

INVEST IN VIETNAM



Area:	331.150 kmq
Population:	88 million
Capital:	Hanoi
Languages:	Vietnamese (official), English (as a second language), French, Chinese, Khmer.
Legal system:	civil law system
International organization participation:	ADB, APEC, ARF, ASEAN, CICA, CP, EAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Life expectancy at birth:	72.41 years
Literacy rate:	96%



ECONOMY

GDP growth:	6.6% (2012)
GDP (PPP):	\$300 billion
GDP Per Capita (PPP):	\$ 3,300 (2011 est.)
GDP – composition by sector:	Agriculture: 22%
	Industry: 40%
	Services 38%
Exports:	\$96.3 billion (2011 est)
Exports – commodities:	clothes, shoes, marine products, crude oil, electronics, wooden products, rice, machinery.
Exports – partners:	US 18%; China 11%; Japan 11%; Germany 3.7%
Imports:	\$105.3 billion (2011 est.)
Imports – commodities:	machinery and equipment, petroleum products, steel products, raw materials for clothing and shoe industries, electronics, plastics, automobiles
Imports – partners:	China 22%; South Korea 13.2%; Japan 10.4%; Taiwan 8.6%; Thailand 6.4%; Singapore 6.4%.

Country Risk Index (SACE):	M3 (medium)
Doing Business 2012:	98° (of 183)
Index of Economic Freedom 2011:	139° (of 179)
Corruption Perception Index 2011:	112° (of 182)

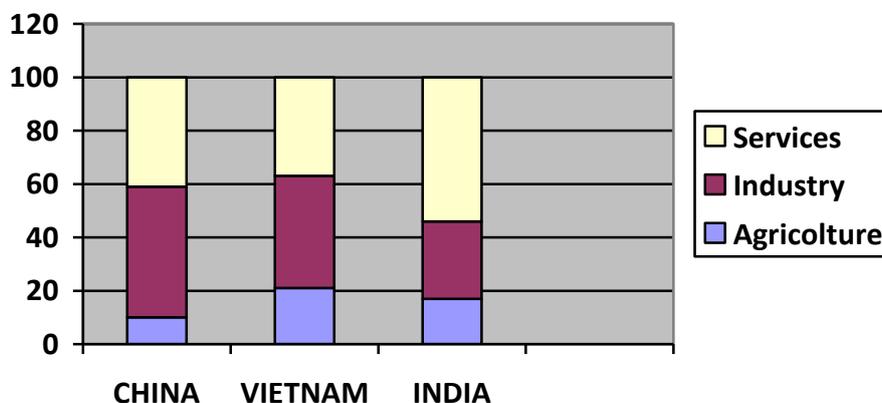
Vietnam is a densely-populated developing country. While Vietnam's economy remains dominated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs), which still produce about 40% of GDP, Vietnamese authorities have reaffirmed their commitment to economic liberalization and international integration. They have moved to implement the structural reforms needed to modernize the economy and to produce more competitive export-driven industries.

Agriculture's share of economic output has continued to shrink from about 25% in 2000 to about 22% in 2011, while industry's share increased from 36% to 40% in the same period.

In February 2011, Vietnam shifted its focus away from economic growth to stabilizing its economy and tightened fiscal and monetary policies. In early 2012 Vietnam unveiled a broad "three pillar" economic reform program, proposing the restructuring of public investment, state-owned enterprises and the banking sector.

Vietnam's economy continues to face challenges from low foreign exchange reserves, an undercapitalized banking sector, and high borrowing costs¹.

SECTOR DISTRIBUTION (%)



Vietnam's sector distribution suggests that its economy is broadly balanced between industry and services.

¹ Data and facts were taken from CIA The World Factbook, East and Southeast Asia, Vietnam and Orrick & LVN Associates.



TAXATION

Uniform Corporate Income Tax (CIT)

- 25%; normally
- Special rates or limited periods for some projects (e.g., 10% for 15 years for projects in special zones, high-tech, technological development, infrastructure..)

Value Added Tax (VAT)

- Rates vary from 0%, 5% & 10% depending on the transaction

Personal Income Tax (PIT)

- Applies to people who are present in Vietnam for 183 days/12 months
- And who have a regular residence in Vietnam

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you need further information
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