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SAMPLE VIET NAM JOINT STOCK COMPANY

ACTIVE BUSINESS

Trading Style: SAMPLE VIET NAM

Native Legal

Name:

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SAMPLE VIỆT NAM

Address:

Room 1505, Floor 15, Green Building, 15 Ton Duc Thang Street, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh, Ho Chi

Minh,Vietnam

Telephone(s): (+84) 28 39117287 D-U-N-S Number: 55-698-0903

IDENTIFICATION & SUMMARY

IDENTIFICATION

Tradestyle/Acronym: Hand Phone(s): E-Mail:

SAMPLE VIET NAM (+84) 90 1234567

Website:

samplevietnam@gmail.com

Registration No.: Facsimile(s):

0123456789 (+84) 28 39117125 samplevietnam.com.vn

Tax Identification Number(TIN):

0123456789

SUMMARY

Type of Business: Authorized Capital: Imports:

Joint Stock Company VND 450,000,000,000.00 Yes

Issued Capital: History: Exports:

Clear VND 450,000,000,000.00 Yes

Start: **Paid-up Capital: Employees:**

VND 450,000,000,000.00 Sep 05, 1995 3,500 Estimated (Total)

Registration Date: Line of Business:

Sep 05, 1995 Wholesales construction materials

Control Date: SIC:

Jul 17, 2007 5039-0000

5084-0000 5211-0000 5023-0000

CURRENCY

All monetary amounts quoted in this report are shown in Vietnamese Dong (VND), unless otherwise stated.



Address: Room 1505, Floor 15, Green Building, 15 Ton Duc Thang Street, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1

RISK EVALUATION

Risk Indicator	3
D&B Rating	4A3
Former Rating	4A2

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Unit of Size	Millions
FYE	Dec 31, 2023
Revenue	661,141
Net Worth	162,632
Total Asset	961,829
Total Liabilities	491,643
Net Profit after Tax	20,197
Current Ratio	1.09
Quick Ratio	0.64
Profit Margin / Return on Sales	3.05%
Return on Assets	2.10%
Total Debt to Net Worth	302.30%

RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Indicator

3

Risk Level of the Company is: AVERAGE

D&B Rating

BANKS

Low Risk (1)

Financial Strength	Risk Indicator		
4A	3		
Based on net worth	Fair (Slightly greater than		
	average Risk - Monitor closely)		

Former Rating

Financial Strength Risk Indicator Based on net worth Good

The Dun & Bradstreet Rating of 4A3 indicates:

A Financial Strength of VND 87,486,000,000 - 437,431,999,999 (Based on net worth) and a Risk Indicator which is Fair (Slightly greater than average Risk - Monitor closely).

High Risk (4)

Bank Name: NAM A COMMERCIAL JOINT STOCK BANK

Branch: Ho Chi Minh Address: Ho Chi Minh Vietnam

Information in this report may not represent the full extent of subject's bank relationships.

No independent confirmations were obtainable from banker(s).

CURRENT INVESTIGATION



INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

On 22/Jan/2025, the information in this report is updated.

HISTORY



SAMPLE VIET NAM JOINT STOCK COMPANY started its operations in Sep 05, 1995 and was incorporated on Sep 05, 1995. It was registered with the Ministry of Planning and Investment in Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam under the latest registration number of 0123456789 and the latest legal structure of Joint Stock Company. Meanwhile, it's legally registered native name is CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SAMPLE VIỆT NAM.

Tax Number of the subject is 0123456789 registered on Feb 14, 2007.

Reportedly under present name since Jul 17, 2009.

It is also trading under the TRADESTYLE(S) of SAMPLE VIET NAM.

REASON FOR CHANGE OF LEGAL STRUCTURE

Date:	Jul 16, 2007
Change:	Change of legal structure
Former Legal Structure:	Limited Liability Company

CHANGES IN LEGAL NAME

The following changes were confirmed by the local registry office.

Previous Name:SAMPLE VIET NAM COMPANY LIMITEDChange to:SAMPLE VIET NAM COMPANY LIMITEDDate of Change:Sep 05, 1995Change to:Present NameDate of Change:Jul 17, 2009

CAPITAL

Authorized Capital:	VND 450,000,000,000.00
Issued Capital:	VND 450,000,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	VND 450,000,000,000.00 as of Aug 20, 2024
Ordinary Shares:	VND 100,000,000,000.00 at par value 10,000.00

SHAREHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDINGS

The following details represent the Full Shareholders List.

Name	Country	% of Shareholders
SAMPLE TEST COMPANY 3	Vietnam	60.00
Le Van A		20.00
Le Thi B		20.00

Ordinary Shares

Name	Country	Amount	% of Shareholders
SAMPLE TEST COMPANY 3	Vietnam	270,000,000,000	60.00
Le Van A		90,000,000,000	20.00
Le Thi B		90,000,000,000	20.00

Total of Shareholders: 3

Shareholder as at: Aug 20, 2024

Shareholding at: VND 450,000,000,000

This information provided by: search at local registry and confirmed by management

CHANGES IN CAPITAL

The following changes were confirmed by the local registry office.

Date of Change:Feb 23, 2022Capital Type:Authorized CapitalNature of Change:increasedFrom:VND 411,000,000,000.00To:VND 450,000,000,000.00

LINKAGE ✓

PARENT

Name:	SAMPLE TEST COMPANY 3
DUNS:	10-000-0000
Location:	Vietnam
Holds Shares in Subject:	70.00%

BRANCHES

The principal branch location(s) are as follows:

Address: 1202 Hai Ba Trung, Dong Da Ward,

Cau Giay District, Ha Noi,

Ha Noi, Vietnam

Operates as: SAMPLE VIET NAM JOINT STOCK COMPANY - BRANCH

PRINCIPALS



CORPORATE DIRECTORS

Name:	Ms Le Thi B
Nationality:	Vietnam

EXECUTIVES

Current Title: General Director Related Experience Since: 1990 Active in daily operations: Yes	Ms Le Thi B	Ms Le Thi B	
	General Director	General Director	
Active in daily operations: Yes	ce Since: 1990	Since: 1990	
	erations: Yes	ations: Yes	

OPERATIONS



LINE OF BUSINESS

- Wholesales construction materials (5039-0000)
- Wholesales industrial machinery and equipment (5084-0000)
- Retails lumber and other building materials (5211-0000)
- Wholesales homefurnishings (5023-0000)

PRODUCTS / SERVICES

- Photocoying machine
- Industrial machinery and equipment
- Homefurnishings
- Lumbers
- Construction materials

BRAND NAMES

Subject Brand Names are:	SAMPLE BRAND
Description:	Trademark

PURCHASES

Purchasing Territory

Local

International

Imports from Cambodia

China (People's Republic) Bangladesh

Asia Europe Others

The subject imports products.

Purchasing Terms

Local Purchase Terms: bank transfer

cash

Import Terms: bank transfer

Letter of Credit

SALES

Sales Territory

Local

International

Export to Ha

China (People's Republic)

Taiwan R.O.C. Others

Selling Terms

Local Sales Terms: cash

bank transfer

Export Terms: Letter of Credit

bank transfer

CUSTOMERS

Major Customers

- Corporate Account(s)
- Construction Company(ies)
- SAMPLE TEST COMPANY

Vietnam

- Retailer(s)
- Group Companies

SUPPLIERS

• 555301741

VIETNAM SAMPLE REPORT JOINT STOCK COMPANY Vietnam

EMPLOYEES

Employee(s) - Current

Total Employees: 3,500 Estimated as at Aug 20, 2024

Total includes managers and active directors

Total Employees include:

• Full-Time Employees

Employee(s) - Previous

Year: 2023

Total Employees: 3,000 Estimated

Total includes managers and active directors

Previous year's employees including:

• Full-Time Employees

Year: 2022

Total Employees: 2,000 Estimated

Total includes managers and active directors

Previous year's employees including:

• Full-Time Employees

ISO CERTIFICATE/ AWARDS/ OTHER CERTIFICATES

ISO Certification

Subject was awarded: ISO 9001:2015

ISO 14001:2015

INSURANCE

Company: BAO VIET INSURANCE CORPORATION

Address: Vietnam

Insurance Coverage Taken On

Assets:

Merchandise, fixtures & building

Insured Amount: VND 10,000,000,000

PROJECTS

v

WORK IN PROGRESS

Targeted Completion: 2024

Client: SAMPLE TEST COMPANY 3

Project Nature: Provide Lumber for Sample Test Company 3

Location: Sample Street 1, District 3, 122, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam

Project Value: VND 10,000,000,000

WORK COMPLETED

Date Completed: Jan 02, 2022

Client: SAMPLE TEST COMPANY

Project Nature: Provide Photocopying Machine for Sample Test Company

Location: Sample Street 2, District 4, 122, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam

Project Value: VND 19,250,000,000

LOCATION



CURRENT LOCATION

Type of Occupation: Rented

Location: Commercial area

Premises used as: Sales office

Administrative office Operations office

FINANCIAL INFORMATION



COMPARATIVES

Particulars	Fiscal Dec 31, 2019 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2020 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2021 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2022 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2023 Millions VND
Current Assets	532,976	461,721	420,515	461,721	532,976
Current Liabilities	489,814	388,096	320,585	388,096	489,814
Working Capital	43,162	73,626	99,930	73,626	43,162
Other Tangible Assets	121,299	73,941	32,249	73,941	121,299
Non-Current Liabilities	1,829	2,575	2,071	2,575	1,829
Tangible Net- Worth	162,632	144,992	130,108	144,992	162,632
Revenue	661,141	447,722	400,918	447,722	661,141
Profit (Loss) After Tax	20,197	14,240	8,834	14,240	20,197
Inventory	212,839	189,337	174,377	189,337	212,839

Cash & Bank	13,314	15,531	12,707	15,531	13,314
Accounts Receivable	301,725	249,268	226,220	249,268	301,725
Fixed Assets	117,579	72,426	31,647	72,426	117,579
Accounts Payable	325,493	228,324	211,767	228,324	325,493
Intangibles	307,554	305,008	305,008	305,008	307,554

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE: BALANCE SHEET



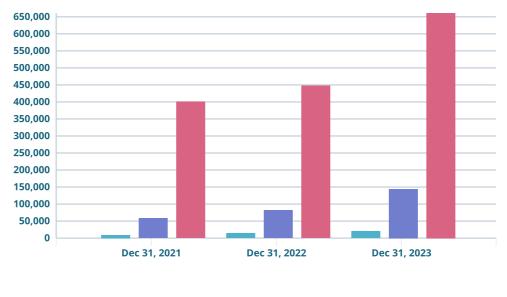
BALANCE SHEET

Assets	Fiscal Dec 31, 2019 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2020 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2021 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2022 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2023 Millions VND
Cash & Bank	13,314	15,531	12,707	15,531	13,314
Inventory	212,839	189,337	174,377	189,337	212,839
Accounts Receivable	301,725	249,268	226,220	249,268	301,725
Investments	0	0	0	0	0
Other Current Assets	5,099	7,586	7,211	7,586	5,099
Total Current Assets	532,976	461,721	420,515	461,721	532,976
Property, Plant & Equipment	9,400	8,561	6,310	8,561	9,400
Assets in Construction	108,179	63,865	25,337	63,865	108,179
Total Fixed Assets	117,579	72,426	31,647	72,426	117,579
Investments	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0
Total Investments	0	0	0	0	0

Other Assets	737	1,515	602	1,515	737
NonCurrent Accounts Receivable	2,983	0	0	0	2,983
Total Other Assets	3,719	1,515	602	1,515	3,719
Intangibles	307,554	305,008	305,008	305,008	307,554
Goodwill	0	0	0	0	0
Total Intangibles	307,554	305,008	305,008	305,008	307,554
TOTAL ASSETS	961,829	840,671	757,772	840,671	961,829
Liabilities	Fiscal Dec 31, 2019 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2020 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2021 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2022 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2023 Millions VND
Accounts Payable	325,493	228,324	211,767	228,324	325,493
Loans Secured	122,241	136,638	94,284	136,638	122,241
Other Current Liabilities	38,735	21,963	10,628	21,963	38,735
Taxes Payables	2,963	1,167	2,776	1,167	2,963
Wages Payables	381	4	1,130	4	381
Total Current Liabilities	489,814	388,096	320,585	388,096	489,814
Creditors & Borrowings	1,829	2,575	2,071	2,575	1,829
Other Non- Current Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Total Non- Current Liabilities	1,829	2,575	2,071	2,575	1,829
TOTAL LIABILITIES	491,643	390,671	322,656	390,671	491,643
Capital	450,000	450,000	411,008	450,000	450,000
Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings (Loss)	20,186	0	24,108	0	20,186
Minority Interests	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equity	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sources and Funds	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EQUITY	470,186	450,000	435,116	450,000	470,186
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	961,829	840,671	757,772	840,671	961,829

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE: PROFIT & LOSS





Net Profit (Loss) Gross Profit Revenue

PROFIT & LOSS

Particulars	Fiscal Dec 31, 2019 12 Month(s) Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2020 12 Month(s) Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2021 12 Month(s) Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2022 12 Month(s) Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2023 12 Month(s) Millions VND
Revenue	661,141	447,722	400,918	447,722	661,141
Less: Cost of Sales	-516,755	-365,984	-342,804	-365,984	-516,755
Gross Profit (Loss)	144,386	81,737	58,114	81,737	144,386
General Operating Expenses	-103,696	-57,081	-43,402	-57,081	-103,696
Net Operating Profit (Loss) Before Taxation	40,691	24,657	14,712	24,657	40,691
Other Non- Operating Income	1,342	106	822	106	1,342
Total Financial Expenses	-14,194	-9,588	-4,976	-9,588	-14,194
Plus (Minus) Extraordinary Items	-2,319	2,838	952	2,838	-2,319
Net Profit (Loss) Before Taxation	25,519	18,013	11,511	18,013	25,519
Income Tax	-5,323	-3,773	-2,677	-3,773	-5,323
Net Profit(Loss) after Tax	20,197	14,240	8,834	14,240	20,197
Net Profit (Loss) After Taxation & Extraordinary Items	20,197	14,240	8,834	14,240	20,197

Particulars	Fiscal Dec 31, 2019 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2020 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2021 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2022 Millions VND	Fiscal Dec 31, 2023 Millions VND
Pre-tax profits				16,866	-1,455
Depreciation of fixed assets and investment real property				2,231	737
Provisions				0	0
Profits/losses of exchange rate differences from revaluation of accounts derived from foreign currencies				96	0
Profits/losses from investment				-28	0
Interest expense				0	0
Other adjustments				0	0
Operating profit before changes in working capital				19,165	-718
Increase or decrease in amounts receivable				-9,359	-9,255
Increase or decrease in inventories				-6,752	-11,135
Increase or decrease in amounts payable				2,008	334
Increase or decrease in prepaid expenses				433	-141
Increase or decrease in trading securities				0	0
Interest paid				0	0
Enterprise income tax paid				-2,270	-109
Other receipts from trading				0	0
Other expenditures on trading				0	0
Net cash flow from trading				22,391	-21,741
Expenditures for purchase, construction of fixed assets and other long-term assets				0	0

Sums received from liquidation, sale of fixed assets and other long-term assets	0	0
Expenditures on borrowing and purchase of debt instruments of other units	0	0
Amounts recovered on borrowing and repurchase of debt instruments of other units	0	0
Expenditures on investments in other units	0	0
Sums recovered from capital investments in other units	0	0
Sums received from loan interest, dividents and profits shared	28	0
Expenditures on borrowing on investments in other units	0	0
Sums recovered on borrowing from capital investments in other units	0	0
Net cash flow from investment	28	0
Sums received from issuance of shares and receipt from contributions of the owners	0	16,000
Repayment of contributions to owners, repurchase of stock issued	0	0
Sums received from borrowings	0	59,228
Payment of loan principal	0	-56,139
Payments of finance lease principal	0	0
Dividends and	0	0
interest paid to owners		
	0	
owners Payment of loan principal and finance lease	0	19,089

Net cash flows in the period	22,418	-2,652
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9,481	5,118
Influence of exchange rate changes in foreign currency conversion	13	0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	31,912	2,466

Extent of audit of the accounts is not ascertained.

Accounts qualified by auditor: Undetermined.

LIQUIDITY RATIOS



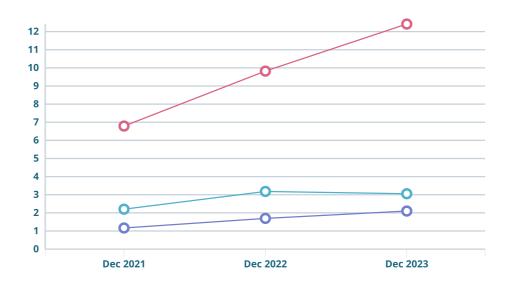
PROFITABILITY RATIOS

DEBT RATIOS

EFFICIENCY RATIOS

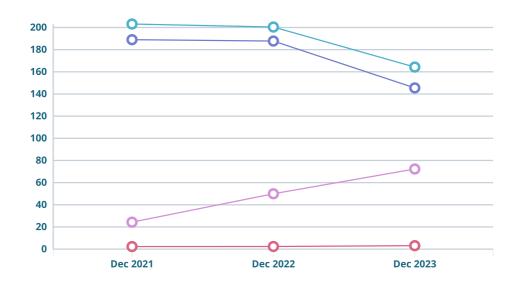
RATIOS

Particulars	Dec 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2023
GROWTH TREND					
Sales Growth (%)		-32.28	-10.45	11.67	47.66
Net Profit Growth (%)		-	-	61.19	41.83
PROFITABILITY RATIOS					





	Short Te	rm Debt To Net W	orth	Total Debt To Ne	t Worth Ratio
Profit Margin (%)	3.05	3.18	2.20	3.18	3.05
Return on Assets (%)	2.10	1.69	1.17	1.69	2.10
Return on Net Worth (%)	12.42	9.82	6.79	9.82	12.42
LIQUIDITY RATIOS					
Current Ratio	1.09	1.19	1.31	1.19	1.09
Quick Ratio	0.64	0.68	0.75	0.68	0.64
EFFICIENCY RATIOS					
Collection Period (days)	164	200	203	200	164
Asset to Sales (%)	145.48	187.77	189.01	187.77	145.48
Sales to Inventory (times)	3	2	2	2	3



	Collection Pe	eriod	Assets To Sales		
Fixed Assets to Net Worth (%)	72.30	49.95	24.32	49.95	72.30
INDEBTEDNESS RATIOS					
Short Term Debt to Net Worth (%)	301.18	267.67	246.40	267.67	301.18
Short Term Debt to Inventory (%)	230.13	204.98	183.85	204.98	230.13
Total Debt to Net Worth (%)	302.30	269.44	247.99	269.44	302.30

NEWS 💙

Aug 20, 2024

XYZ News stands at the forefront of journalism, committed to bringing you up-to-date headlines, thorough analysis, and impartial reporting. Boasting a worldwide network of reporters, XYZ News offers comprehensive coverage on diverse subjects such as politics, business, technology, and entertainment. We strive to ensure our audience stays well-informed with accurate and prompt news from across the globe.

abc.vn

Mar 29, 2024

https://vnexpress.net/trung-quoc-singapore-tang-mua-cua-va-gh

China and Singapore increase purchases of Vietnamese live crabs and sentinel crabs: In the first two months of the year, exports of fresh crabs to Singapore and China increased 5-6 times compared to the same period in 2023. According to the Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP), in the first two months of the year, live crab and crab exports grew impressively, reaching 11.3 million USD. The three markets that buy a lot of fresh crabs from Vietnam are Hong Kong, China, and Singapore. In particular, by the end of February, exports of this product to China increased 6 times over the same period, reaching 9.2 million USD. Similarly, live crabs and crabs exported to Hong Kong and Singapore will increase 2-5 times over the same period in 2023, respectively. The reason why markets increase purchases of this seafood product, according to VASEP, is that Vietnamese crabs and crabs have outstanding quality and are not contaminated with antibiotics and disease-causing bacteria. In addition, demand in importing countries in the first two months of the year increased due to the Lunar New Year. In addition to fresh crabs, Vietnam also exports frozen processed products from this item to the US, Japan, Korea, and Australia. At the end of last year, the first batch of processed Ca Mau crab was officially exported to the US and sold on supermarket shelves for 1.3 million VND per kg. Ca Mau crab is a famous specialty that is very popular in domestic and foreign

markets. Blue crab is a specialty exploited from the seas of Vietnam, this is also a dish that attracts domestic and international customers. Overall assessment of this year's market, VASEP believes that seafood exports will recover, reaching a turnover of 9.5-10 billion USD this year.

Apr 05, 2024

https://vnexpress.net/hai-kich-ban-tang-truong-kinh-te-nam-na

Two economic growth scenarios this year: The Ministry of Planning and Investment forecasts this year's economic growth scenario of 6-6.5%, according to the target set by the National Assembly. This information was stated by the Minister of Planning and Investment at the regular Government meeting, on the morning of April 3. According to this agency, the first quarter's socioeconomy improved better than the same period in 2023 in many fields. GDP in the first quarter increased by 5.66%, the highest level since 2020. At the same time, the macroeconomy was basically stable, inflation was controlled at 3.77% compared to the same period last year. On this basis, the Ministry of Planning and Investment proposed two economic growth scenarios this year. Scenario 1, GDP increases by 6%, the lowest level in the target set by the National Assembly. With this scenario, growth in the last 9 months of the year is about 6.12%, of which the second quarter is 5.85%. GDP growth in the third and fourth quarters was 6.22 and 6.28%, respectively. Scenario 2, economic growth for the whole year reaches 6.5%. Accordingly, GDP in the second and third quarters was 6.32 and 6.79% respectively. The last quarter of the year alone must increase by 7.08%.

Apr 12, 2024

https://vnexpress.net/adb-kinh-te-viet-nam-dang-hoi-phuc-4733

ADB: Vietnam's economy is recovering: Compared to 2023, ADB said, Vietnam will grow faster in 2024 when it can reach 6%, but the outlook may be affected by external risks. At the announcement of the Asian Development Outlook report on April 11, ADB said it would maintain its previous forecast on Vietnam's growth despite prolonged uncertainties in the external environment. Vietnam's GDP in 2024 is seen to increase by 6%, inflation is stable at 4%. According to ADB, Vietnam's economy has many signs of improvement. For example, the return of new orders and consumption from the end of 2023. This upward momentum tends to be stronger this year.Mr. Shantanu Chakraborty, ADB Country Director in Vietnam, said Vietnam's economy is expected to grow at a solid pace in 2024 and 2025, despite the challenging global environment. In the first quarter, according to data from the statistical agency, the processing and manufacturing industry grew by 6.8% compared to a decrease of 0.5% in the same period last year. Lower interest rates, pro-growth fiscal measures and recently improved land-related regulatory frameworks will support the construction industry. Retail sales in the first quarter were also 8.2% higher than the same period in 2023. According to ADB, economic recovery, although slow, will boost logistics services, while an open visa policy more will promote tourism. Overall, the service industry is forecast to grow 7.7% this year. Global demand for agricultural goods and free trade agreements will continue to support agricultural exports.FDI and remittance flows are also positive, a sustained trade surplus, continued fiscal support and a significant public investment program will also stimulate growth. However, the ADB Country Director warned that global geopolitical uncertainties and structural limitations of the domestic economy could affect this outlook. Weak global demand due to slow economic recovery and delayed US interest rate cuts, along with geopolitical tensions could hinder Vietnam's full recovery in export-led growth this year .Therefore, ADB believes that policies this year will need to combine short-term growth support measures and long-term structural improvements to promote sustainable growth. Specifically, Vietnam needs stronger measures to address internal structural weaknesses, such as being heavily dependent on the export processing industry of FDI enterprises, or the capital market being heavily dependent on FDI enterprises. into bank credit. Speaking further, Mr. Nguyen Ba Hung, Chief Economist of ADB, noted that public investment continues to be an important driving force for economic growth. The effective implementation of public investment is considered important in promoting growth. According to ADB, the Government has introduced many measures to accelerate public investment, but more systematic measures are still needed to improve the legal process and reduce barriers for projects to be implemented more effectively.

Apr 19, 2024

https://vietnamnews.vn/economy/1654144/viet-nam-earns-1-43b-f

Viet Nam earns \$1.43b from rice exports in Q1:The Philippines was the largest export market of Vietnamese rice in the first three months of 2024, reaching over 1.01 million tonnes, worth about \$649 million. Viet Nam in the first quarter of 2024 exported 2.18 million tonnes of rice, earning US\$1.43 billion, an increase of 17.6 per cent in volume and 45.5 per cent in value year on year. Meanwhile, the average export rice price also increased by 23.6 per cent to \$653.9 per tonne. According to preliminary statistics from the General Department of Customs, in March 2024, Viet Nam's rice exports increased by 99.7 per

cent in volume and 90 per cent in turnover compared to February 2024, reaching over 1.12 million tonnes valued at \$709.6 million. The Philippines was the largest export market of Vietnamese rice in the first three months of 2024, reaching over 1.01 million tonnes, worth about \$649 million. The exports accounted for 46.4 per cent of Viet Nam's total volume and 45.5 per cent of the total value. The export price to this market reached \$641.7 per tonne, up 27.3 per cent compared to the first three months of 2023.Rice exports to Indonesia ranked the second, increasing sharply by 199.7 per cent in volume and 308.8 per cent in revenue to 445,326 tonnes and \$285.06 million. The average export price surged by 36.4 per cent to \$640 per tonne. The third largest market was Malaysia with a growth of 28.8 per cent in volume and 60.6 per cent in turnover to reach 98,917 tonnes and \$61.55 million, respectively. In 2024, Viet Nam aims to maintain rice cultivation area of 7.1 million hectares and rice output of over 43 million tonnes, ensuring domestic consumption and export of over eight million tonnes of rice. The rice exports last year witnessed a breakthrough, with volume reaching 8.1 million tonnes worth \$4.7 billion, up 14.4 per cent in volume and 35.3 per cent in value compared to the previous year. This is a record high export for Viet Nam's rice industry. According to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, as of January 22, 2024, Viet Nam had 161 eligible traders to export rice.H? Chí Minh City is the locality with the most rice exporters, with 36 traders. Followings are C?n Tho (34 traders), Long An (22), D?ng Tháp (15) and An Giang (14). Some other localities have only one trader qualified to export rice, including Hà Nam, H?u Giang, Khánh Hòa, L?ng Son and Thanh Hóa. State reserves department authorises purchases of 220,000 tonnes of rice for 2024The Government has greenlit a plan to purchase a total of 220,000 tonnes of rice for the year 2024, according to the General Department of State Reserves. The plan included 22 reserve departments in cities and provinces across the country, who are put in charge of 196 bidding packages to purchase domestically produced, long grain 15 per cent broken rice, milled from the 2024 Spring harvest. Contractors are to compete in open as well as online bidding sessions this month with a deadline set on May 2.For bidding packages valued at over VND10 billion, contractors must produce a security deposit of 3 per cent of the package and 1.5 per cent for those valued under the amount. The winners will be announced and published by the national bidding system. In cases of price fluctuations, local reserve departments are tasked with reporting to the general departments for guidance and instructions to ensure purchase prices will not exceed those regulated by the Ministry of Finance. - VNS

Apr 26, 2024

https://vietnamnews.vn/economy/1654629/energy-industry-needs-

Energy industry needs nearly VND5 trillion of investment in 2021-2030:HA NOI - The total investment capital demand for the whole energy sector in the 2021-30 period is between VND4.13-VND4.8 trillion (US\$163.01-\$189.46 million), according to a plan to implement the National Power Planning in the 2021-30 period with a vision to 2050. Under the plan, which has been approved in a decision signed by Deputy Prime Minister Tran Hong Ha, the capital for energy projects will come from other sources than public investment capital. The demand for land area serving the development of facilities and infrastructure in the energy industry is about 93,540 - 97,240 hectares in the 2021-30 period and about 171,410 - 196,760 hectares in the 2031-50 period, along with a sea surface area for offshore projects at about 334,800 hectares in 2030, and about 1.3-1.7 million hectares in 2050, it said. The National Power Planning in the 2021-30 period with a vision to 2050 covers areas of oil and gas, coal, electricity, new and renewable energy with tasks ranging from basic investigation, exploration, exploitation, production, storage, distribution to use and other related activities. Particularly, the planning aims to strongly develop offshore wind power in combination with other types of renewable energy (solar power, onshore wind power) to produce new energy (hydrogen, green ammonia) serving domestic demands and exports. Renewable energy sources that produce new energy to serve domestic and export needs are prioritised and allowed for unlimited development on the basis of ensuring national defence, security, energy security and bringing high economic efficiency, becoming a new economic sector of the country. The decision also details a list of projects and specific schedules for major and prioritised projects in the energy industry, along with a list of important and potential projects in the field. In the decision, Deputy PM Ha also assigned tasks to particular ministries and sectors. - VNS

Apr 27, 2024

https://vietnamnews.vn/economy/1654715/policies-needed-to-enc

Policies needed to encourage e-commerce to embrace circular economy: A recent report on plastic wastes from e-commerce by Viet Nam E-Commerce Association pointed out that e-commerce is growing rapidly with an average annual growth rate of more than 25 per cent, resulting in an increase in the use of plastic packaging which are negatively affecting the environment. HA NOI - Viet Nam needs to develop solutions to encourage fast-paced e-commerce to embrace circular economy and reduce the dumping of plastic wastes towards protecting the environment. A recent report on plastic wastes from e-commerce by Viet Nam E-Commerce Association pointed out that e-commerce is growing rapidly with an average annual growth rate of more than 25 per cent, resulting in an increase in the use of plastic packaging which are negatively affecting the environment. The online retailing market of Viet Nam was estimated at US\$17.3 billion and online food delivery market at \$1.4 billion. The report estimated at around 332,000 tonnes of packaging were consumed in e-commerce in 2023, of which 171,000

tonnes were plastic. By 2030, plastic wastes in e-commerce is predicted to amount to 800,000 tonnes. Carton boxes and plastic bags are poplar packaging used by sellers to pack orders on e-commerce platforms. Especially, around 90 per cent of merchants in the clothing, fashion, and accessories industry use plastic packaging. Foam and air-bubble nylon foam are used in 30 per cent and 35 per cent of parcels. Most orders are packed with plastic tape. Plastic bags are popularly used in online business, from e-commerce platforms, websites or social media platforms. Nguyen Thanh Hung, a representative of Viet Nam E-Commerce Association, pointed out three reasons for sellers preferring plastic packaging to carton boxes. First, plastic packaging is cheaper and has lower shipping fees thanks to its light weight. Products are often overpacked to reduce possible damage during transportation. In addition, Viet Nam has not had any regulations on environment protection standards of packaging in e-commerce. The rate of recycling of packaging in e-commerce is very modest. According to Nguyen Huu Tuan from Vietnam E-commerce and Digital Economy Agency under the Ministry of Industry and Trade, to encourage e-commerce to embrace circular economy, it is necessary to have the participation of the State management agencies, consumers, e-commerce businesses and logistics together with enhancing communication to raise awareness. Tu?n said the focus should be on developing policies to recognize green e-commerce business and sustainable e-commerce model together with developing standards for packaging towards prioritizing the use of recycled materials. There should be policies to encourage sellers to apply environmentally friendly solutions in their business.

May 10, 2024

https://vietnamnews.vn/economy/1655325/us-department-of-comme

US Department of Commerce holds hearing on designating VN as a market economy: The US Department of Commerce held a hearing recently to discuss the potential designation of Vietnam as a ""market economy", according to Reuters. This designation, which is supported by retailers and business groups, would result in a reduction of anti-dumping duties imposed on Vietnamese imports. Currently, Vietnam is classified as a non-market economy due to significant state influence. During the virtual hearing in Washington on Wednesday, arguments were presented as part of a review process scheduled to include in late July. Ted Osius, the head of the US-ASEAN Business Council, which supports the upgrade, stated that Vietnam already operates as a market economy and meets key criteria such as currency convertibility. Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh also appealed to US Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen last year to remove the non-market label. In September 2023, Vietnam and the US elevated their relationship to a comprehensive strategic partnership during President Joe Biden's visit. President Biden praised Vietnam's significant progress in implementing market-based economic reform and expressed eagerness to engage with Vietnam in its transition to a market economy. The US also acknowledged Vietnam's continued efforts to modernize its monetary policy, enhance transparency in exchange rate management, promote macroeconomic stability, and ensure the soundness of its banking system.

May 17, 2024

https://vietstock.vn/2024/05/xu-huong-ra-nuoc-ngoai-mo-nha-ma

The trend of going abroad to open factories, establish companies... to find business advantages: Faced with a difficult business context and fierce competition, some Vietnamese businesses have managed to find remote lands to open manufacturing plants, or set up companies abroad... to increase their competitive advantage, painting. In the context of uncompetitive domestic production and processing due to limited local raw material sources as well as increasing labor costs..., some businesses have changed direction and managed to find opportunities in countries with more competitive advantage even though it is very far away and full of difficulties ahead. Among these are agricultural product processing enterprises, specifically cashew nut processing companies for export.Long Son Company, a large cashew processing enterprise for domestic export, is investing in a production factory in Ivory Coast to take advantage of the local raw material resources of this West African country to increase its advantages. compete. The investment work of the project with a capital of millions of US dollars was launched by the enterprise last year and is expected to be completed and put into operation in the coming months. This is considered one of the rare Vietnamese businesses pouring capital into a remote country on the black continent for processing and production activities. Talking to us, Mr. Vu Thai Son, General Director of Long Son Company, said that business activities at his enterprise in particular and cashew enterprises in general in the past 3 years have encountered many difficulties and losses...The reason is the lack of local raw materials with about 75-80% having to be imported for processing, so in recent years businesses have competed to buy raw cashew nuts in other countries at high prices. However, when selling, they compete to sell quickly to recover capital because of limited financial capacity. This situation of "competition to buy - competition to sell" causes Vietnamese cashew export enterprises to compete with each other, leading to importers taking advantage of this weakness and "suppressing prices".Realizing this disadvantage, Long Son Company invested in a factory in Ivory Coast, a country that is a major supplier of cashew raw materials to Vietnam, to increase its competitive advantage. According to Mr. Son, Vietnam is leading the export of cashew kernels in the world and Vietnam's cashew kernel processing technology is a strength. Even when

African countries began to promote processing recently, technology has not yet caught up with Vietnam. Therefore, investing in factories and production and processing in raw material areas will bring high competitive advantages to the company instead of importing raw materials to Vietnam for processing and then exporting. A business representative of a Nigerian cashew company also said that this company imported Vietnamese lines for processing and now has finished products, exported to Europe at a cheaper price than from Vietnam. Male. Although there are not many such factories in Africa, the trend of expansion is increasing, because production right in the raw material area will be cheaper and transportation will be closer. Similarly, the textile and garment industry has been the strength of Vietnamese businesses for many years, but the advantage of cheap labor is gradually disappearing. Therefore, to be more competitive, some businesses are also looking for ways to expand production abroad. For example, at Song Hong Garment Joint Stock Company, at the recent Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the company announced its investment plan to Egypt to take advantage of cheap labor and tax-free exports to the US. According to Song Hong Garment's board of directors, investing in Egypt will help the company increase its competitive advantage in the market by saving a lot of costs. Specifically, labor costs in Egypt are currently much lower than in Vietnam. At the same time, Egypt's free trade agreements allow goods produced in this country to be exported to the US 100% tax-free, and sea transport time to Europe and the US is also significantly shorter than from Vietnam. If this plan is implemented, Song Hong Garment will be considered one of the rare textile and garment enterprises "going upstream" to invest abroad and go as far as Egypt.Faced with a difficult business context and fierce competition, some Vietnamese businesses have managed to find remote lands to open manufacturing plants, or set up companies abroad... to increase their competitive advantage. painting. Some cashew processing enterprises seek processing opportunities right in raw material areas to increase competitive advantage. Illustration photo: TTXVNIn the context of uncompetitive domestic production and processing due to limited local raw material sources as well as increasing labor costs..., some businesses have changed direction and managed to find opportunities in countries with more competitive advantage even though it is very far away and full of difficulties ahead. Among these are agricultural product processing enterprises, specifically cashew nut processing companies for export.Long Son Company, a large cashew processing enterprise for domestic export, is investing in a production factory in Ivory Coast to take advantage of the local raw material resources of this West African country to increase its advantages. compete.

May 27, 2024

Vietnam News

According to Minister Nguyen Chi Dung, in the current economic context, there is an urgent need to have a policy package large enough, on a large scale to support businesses, people and recovery. On the afternoon of May 25, report at the end of the session monitoring the implementation of Resolution No. 43/2022/QH15 of the National Assembly on policies to support economic recovery and development programs, Minister of Planning and Investment Nguyen Chi Dung said that this policy was built in extremely difficult circumstances, with growth dropping very sharply and the global supply chain being broken. According to the head of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the above reality has huge consequences, urgently requiring a policy package large enough and on a large scale to support businesses and people, and keep growth and recovery momentum. Minister Nguyen Chi Dung emphasized the difficult economic situation, sharply reduced growth; Many businesses have faced difficulties, withdrawn and dissolved, and labor life has also been difficult in recent times, which is unprecedented. The reason, according to Minister Nguyen Chi Dung, is because economic recovery and development programs are being implemented for the first time on a large scale, involving many fields and subjects. While the procedures are still very complicated and cumbersome, "we keep getting stuck, stuck forever" as we say at every meeting. Another reason mentioned by the Minister is limited experience and capacity. The coordination between agencies is still inadequate and not good.Citing lessons in implementing the economic recovery and development program mentioned by many delegates, Minister Nguyen Chi Dung said that the first issue is the method of support."Our support method may need to be reviewed in the future," Mr. Dung said, adding that in countries we usually support immediately in cash, giving directly to people, 1,500 - 2,000 USD per person, so the support policy The support goes immediately into the economy, stimulating consumption. In Vietnam, the approach is through policy."Policies must have written instructions, then supervision, many procedures are timed out and no longer effective. Many times, when we finish the procedures, the issue is no longer current," Minister Nguyen Chi Dung shared his concerns. Also according to the minister, when limiting the time of the economic recovery and development program to only 2 years, large projects should not be included in the program because these projects take a lot of time to implement. If a large project is included in the program, the implementation time must be extended. If the time runs out and the procedure is still not completed, it will not work," the Minister noted. Providing solutions, Minister of Planning and Investment Nguyen Chi Dung said that institutional improvement must be fundamental, synchronous and unified; It is not a "forest" of problems like today. Policies must be simple, easy to understand, easy to unify, easy to implement and monitor." Many delegates said very poignantly that to be special, there must be special policies, procedures, special processes, that must be special. If we just keep doing it normally, time will run out. Everything must ask for a mechanism," Mr. Dung said. The Minister of Planning and Investment also paid special attention to the decentralization and separation of powers that must be thorough, including between the Central and localities, between the National Assembly and the Government. As for now, the project lists in the economic recovery and

development program have to be submitted again and again in many rounds, so it takes a lot of time and is not necessary."The National Assembly focuses on major issues, decisions, institutions, and supervision. Therefore, detailed operational issues should be handed over to the Government, so the problem will be quick and the National Assembly can still manage its goals and still maintain its role, without needing to go too deep. Time will shorten a lot," Minister Nguyen Chi Dung stated.With that spirit, the Ministry of Planning and Investment is researching and proposing to amend the Law on Public Investment, the Law on Bidding, and the Law on Investment according to the public-private partnership method, to meet practical requirements as well as shorten the time. perform more.Minister Nguyen Chi Dung also noted the responsibilities of agencies and leaders in organizing program development and implementation and coordination between agencies.

May 27, 2024

Vietnam News

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May 31, 2024

https://vietstock.vn/2024/05/giam-2-thue-gia-tri-gia-tang-nha

Reduce value added tax by 2% to stimulate consumption and boost production.: The Ministry of Finance is soliciting comments on the draft Resolution of the National Assembly on value-added tax reduction from July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. The goal of continuing to reduce VAT by 2% is to stimulate consumer demand The Ministry of Finance said that the draft

Resolution of the National Assembly on reducing value added tax by 2% was issued with the goal of stimulating consumption, in accordance with the current economic context, thereby promoting manufacturing activities. Business and export will soon recover and develop to contribute back to the state budget as well as the economy. Draft proposal: Reducing the value added tax rate by 2%, applicable to groups of goods and services currently applying the tax rate of 10% (to 8%), except for some groups of goods and services following: Telecommunications, information technology, financial activities, banking, securities, insurance, real estate business, metal production and production of prefabricated metal products, mining industry (not including coal mining), production of coke, refined petroleum, production of chemicals and chemical products, goods and services subject to special consumption tax. The application period for 2% value added tax reduction is from July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. Expected reduction in state budget revenue in the last 6 months of 2024 is about 24 trillion VND.

lun 07, 2024

https://vietstock.vn/2024/06/de-xuat-quoc-hoi-phe-chuan-van-k

Proposing the National Assembly to ratify the UKs CPTPP Accession Document at the 7th Session:"The National Assemblys ratification of the Document demonstrates Vietnams positivity and responsibility in promoting bilateral trade and investment relations with the UK in particular and between CPTPP and the UK in general, contributing to improving bilateral trade and investment relations. enhance Vietnams role and position in international economic cooperation. Therefore, the Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously proposed that the National Assembly ratify the UKs CPTPP Accession Document at the 7th Session of the 15th National Assembly", Chairman of the National Assemblys Foreign Affairs Committee Vu Hai Ha emphasized.\

Jun 14, 2024

https://cafef.vn/mat-37-nam-de-quy-mo-gdp-viet-nam-tang-gap-1

It took 37 years for the scale of Vietnam's GDP to increase 10 times, reaching 400 billion USD, when will it surpass the 500 billion USD mark?: According to IMF data, if Vietnam's GDP was just over 40 billion USD in 1986, this number will increase 10 times, to 408 billion USD in 2022. IMF data shows that Vietnam's economic scale in 1986 was recorded at 43 billion USD. By 2008, this number had increased to 125 billion USD, three times higher than in 1986. It can be seen that it took Vietnam 23 years for its economic scale to reach the 100 billion USD mark for the first time. In the next period, it only took 15 years for Vietnam to increase its economic scale from 100 billion USD to 400 billion USD. Specifically, Vietnam's GDP scale has reached 408 billion USD by 2022. Thus, it took Vietnam 37 years for the scale of GDP to increase 10 times, reaching 400 billion USD from about 43 billion USD in 1986.

Jun 21, 2024

https://vietnamnet.vn/en/vn-russia-issue-joint-statement-on-d

Cyber attacks and online fraud cost Vietnam VND390tril. in 2023:According to Major General Nguyen Van Giang, the total amount scammed by online fraudsters in 2023 is estimated to be between VND 8,000-10,000 billion, marking a 1.5-fold increase compared to 2022. In 2023, the Vietnam Information Security Warning Portal recorded approximately 13,900 cyber attacks on agencies, organizations, and businesses, and nearly 16,000 reports of online fraud, resulting in damages exceeding VND 390,000 billion (equivalent to 3.6% of GDP). This information was disclosed by Major General Nguyen Van Giang, Deputy Director of the Department of Cyber Security and High-Tech Crime Prevention (A05), Ministry of Public Security, during the workshop "Improving Security and Safety of Cashless Transactions" held on June 14 in Ho Chi Minh City. According to Major General Nguyen Van Giang, the total amount scammed by online fraudsters in 2023 is estimated to be between VND 8,000-10,000 billion, marking a 1.5-fold increase compared to 2022. Notably, 91% of the reported incidents involved the financial sector, with 73% of mobile device and social network users receiving scam messages and calls. Despite continuous warnings from authorities and the mass media, and the implementation of numerous preventive measures, online fraud remains prevalent. This persistence is attributed to organized, cross-border crime groups exploiting legal loopholes in various countries. These groups often operate from neighboring countries such as Cambodia and Myanmar, with foreign nationals frequently leading these operations. The rise in online fraud is also fueled by the lack of awareness and vigilance among social network users against sophisticated cyber scams. According to statistics from the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Information and Communications, there are currently three main types of fraud (brand counterfeiting, account hijacking, and other combined forms) employing 24 different methods. Preventing online fraud is a collective responsibility requiring the mobilization of the

entire political system, coordination between ministries, branches, agencies, businesses, and especially the public. Individuals need to raise awareness, understand the methods and tricks used by scammers, and equip themselves with skills to prevent and combat fraudulent activities.

Jun 28, 2024

https://vnexpress.net/imf-tang-truong-kinh-te-viet-nam-nam-na

IMF: Vietnam's growth this year is expected to be nearly 6%:The International Monetary Fund forecasts economic growth this year to be nearly 6%, thanks to demand and direct investment from abroad along with supportive policies. Assessing after a periodic consultation, Mr. Paulo Medas, Head of the Vietnam Team of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), said that the Vietnamese economy in a challenging 2023 will grow by 5% thanks to the following policies: drastic policy of the Government. Disturbances in the real estate market, financial stress and sharp decline in exports have had a strong impact on the economy. From the end of 2023, IMF experts assess that the economy will gradually recover thanks to more positive exports and tourism, as well as the support of appropriate expansionary fiscal and monetary policies.

APPENDICES

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- Full Headquarters Address
- Telephone Number
- Business Identification Number
- Contact Name
- Reference
- Order Date

The information in this report was last updated on Jan 22, 2025.

D&B RATING GLOSSARY

The following ratings are available for businesses in Vietnam:

D&B Rating - The D&B® Rating in Vietnam consists of 2 parts, the Financial Strength Indicator and the Risk Indicator. The Financial Strength Indicator is based on either Net Worth of a current balance sheet or Paid-Up Capital. **Risk Indicator** is used in conjunction with the Financial Strength Indicator. The Risk Indicator reflects D&B's opinion of the risk associated with trading with a specific business. The table below contains the values for the D&B Rating in Vietnam.

Financial Strength Indicator

Financial Strength Indicator

Range Figures in Vietnamese Dong

Net Worth	Capital	From	То
5A	5AA	437,432,000,000	and greater
4A	4AA	87,486,000,000	437,431,999,999
3A	3AA	13,123,000,000	87,485,999,999
2A	2AA	6,561,000,000	13,122,999,999
1A	1AA	3,281,000,000	6,560,999,999
Α	AA	1,645,000,000	3,280,999,999
В	ВВ	822,000,000	1,644,999,999
С	CC	411,000,000	821,999,999
D	DD	210,000,000	410,999,999
Е	EE	105,000,000	209,999,999
F	FF	53,000,000	104,999,999
G	GG	26,000,000	52,999,999
Н	НН	0	25,999,999

Alternate Ratings Used

NQ	Out of Business: Business has ceased to trade
NB	New Business: Less than 24 months
0	Financial Strength is undisclosed; or Assigned to companies that do not request credit in their normal activities (Bank, Brokerages, Insurance Co., Associations, Government, etc)
N	Negative Net Worth
FB	Foreign Branch
BR	Domestic Branch
DS	Assigned to records that require investigation before a rating can be assigned.

Risk Indicator

Risk Indicator	Condition	Credit Risk	Interpretation
1	Strong	Minimal risk	Proceed with transaction - offer extended terms if required
2	Good	Low Risk	Proceed with transaction
3	Fair	Slightly greater than average risk	Proceed with transaction but monitor closely
4	Limited	Significant level of risk	Review each case before extending credit and obtain more information. Take suitable assurances before extending credit, guarantees may be needed
-	Undetermined	Undetermined Risk	Insufficient information to assign a Rating

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