

## Monthly Report

### June 2015

#### Macroeconomic

- The Purchasing Management Index (PMI) announced by Nikkei and Markit reached the level of 52.2 points. Despite the decrease below the record level of 54.8 points in May, this index was generally seen as a positive signal when reaching the growth level (more than 50 points) in 22 months.
- After the first 6 months of the year, export reached 77.7 USD billion, rising by 9.3% as compared with the same period of 2014; import approached 81.5 USD billion, going up by 17.7% as compared with the same period of 2014. The trade deficit in the first 6 months was 3.7 USD billion.
- In June, the fluctuation range of interbank foreign exchange rate was quite narrow, from 21790 – 21839 VND/USD. Meanwhile, market exchange rate fluctuated in larger range, from 21820 – 21870 VND/USD. The stability of USD in the world foreign exchange was one of major factors remaining the exchange rate stable, this month.

#### Stock market

- VN-index remained the uptrend during June. At the end of the session in June 30<sup>th</sup>, VN-index closed at 593 points and HNX index closed at 84.9 points, respectively increasing 3.13% and 1.19% as compared with last month. This range is quite similar with the forecast range of 600 – 605 points in Monthly report May 2015, BSC.
- The demand from foreign investors was one of factors keeping the market motivation to increase in June. The foreign investors bought net total of 1081 VND billion in HSX and 422 VND billion in HNX, noting three consecutive months of net buying after the net selling in 3/2015.
- P/E of VN-index and HNX-Index respectively reached 12.64 and 11.25, still being the low level as compared with recent years and attractive as compared with other local countries.

#### Investment Recommendation

- The foreign inflow is expected to be major motivation leading the market at least in the first half of July. Therefore, trading chance will continuously appear in spite of the high level of VN – index, now. The large cap group is expected to play a role as a leader of other stock groups.
- Investors could continue to observe the market, consider to buy more when the market completes the fluctuation in the peak of 600, simultaneously, and consider to invest upon the respond of the domestic inflow.
- The story of expanding the room for foreign investors and Decree 60 was and will be continuously the inspiration of the market uptrend in the next period. Some “full room” stocks are HCM, TCM, VSC, FPT, VNM, MBB...
- The bilateral and multilateral agreements will continue to bring the positive effects toward sectors which have large export amount: textile, fisheries, footwear... and the seaport and logistics sector.
- Housing law is effective from 1/7/2015, the foreigners will buy and own houses in Vietnam with more easing. This will make real estate firms receive new demand from foreign investors, leading higher selling velocity, rising the consumption of houses. Beside real estate sectors, construction season will begin in Quarter II, therefore there will be positive signals for related seasonal sectors such as construction, construction material.

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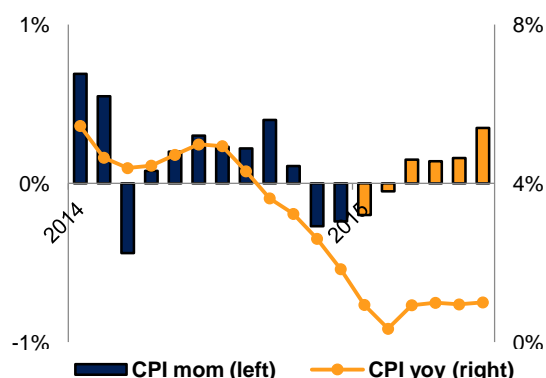
# Vietnam macro in June 2015

## CPI

**Consumer price index (CPI) in June 2015 increased by 0.35% as compared with last month, being equivalent to the increase of 1% as compared with the same period of last year and the increase of 0.55% as compared with December 2014.**

Chart 1

**Movement of monthly CPI (2014 – 06/2015)**



Source: GSO, BSC Research

CPI in June increased above the average level of the first 5 months of the year because of effects of 4 following factors:

- Petroleum price was adjusted on May 20th 2015 by 1200 VND/liter (+6.2%); the diesel oil was adjusted in 2 times of May 12nd and June 4th 2015, increasing 640 VND/liter (+3.9%). According to the cycle of CPI calculation, the increase in oil and petroleum contributed into the increase of CPI by approximately 0.3%.
- Healthcare service price in HCM city was adjusted from 1/6/2015, leading to the increase by 0.43% of national healthcare service price index as compared with last month,

contributing to the increase of CPI by approximately 0.02%.

- The demand of electricity uses increased, leading the increase of household electricity price by 1.52%, contributing to the increase of CPI by approximately 0.04%
- The demand of travelling rose sharply, the package travelling price index increased by 1.12% as compared with last month.

Table 1

**Increase/Decrease in price of service group in 6/2015**

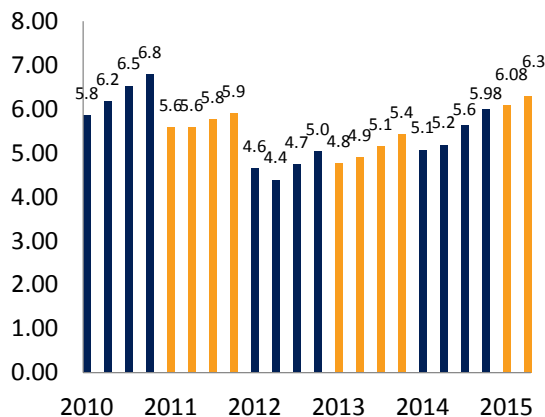
Number	Service and goods	As compared with last month (point %)	As compared with the same period last year (point %)
1	Restaurant and Catering services	-0,03	1,54
2	Transportation	3,54	-9,85
3	Medicine & healthcare service	0,38	2,09
4	Housing & Construction materials	0,3	-1,01
5	Culture, Entertainment and Tourism	0,26	1,72
6	Beverage and tobacco	0,24	2,04
7	Clothing, headwear, footwear	0,17	3,03
8	Equipment and household appliances	0,12	2,0
9	Education	0	8,25
10	Post and Telecommunication	-0,03	0,51
11	Other	0,12	3,02

Source: BSC Research

## Economic Growth

**Gross domestic product (GDP) for the first 6 months in 2015 was estimated to increase 6.28% as compared with 2014.** In which the agriculture, forestry, fisheries area increased by 2.36%, contributing 0.42 percentage points; the manufacturing and construction area increased 9.09%, contributing 2.98 percentage points; the service area rose 5.9%, contributing 2.22 percentage points.

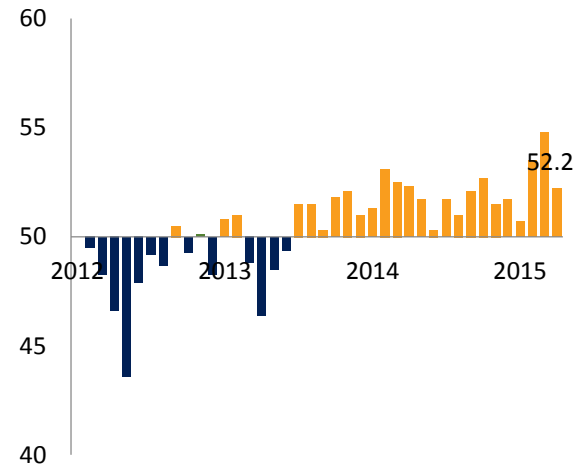
Chart 2  
Quarterly GDP (ytd, %yoy)



Source: GSO, BSC Research

**The Purchasing Management Index (PMI) announced by Nikkei and Markit reached the level of 52.2 points.** Despite the decrease below the record level of 54.8 points in May, this index was generally seen as a positive signal when reaching the growth level (more than 50 points) in 22 months. Thereby, companies will continuously increase jobs and purchasing, however the number of export orders decreased by dint of weaker foreign demand.

Chart 3  
PMI of Vietnam



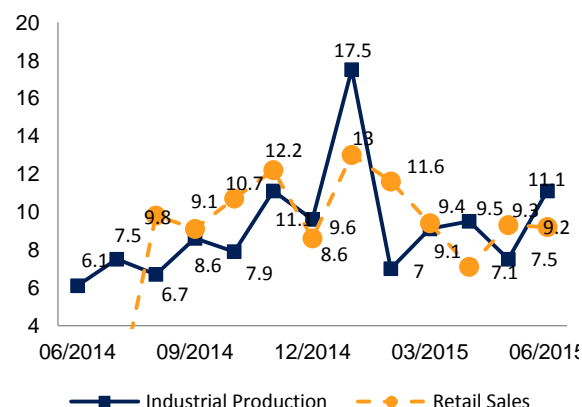
Source: Markit, Nikkei

**The Industrial Production Index in June was estimated to increase 11.1% as compared with the same period of 2014,** in which, ores mining sector increased 12%; manufacturing and processing sector rose by 11%; manufacturing and distribution of electricity increased by 9.8%; the sector of water providing and wastewater, waste treatment increased by 6.4%.

**Total retail sales of goods and consumer services revenue in June was estimated at 266.7 VND trillion, rising by 1.5% as compared with last month and increasing by 9.2% as compared with the same period of last year.** With respect to economics area, the State economic sectors reached 30 VND trillion, up 1.2% mom; non-state economic sector reached 227 VND trillion, up 1.5%; area of foreign investment (FDI) reached 9 VND trillion, up 1.3% mom.

Chart 4

### Industrial Production Index & Aggregate retail sales (%)



Source: GSO, BSC Research

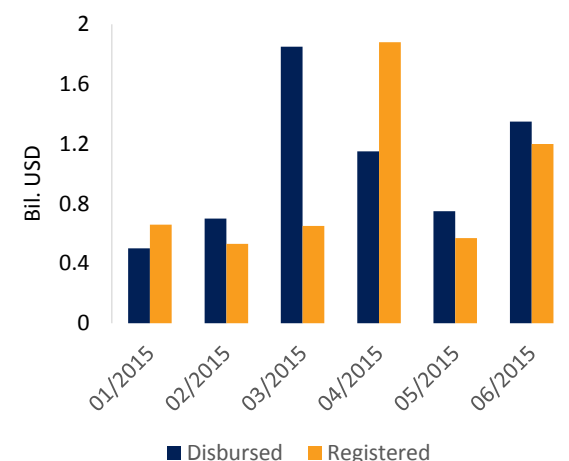
## Foreign direct investment (FDI)

**FDI disbursement in June increased positively, overcome the increase of the same period last year.**

In June 2015, newly registered and additional FDI was 1.19 USD billion, leading total value of newly registered and additional levels to 5.49 USD billion from the beginning of the year, equivalent to 80.2% the same period amount of last year. . In which, the newly registered FDI reached 3.83 USD billion, equivalent to 79% the same period amount of last year and the additional FDI reached 1.65 USD billion for the first 6 months of 2015, equivalent to 83% the same period amount of 2014. FDI projects disbursed total 6.3 USD billion, rising 9.6% as compared with the same period of 2014.

Chart 5

### FDI (billion USD) (2015M1 –2015M6)



Source: GSO, BSC Research

FDI fund trend in the projects with small size continued to play a role as main force like the previous months. In 6/2015, Viet Nam has not had any additional large size projects. Meanwhile, small size projects including both newly registered and additional projects still increased. The number of newly registered projects increased by more than 15%, the number of additional - fund projects increased more than 28%. The foreign investment continued to allocate into processing and manufacturing, real estate, and retail, wholesale.

**Remarkable projects in 6/2015:** Project of Lu Thai fiber and colorful material plant (Vietnam) with total investment of 160.8 USD million.

## Trade balance

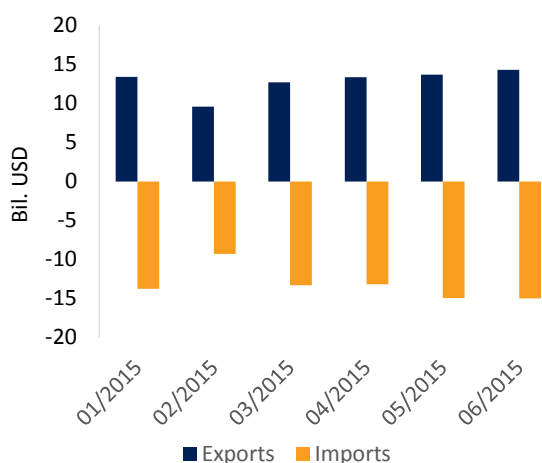
**In June 2015, Vietnam trade deficit was 0.6 USD billion, decreasing significantly as compared with the trade deficit level of 1.2 USD billion last month.** This is the second consecutive month of trade deficit after light trade surplus in April 2015. Export in June reached 14.3 USD billion, rising by 4.4% as compared with last month. Import also

reached 15 USD billion, going up by 0.4% as compared with last month.

The export value increased in almost of goods, except in crude oil. Export was almost from foreign investment area, while the import value of domestic area prevailed.

Chart 6

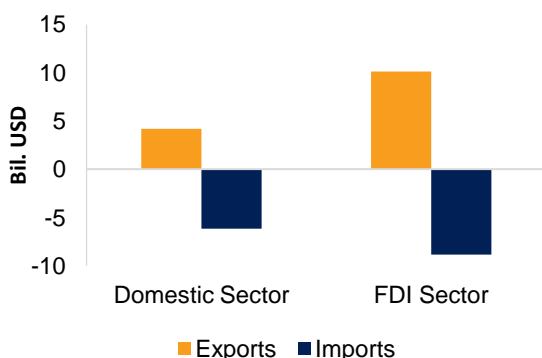
**Export - Import (billion USD) (2015M1 –2015M6)**



Source: GSO, BSC Research

Chart 7

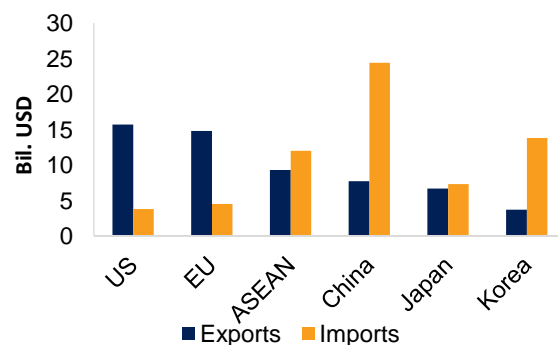
**Contributing structure (billion USD)**



Source: FIA, BSC Research

Chart 8

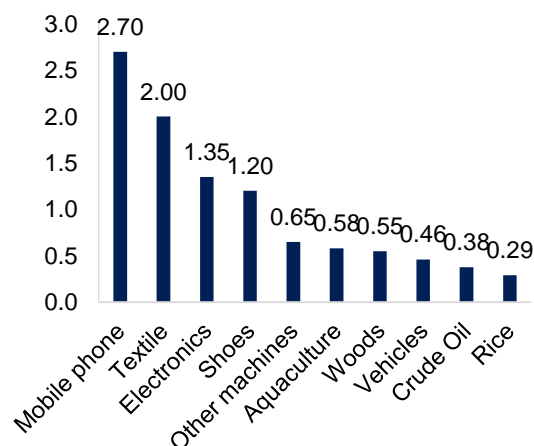
**Structure of export – import market (billion USD)**



Source: FIA, BSC Research

Chart 9

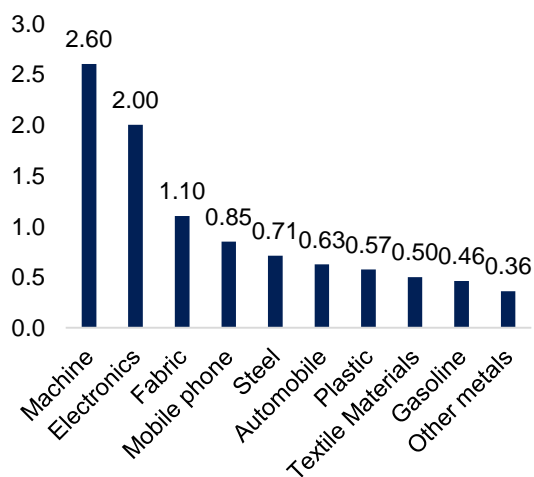
**Top 10 exported goods (billion USD)**



Source: FIA, BSC Research

Chart 10

**Top 10 imported goods (billion USD)**



Source: FIA, BSC Research

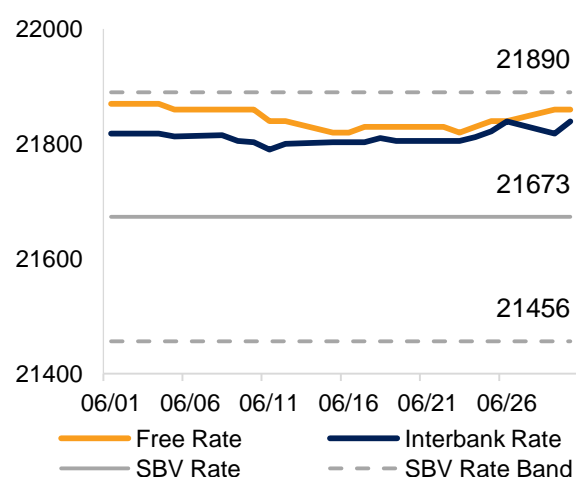
**So, after the first 6 months of the year, the export value reached 77.7 USD billion**, rising 9.3% as compared with the same period of 2014; the import value approached 81.5 USD billion, rising 17.7% as compared with the same period of 2014. Trade deficit of the first 6 months in 2015 was 3.7 USD billion, equivalent to 4.8% of total export value.

### Exchange rate market

The performance of exchange rate in June was quite stable. The interbank exchange rate and market exchange rate stayed above the average of interbank exchange rate, nearby the upper bound allowed by SBV. In June, the range of exchange rate was quite narrow, from 21790 to 21839 VND/USD. Meanwhile, the market exchange rate fluctuated in higher range, from 21820 to 21870 VND/USD. The stability of USD in the world foreign exchange was one of major factors remaining the exchange rate stable, this month.

Chart 11

**Exchange rates movement (2015M6)**



Source: FIA, BSC Research

### Bank – Interest rate

**The liquidity of commercial bank system continuously improved, insuring the solvency ability and affordability of system.** The average interest level in June was seen quite stably, and there is no such changes as compared with last month. The lending rates for manufacturing and producing business sector were frequently at 7-9%/year for short term, 9.3 – 11 % for medium and long term. For priority sectors, the interest rate commonly stayed at 6-7 %/ year for short-term and 9-10 %/ year for the medium and long term. USD lending rate remained unchanged, at around 3 to 5.5 % for the short term and 5.5 to 6.7 % for medium and long term.

**Meanwhile, the deposit interest increased lightly by 0.1 – 0.5% in some term of deposits.** In Military bank, the deposit rate was adjusted to increase by from 0.1 to 0.2%/year, Asia Commercial Bank also rose its deposit rate in long term 12, 24 and 36 months, respectively to the level of 6.2%, 6.5%, 6.7%. DongAbank, HDBank adjusted to higher interest rate by from 0.2 – 0.5%/year. Some State commercial banks also increased their deposit rates. In Agribank, the deposit of the term of 18 and 24 months went up by from 0.3% to 0.5%. BIDV increased its deposit rate by 0.2 – 0.5%/year for the term of 1 -3 months and 12 months.

Table 2

**Comparison of lending rates for different terms (2014 – 6/2015)**

Term	2014	2015M6	Difference
<b>VND</b>			
VND less than 01 months or no maturity	0,8 – 1,0	0,8 – 1,0	0
1 month – 6 months	5 – 5,5	4,5 – 5,4	-0,5
6 months – 12 months	5,7 – 6,8	5,4 – 6,5	-0,3
Over 12 months	6,8 – 7,5	6,4 – 7,2	-0,4
USD residents	0,75	0,75	0
USD firms and	0,25	0,25	0

organizations

VND less than 01 months or no maturity	0,8 – 1,0	0,8 – 1,0	0
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Source: BSC Research

Table 3

**Comparison of deposit rates for different terms (2014 – 6/2015)**

Term	2014	2015M6	Difference
VND short term	7 - 9	7 - 9	0
VND mid, long term	9 - 11	9,3 – 11	0
USD short term	3 - 6	3 – 5,5	-0,5
USD mid, long term	5,5 - 7	5,5 – 6,7	-0,3

Source: BSC Research

**The average level of interbank interest rate increased lightly in short term and remained unchanged in long term.** To specify, the average of overnight rate in June increased by 0.36% as compared with last month, to the level of 3.13%; the rate of the term from 1 week to 2 weeks rose by 0.34 – 0.35% to the

level of 3.41% - 3.79%. The rate of the term from 1 month to 3 months almost remained unchanged at the level of 4.09% - 4.44%. The rate of the term from 6 months to 1 year stabilized at the level of 4.7 – 4.8%

**Merging Sacombank and Southern Bank.** As expected in quarter III, the merging will be officially approved in principle by SBV. Other procedure will also be completed in quarter 3. In the Quarter 4/2015, Sacombank shares will be registered to deposit and list additionally. Other procedures after merging such as branch, office network arrangement, administration and management personnel arrangement ... will also be executed in Quarter IV. With respect to human resources, new bank will remain the recent personnel structure of Sacombank, supplement high quality staffs in management and profession from Southern Bank. The convertible ratio will be as the ratio of 1:0.75, in another word, 1 share of Southern Bank will be converted to 0.75 shares of Sacombank.

# Macro forecasts for July 2015

The macro indicators in 2015

Criteria/Month	2015					
	2015M1	2015M2	2015M3	2015M4	2015M5	2015M6
GDP yoy (%)	-	-	6.08	-	-	6.44
GDP ytd yoy (%)	-	-	6.08	-	-	6.28
PMI	51.5	51.7	50.7	53.5	54.8	52.2
Car Consumption (unit)	19979	12329	16399	18178	17921	
IIP yoy (%)	17.5	7	9.1	9.5	7.5	11.1
IIP ytd yoy (%)	17.5	12	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.6
Retail Sales yoy (%)	13	11.6	9.4	7.1	9.3	9.2
Retail Sales ytd yoy (%)	13	11.4	10	8.8	9.1	9.8
Retail Sales ( <i>price adj</i> ) (%)	11.9	10.7	9.2	8	8.2	8.3
CPI mom (%)	-0.20	-0.05	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.35
CPI yoy (%)	0.94	0.34	0.93	0.99	0.95	1.00
FDI Registered (bil USD)	0.66	1.19	1.84	3.72	4.29	5.49
FDI Disbursed (bil USD)	0.5	1.2	3.05	4.2	4.95	6.3
Exports (bil USD)	12.90	23.01	35.70	50.10	63.20	77.70
Imports (bil USD)	13.40	23.07	37.50	53.10	66.20	81.50
Trade balance (bil USD)	-0.50	-0.06	-1.80	-3.00	-3.00	-3.80
FX rate (VND/USD)	21,317	21,348	21,555	21,590	21,815	21,839
Credit Growth (%)	0.03	0.65	1.25	2.78	4.26	6.28
NPL rate	3.49	3.59	3.81	-	-	-

Source: BSC Research

## Inflation

Inflation in the first 6 months 2015 was very low, only up 0.55% YTD. To compare with the previous year, inflation for 6 months of 2014 reached 1.38%; and for the whole year of 2014 was 1.84%. This is a sign that **inflation for current year may continue to maintain at a low level and if the oil prices in the world market show slow pace in recovery, the inflation for the year 2015 may only be 2% - 3%.**

Up to 1st of July, WTI oil price stayed at USD 58.75/ barrel; Brent oil price at USD 63/ barrel, declining around 3% as compared with June. The trend of world oil price has many

possibilities to fluctuate around the level of 60 USD/barrel, hence there is not many possibilities of increase in domestic oil price in July even domestic oil price may decrease lightly.

Under our quantitative forecasting model, we forecast **CPI in July rose by 0.27% as compared with last month and 1.04% as compared with the same period last year.** Specific results are as follows:

Table 4  
**Quantitative Forecast of inflation for each month in the quarter III / 2015**

%CPI	July	Aug	Sep
mom	0,27	0,22	0,20
yoy	1,04	1,04	0,84

Source: BSC Research



## Exchange rate

### **In next month, exchange rate will continuously remain at the recent high level.**

The rate will have not many possibilities to decline sharply as compared with June. The value of USD in the world, the important major affecting to hoarding psychology of domestic investors, was supported positively by the macroeconomic indicators which also have an effect on the time of that FED would increase its policy rate in the final half of 2015. In the case of the exchange rate fluctuating to such high level, affecting the investors' psychology, the exchange rate will be bound at the ceiling price thanks to consistent commitment of SBV in readily selling foreign currency to stabilize exchange rate if necessary.

## Bank – interest rate

The reason of increase in deposit rate is the imbalance between lending and deposit when the deposit growth has been lower than the credit growth. Up to 19/6/2015, the credit growth reached 6.28% as compared with December 2014, improving significantly as compared with the growth level of 3.72% of the same period, last year. Meanwhile, deposit growth was only 4.58%, lower than the growth level of 5.26% of the same period in 2014.

Besides, the recent bond auctions were continuously failed, not being attractive to banks due to low interest and long tenor (more than 5 years). The banks must also sell bad debt to VAMC, the liquidity will be affected, so they have to raise funds to improve the liquidity.

The fact that some banks increased the deposit rate was mainly derived from the imbalance between deposit and lending in short term. In the long term, the inflation this year which is estimated at the low level (2%-3%) will still be a base to support the interest rate. Besides, the credit growth plan will be also managed reasonably periodically, insuring the credit growth not too high, at the level of 13% - 15%.

However, if there is no timely solution for the underlying causes, the problems become more serious (for example: the interest rate race among banks), influencing the policy of lowering the lending interest rate of SBV.

Recently, representatives of SBV Deputy Governor Nguyen Thi Hong confirmed that in the next period, the State Bank of Vietnam will continue to regulate the liquidity in the system and coordinate with the Ministry of Finance to issue treasury bills and government bonds, guaranteeing the policy of interest rate as SBV's orientation, in the beginning of the year.

# Stock market in June 2015

## Market movement

*“The rotation between stocks groups will take place, numerous shares which had less gains will have chance to catch up the uptrend. The index is forecast to increase well, VN-Index could reach between 600-605 points and HNX-Index may increase to 87.5 points in the first weeks of June.”*

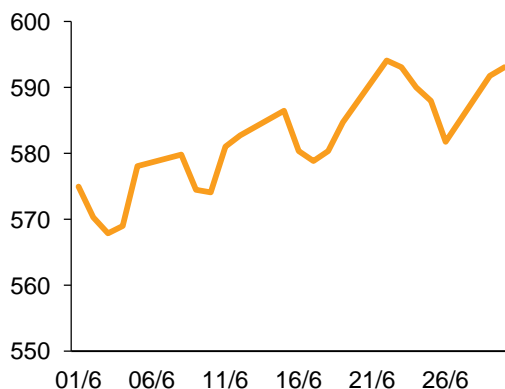
*Source: BSC\_Monthly Report May 2015*

### Stock market in June 2015

**After recovering from the second half of May, VN-Index maintained an uptrend throughout the June.** VN-Index and HNX-Index peaked on 22 June and 16 June, respectively, with the increase of 3.32% and 6.44% compared to the end of May. Closing on 30 June, VN-Index ended at 593 points and HNX-Index finished at 84.9 points, respectively, which increased by 3.13% and 1.19% compared to previous month.

Chart 12

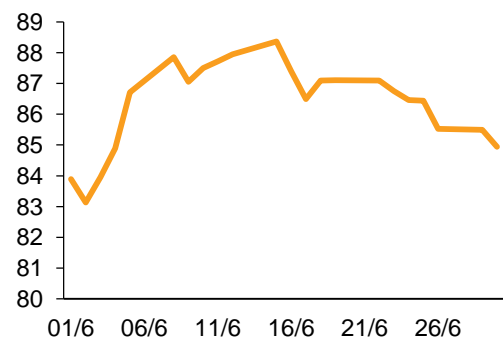
**VN-Index movement**



Source: HSX, Bloomberg, BSC

Chart 13

**HNX-Index Movement**



Source: HSX, Bloomberg, BSC

Market movements closely ties with foreign investors' buying activities, especially ETFs:

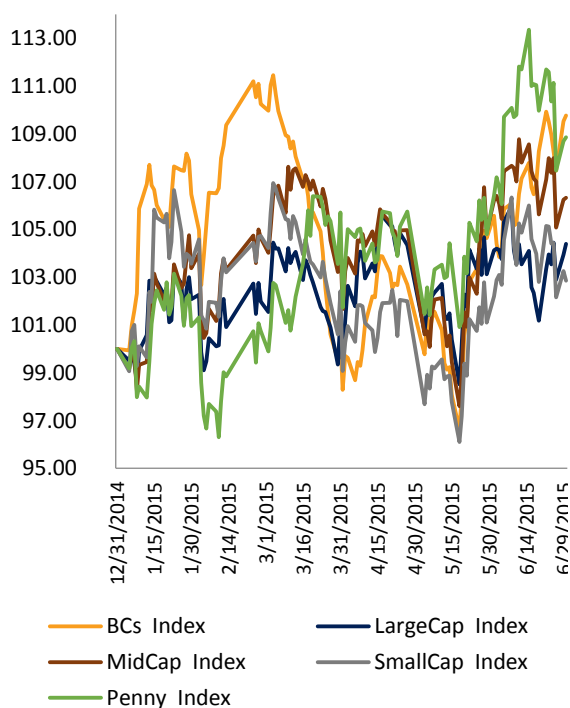
- Market's sideways phase caused by the gradual slowdown in foreigner's buying momentum (from 1 June 2015 to 11 June 2015): After being the net buyers during May, foreigners had tendency to sell in the first half of June, which made the market move sideways and could not continue to increase as the second half of May.
- Market's recovery phase as foreigners resume net buying position (from 12 June 2015 to 30 June 2015): Foreigners backed to buy, especially focused on the Blue-chips, for almost next 15 sessions, affected positively market indices. Final week, buying activity of ETFs had a breakthrough, which caused a sharp increase in LargeCap stocks (VCB, VIC, BVH, MSN, HPG).

### Movements of stock groups classified by capitalization

**Blue-chips and Small Cap had a strongest and lowest growth, respectively.** VN30 was unable to maintain its leading position. After that, capital flowed to LargeCap stocks to seek short-term opportunities. Penny stocks continued showing a weak growth with the most modest increase. In the second half of June, money flows focused on LargeCap, especially Bank stocks. In general, the increase of the BCs, Penny, MidCap, LargeCap, SmallCap were 3.97%, 3.10%, 0.71%, -1.11% and -2.58%, respectively.

Chart 14

#### Movements of stock groups in the first 6 months



Source: Bloomberg, BSC

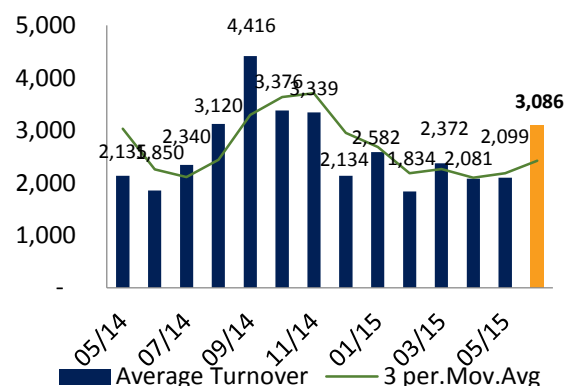
### Market capitalization

Market capitalization reached VND 1,247 trillion (equivalent to \$56.01 billion), up 1.14% compared with May 2015, and that were also the increase of HSX and HNX. Capitalization rose slightly on two exchanges mainly due to the increase of price level, in which Blue-chips contributed positively.

### Average liquidity market

Chart 15

#### Average transaction value June, 2015



Source: Bloomberg, BSC

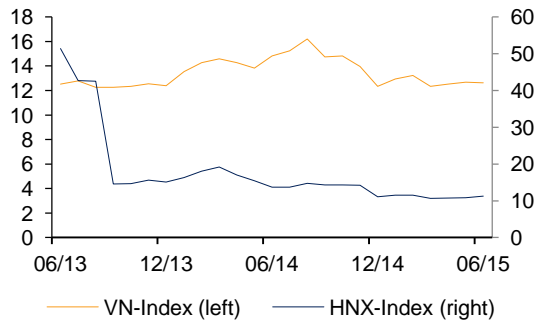
After increasing slightly in May, the average market liquidity rose significantly by 47% in June and reached VND 2.422 billion per session, mainly due to: (1) the increase of VN-Index has attracted speculative cash flows to the market, and (2) the positive impact of several policies such as the Draft Circular No. 74 and Decree No. 60.

### The price level of Vietnam stock market

**P/E of VN-Index and HNX-Index respectively reached 12.64 and 11.25**, which were low compared to last year and still attractive versus other countries in the region. P/E of VN-Index and HNX-Index still ranked 3rd and 5th among 20 regional markets, respectively, indicating that Vietnam stock market is still quite cheap and attractive compared to other markets such as Japan and South Korea.

Chart 16

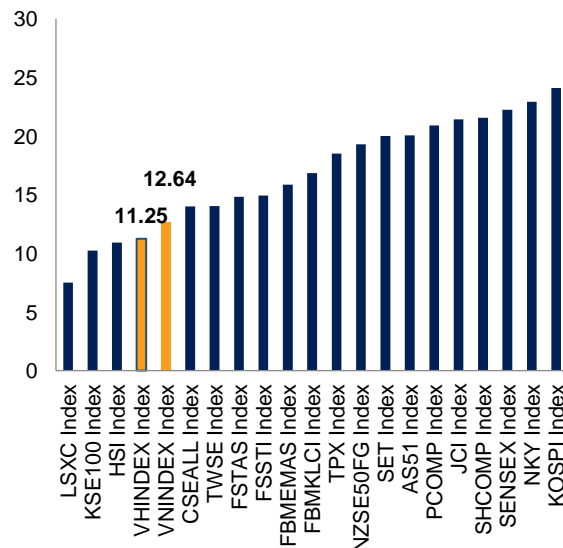
## P/E movements of VN-Index and HNX-Index



Source: Bloomberg, BSC

Chart 17

## Vietnam P/E compared to other regional markets



Source: Bloomberg, BSC

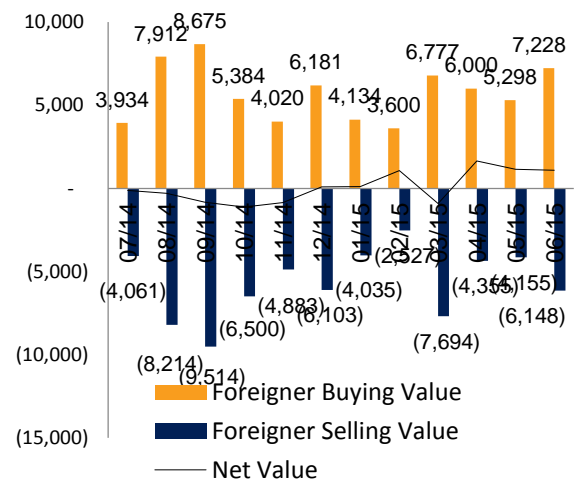
## Foreign investors' transactions

As previously mentioned, foreign demand was one of the important factors that helped market increase in June. Foreign investors bought a net of VND 1.081 billion on HSX and VND 442 billion on HNX, marking the third straight months of net buying since March.

Chart 18

## Foreign investors' transaction movements in HSX

Bil. VND



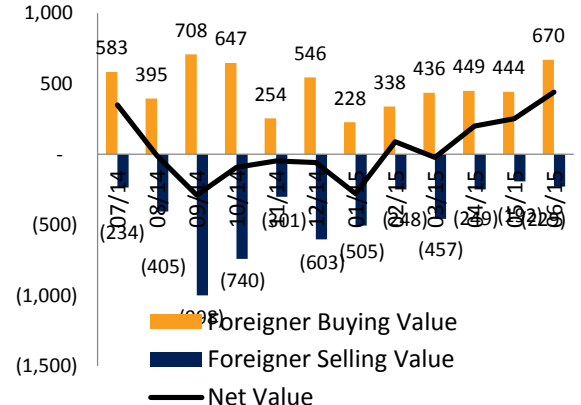
Source: BSC Research

As usual, the Banks, Securities and Real Estate stocks continued to be the favorite destination of foreign investors, typically STB (VND 658 billion), VCB (VND 122 billion), BID (VND 106 billion), SSI (VND 517 billion), VND (VND 55 billion) or IDI (VND 192 billion). In contrast, they net sold mainly VIC (VND 471 billion), PPC (VND 91 billion), HPG (VND 66 billion) and CII (VND 60 billion).

Chart 19

## Foreign investors' transaction movements in HNX

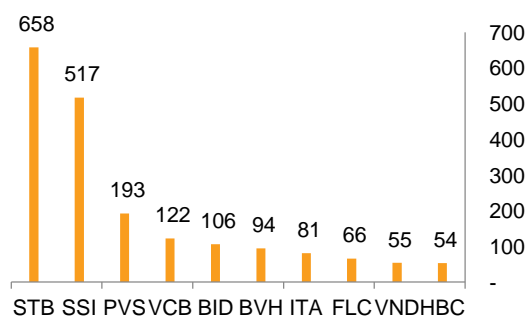
Bil. VND



Source: BSC Research

Chart 20

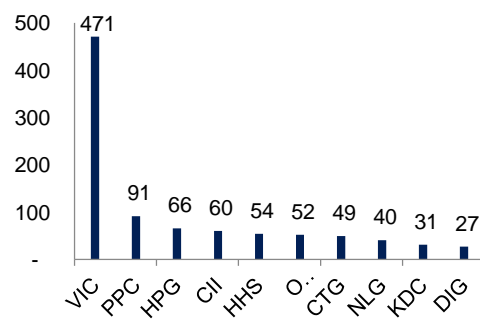
### Top 10 stocks net buying from foreigners in June



Source: BSC Research

Chart 21

### Top 10 stocks net selling from foreigners in June



Source: BSC Research

## Market outlook in July 2015

### Vietnam macro

Important macro indicators such as CPI, FDI or PMI still grew well and international organizations (ANZ, WB) hold a positive assessment of Vietnam's economic growth. Another important issue appearing at the end of June which impacted significantly on the stock market is Decree No. 60 regarding the extension ownership. Immediately, several "full-room" stocks climbed strongly to catch the money flows of foreigners such as HCM, FPT, VNM, etc. Investors seemed to react hastily with this information, because not all of current "full-room" shares can be loosened their room immediately after this Decree takes effect. However, it can be seen that positive impact of this Decree on the market has helped VN-Index to approach 600 points. Detailed review of this Decree was presented in the Assessment report on Decree No. 60/2015/ND - CP.

### Global macro

There are two concerns which are now focused: (1) TPP Agreement and (2) the risk of the Greek default. Two issues had mixed effects on the Vietnam market, but it seemed that the positive impact overwhelmed. TPP gone more than half way after the U.S. House of Representatives had formally given President Obama "fast-track" authority, which helped accelerate the agreement's completion. Textile stocks (TCM, TNG), Steel (HSG, HPG) and Fisheries (HVG, VHC) increased sharply in recent sessions. In contrast, all eyes are looking at Europe where Greece will close one step to a debt crisis if ECB does not launch any Quantitative Easing program as before. At the end of June, the situation was even more difficult when negotiation efforts were no results. In spite of having strong influence on European stock markets, the risk of Greece

default seemed not to affect Vietnam market. There is no exception that the instability in Europe made capital flows move to Vietnam as a temporary shelter.

### Investment ideas

Currently, while domestic investors are still doubtful about the market because VN-Index quickly approached 600 points, foreign investors still continued to be net buyers, focused on LargeCap stocks. Up to this time, there is no sign to indicate the outflows of this capital. Therefore, it is expected to be main driver of the market at least in the first half of July. Thus, trading opportunities will continue to appear, although VN-Index is at a high level. LargeCap is expected to continue leading the other stock groups.

Based on above analysis, investors should continue to monitor and observe the market, consider buying when market finishes the shaking phase in the peak of 600 pts. We also note that if domestic capital return strongly to the market, VN-Index will have a change to continually increase in the short term. In contrast, if the domestic capital does not move to market, VN-Index will be in trouble to remain a sharp increase.

### Investment Recommendations

- Loosening "room" for foreigners will continue to be an inspiration to the market in the near future because "full-room" stocks will be loosened partially and gradually, depending on both the business activities of each company and related laws (Corporate law, Investment law...). Several current "full-room" shares include HCM, TCM, VSC, FPT, VNM.
- The signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements (TPP, FTA ...) will

continually positively impact to industries having large export turnover of Vietnam: Textiles, Fisheries, Footwear... but also put pressure on the industries importing raw materials: Machinery, Electronics and Computers, Phone Accessories...

- Under the provisions of the Housing Law which takes effect from 1 July 2015, foreigners will be looser in buying and owning houses in Vietnam, which will help Real Estate enterprises accelerate the sales and boost the consumption.
- Most constructions started in the second quarter of the year, thereby

there will be some advantage for related and seasonal industries such as Construction, Building Materials.

- Credit often grows sharply at the end of year due to demand for production to meet the Tet holiday as well as payment orders, this will help banks to improve profitability and reduce NPLs pressure.

For more detail information about prospect of the sectors in the second half of 2015 as well as specific opportunities of each sector, the Industries Prospect Q22015 Report will be sent to investors soon.

## Disclosure

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