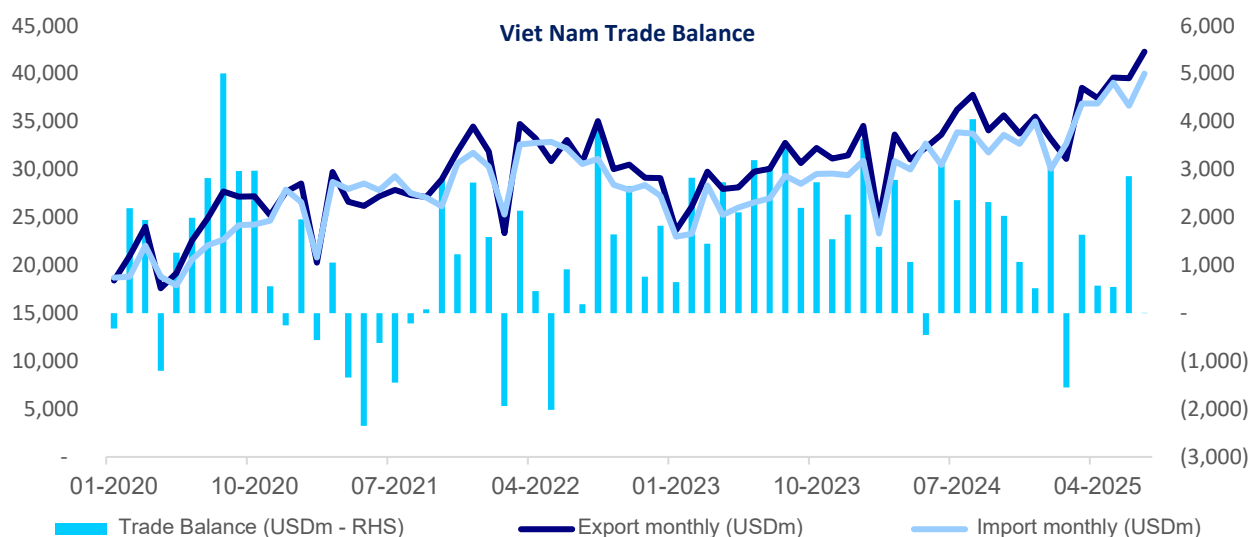
Import & Export

July marked Vietnam's preliminary reciprocal tariff agreement with the U.S. side. Previously, we expected businesses to increase production and export activities during the tariff suspension period to hoard goods to avoid price shocks, and this activity will slow down at the end of this suspension.

In line with this statement, Vietnam's exports in July reached 42.3 billion USD, up 16.7% over the same period in 2024, while imports reached 40.0 billion USD, up 18.1%. These speeds slowed down from the 20 percent growth in exports and 23 percent in imports immediately after the news of the tariff suspension. This result helped Vietnam record a trade surplus of 2.3 billion USD, equivalent to the average of 2023-2024 monthly.

Thanks to the support of the 2nd quarter, Vietnam's total export turnover in 7 months reached 261.7 billion USD, up 15.7% over the same period in 2024 while imports in 7 months reached 252.2 billion USD, up 18.9%. Since the beginning of the year, Vietnam has a trade surplus of about 9.5 billion USD in goods, lower than the average of 13-16 billion USD in 2023-2024. The main reason is the high growth rate of imports.

The gradual increase in trade surplus is an important positive point of Vietnam's economy in recent years. With the number of trade surpluses gradually decreasing as well as export orders to the US market, which is the main trade surplus market with a figure of about 120 billion USD in 2024 of Vietnam, the trade balance needs to be closely monitored to have an accurate view of Vietnam's economic prospects in the coming time.



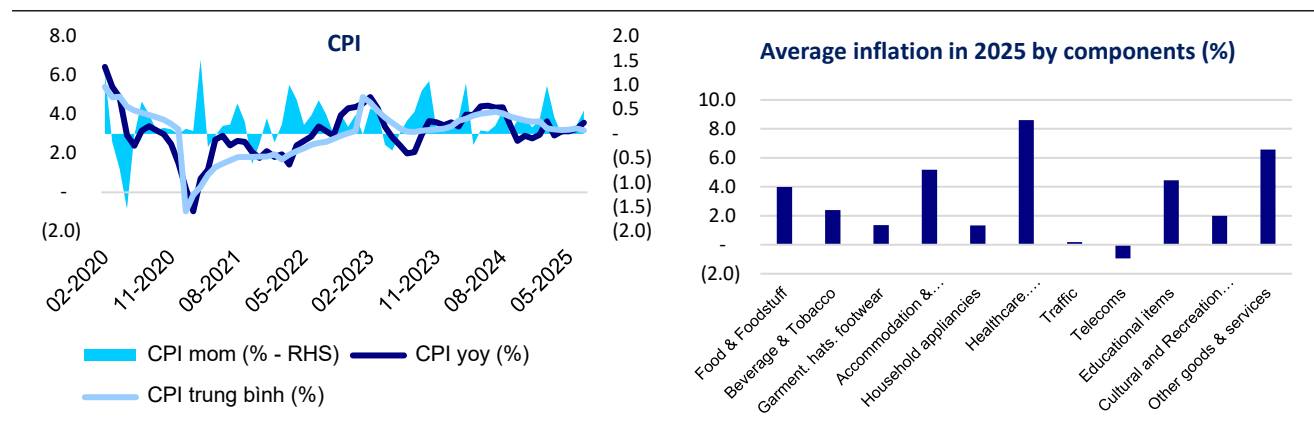
Source: Vietnam Customs, General Statistics Office, GTJA RS team

Inflation

Inflation in Vietnam slowed slightly in July, reaching an increase of 3.19% over the same period in 2024, lower than June's increase of 3.56%. Thus, the average inflation after 7 months is at 3.25%, much lower than the ceiling of 4.5% set by the Government.

The biggest change was the decrease in transportation costs, down 3.74% over the same period in 2024, lower than the 1.88% decline in June thanks to the downward adjustment of international crude oil and domestic gasoline. The remaining categories were generally stable, increasing or decreasing by 0.1-0.2% compared to the previous month. Medicines and medical services remained the largest price gainers, rising 12.81% in July, bringing the average increase to 9.58%.

In general, Vietnam is doing a good job of controlling the components of the CPI, helping to maintain a reasonable inflation level and stabilize people's lives. However, the increase in housing and building materials prices is on an accelerating trend, reaching 7.07% in July, while increasing by an average of 5.47% this year. This comes from the fact that Vietnam is promoting public investment construction activities, as well as promoting real estate projects to start and complete to increase supply, ensuring the important demand for accommodation for people.



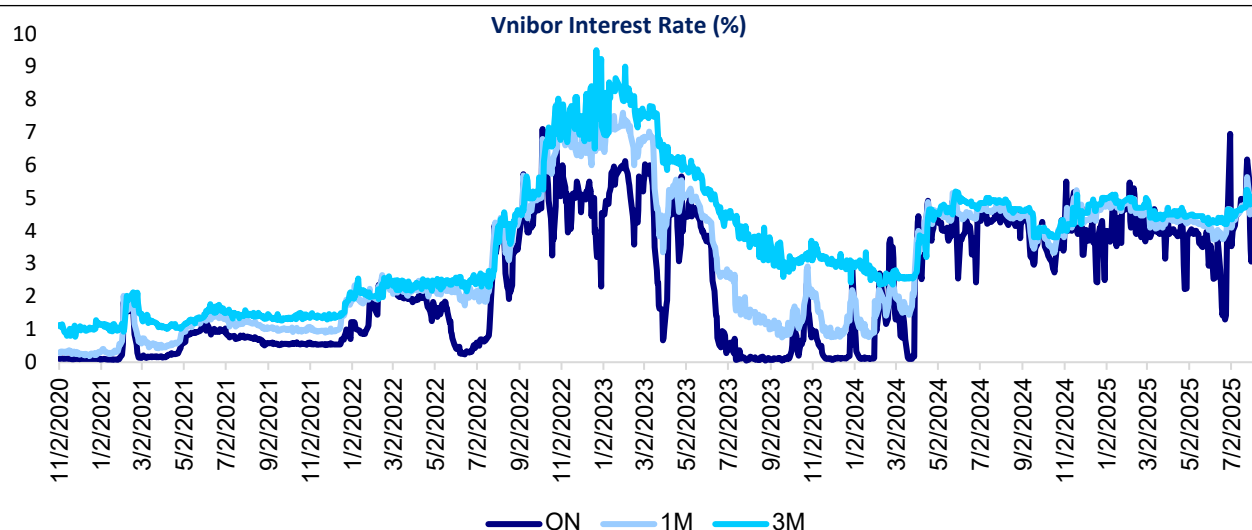
Source: General Statistics Office, GTJA RS team

Credit

Credit in July still had positive growth. As of July 28, credit grew by about 9.64% compared to the beginning of the year, equivalent to an increase of 19.8% over the same period in 2024. Thus, credit outstanding as of the end of July reached about 17.2 trillion, which is a good signal for the completion of Vietnam's credit growth target of over 16% and GDP growth of 8.3-8.5% in 2025

The reference interest rate in recent times has diverged. While the short interest rate for ON – 1w terms is restrained by the SBV's OMO interest rate (4.0%), longer terms, especially 1-month and 3-month terms, remain at a high level of over 5% due to concerns about capital risks as well as exchange rate pressure. In general, in the short term, the banking system is relying heavily on short or ultra-short mobilizations from financial institutions to meet liquidity needs, and this is not sustainable in the long term.

With the VNIBOR reference interest rate increasing from the beginning of July, some banks have moved to raise deposit interest rates in some terms, or add bonus interest rates for deposits that meet the conditions on value and term. In general, these are appropriate movements to ensure that mobilization is in line with credit growth, but with the statistical difference so far, it is possible that deposit interest rates will have to continue to increase if we want to ensure the same phase of terms between credits and loans.



Source: Bloomberg Terminal, GTJA RS team

Exchange rate

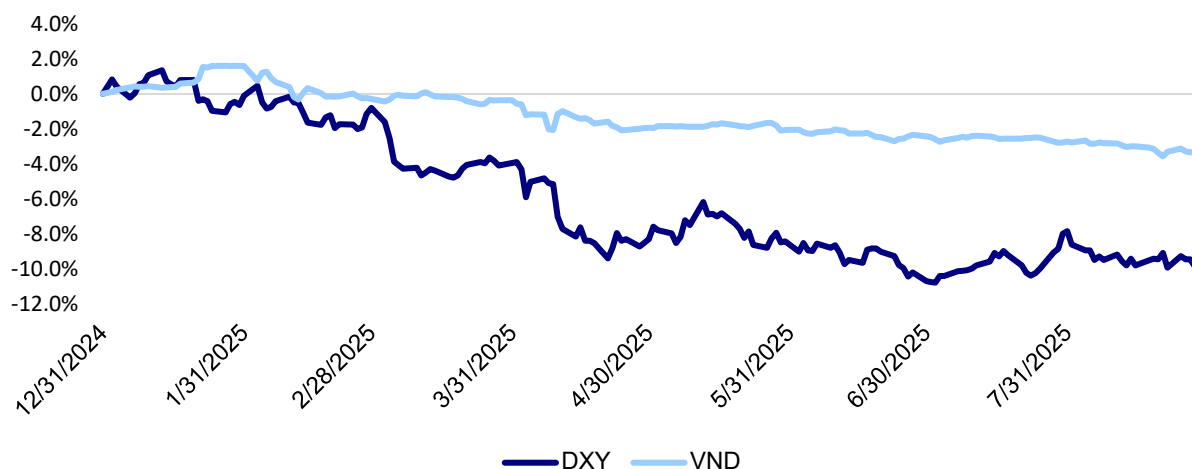
The VND continued to depreciate against the USD, having depreciated by about 3.0% as of mid-August while the USD weakened against other foreign currencies. This leads to VND becoming the currency with the worst performance in Southeast Asian foreign currencies this year.

The depreciation pressure of the VND comes from a number of factors, including loose monetary policy that increases the money supply and reduces the attractiveness of VND yields. Besides, many foreign partners have withdrawn capital strongly on the FII channel, and the trade surplus has decreased compared to previous years.

With the current foreign exchange reserves estimated at 75-80 billion USD, Vietnam is maintaining a lower level of foreign exchange reserves than recommended for at least 3 months of import demand. Therefore, the pressure on the State Bank to maintain exchange rate stability is great.

Currently, it is forecasted that the VND exchange rate may depreciate by 3-5% in 2025.

Strength of currencies since the beginning of 2025



Source: Bloomberg Terminal, GTJA RS team

Stock market movements

In July, foreign investors net bought about VND 8,705 billion on the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange. This is a positive number, showing that there are expectations for the Vietnamese market to create a bottom. However, the net buying volume was actually only concentrated in the early stages – mid-July when there was information about the tax agreement between Vietnam and the US.

At this stage, foreign investors focused on net buying in the market due to a combination of expectations that Vietnam has a good position in terms of tariffs with the US compared to other countries, as well as information that Vietnam may be upgraded to an emerging market (EM) of the FTSE in the September 2025 review period. to help unlock new capital flows. The total net buying volume in this period is estimated at 12,000-13,000 billion.

However, after the results of tariff negotiations of many countries, and global macro movements as well as fluctuations in the VND exchange rate, investors returned to net selling at the end of the month, reducing the net buying figure for the whole month.

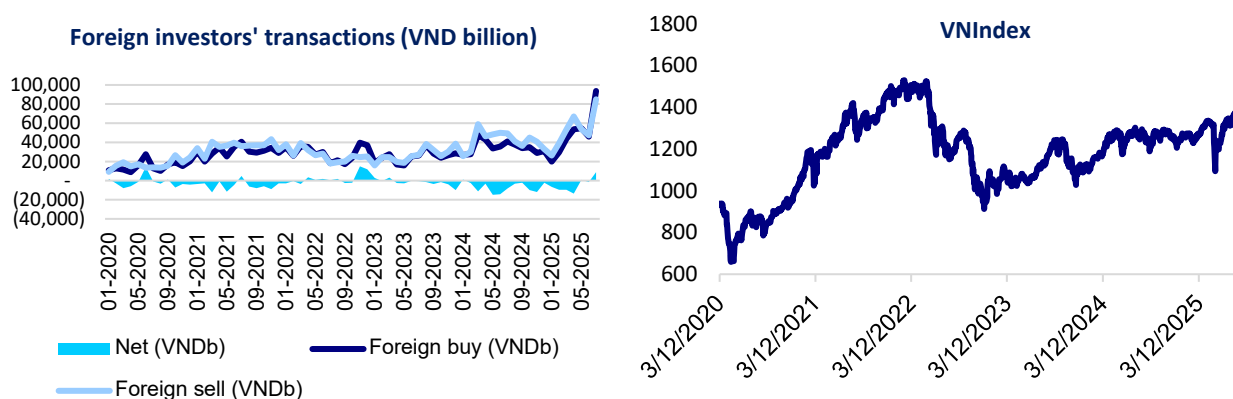
Since the beginning of August, foreign investors have been strong net sellers in the market, there have been net selling sessions exceeding 10,000 billion VND, the most significant of which is the sale of all VIC shares of the famous financial investment group SK, as well as the sale of VCB shares of the GIC government fund.

The recent net selling by foreign institutions shows that Vietnam needs to do more in promoting and attracting foreign capital as well as increasing financial standards (e.g. applying IFRS accounting standards more broadly or mandatory ESG disclosure regulations). or develop tools so that investors have many choices (such as option instruments issued by the Department, options to sell). Promoting more listed enterprises as well as diversifying the mobilized capital of enterprises, reducing dependence on bank capital is also an important orientation.

In the opposite direction, Vietnam's stock market continues to boom thanks to the interest of domestic investors. The VNIndex as of mid-August increased by 28.7% compared to the beginning of the year, a very positive growth. Margin balances at securities companies have recently reached record levels, as well as the high number of newly opened accounts is also evidence of this.

This is a positive development as the market becomes more and more attractive to domestic investors, a trend that has lasted for the last few years and helps to alleviate the negative effect of foreign investors continuously net selling.

However, because Vietnam is a developing market and the demand for capital is high, the allocation of capital by domestic investors to the stock market may be limited. In general, since the beginning of the year, the 2 main groups contributing 8-90% of the increase in the market are financial enterprises (banks, securities) and real estate companies. These two groups may be adversely affected by the economic cycle if Vietnam moves into a period of credit tightening or interest rate increases.



Source: Bloomberg, Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange, GTJA RS team

In the previous review period, we believe that the stock market increased thanks to 3 factors

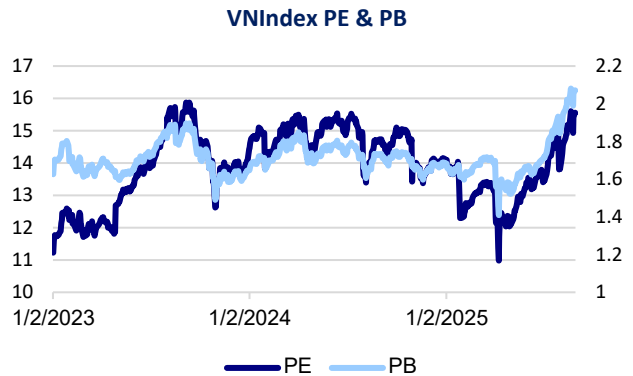
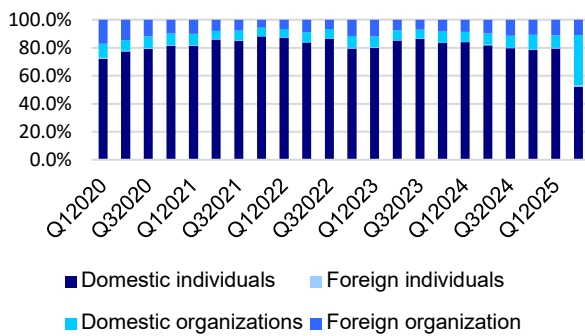
- The first is information about tariff rates that are more positive than initially (20% for Vietnamese goods, 40% for transshipment goods compared to 46%)
- Secondly, the prosperous business results of many enterprises due to the government's easing and disbursement of public investment policies
- Third, is the expectation that Vietnam stock market will be upgraded to emerging market status by FTSE Russell.

So far, the first factor has cooled down somewhat because many other countries in the region also have a similar tax agreement. The next two factors still maintain momentum, but with the massive withdrawal of foreign capital inflows and exchange rate and interest rate pressures, it is likely that the short-term peak of the market will appear soon.

In addition, the sudden increase in transactions in the market by domestic organizations with a proportion of about 3-4 times the previous average shows that there is a short-term risk factor.



Recent statistics in the Vietnamese market have not seen a strong growth in cash flows into domestic funds, so transactions in this institutional block are likely to come from some businesses taking advantage of cash flows as well as opportunities when the market booms. However, this is contrary to the long-term strategy, so these units will soon adjust their portfolios, especially when the Q3 financial reporting period is approaching.



Source: Bloomberg Terminal, FiinProX, GTJA RS team



STOCK RATING

Reference Index: VN – Index.

Investment term: 6 to 18 months

Recommendations	Definition
Buy	Expected Profit Margin $\geq 15\%$ Or a company/industry with a positive outlook
Accumulate	Expected profit margin between 5% and 15% Or a company/industry with a positive outlook
Indifferent	Expected profit margin from -5% to 5% Or a company/industry with a neutral outlook
Reduction of Proportion	Expected profit margin from -15% to -5% Or a company/industry with a less positive outlook
Sell	Expected profit margin less than -15% Or a company/industry with a less positive outlook

INDUSTRY RANKINGS

Reference Index: VN – Index

Investment term: 6 to 18 months

Classification	Definition
Superior	The average profit margin of the industry compared to VN-Index is greater than 5% Or positive industry outlook
Indifferent	The average profit margin of the industry compared to VN-Index is from -5% to 5% Or a neutral industry outlook
Inefficiencies	The average profit margin of the industry compared to VN-Index is less than -5% Or the outlook for the industry is less positive

RECOMMEND

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