

HOSE (Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange)		HNX (Hanoi Stock Exchange)	
Index	607.4	Index	82.23
Percentage change (monthly)	7.96%	Percentage change (monthly)	5.42%
Percentage change (year-to-date)	20.37%	Percentage change (year-to-date)	21.21%
52-week high	638.7	52-week high	91.5
52-week low	518.2	52-week low	73.1
Liquidity		Liquidity	
Total monthly trading volume (shares)	2,614,728,485	Total monthly trading volume (shares)	945,479,138
Total monthly trading value (million USD)	2,063.85	Total monthly trading value (million USD)	467.32
Average 52-week trading value (million USD)	425.62	Average 52-week trading value (million USD)	141.95
Foreign investor activity		Foreign investor activity	
Buying value (million USD)	267.96	Buying value (million USD)	11.72
Selling value (million USD)	217.98	Selling value (million USD)	9.90
Net buy (million USD)	49.98	Net buy (million USD)	1.82

Top 5 Gainers	% change	Top 5 Losers	% change	Top 5 Most liquid	Total value (mil USD)	Top 5 Gainers	% change	Top 5 Losers	% change	Top 5 Most liquid	Total value (mil USD)
HTL	67%	BGM	-33%	CII	97.50	OCH	74%	VMI	-59%	PVS	38.47
SVC	63%	MCP	-21%	VNM	83.75	VCS	54%	NHA	-41%	SHB	28.51
DHM	54%	SVT	-21%	SSI	66.27	HPS	47%	SFN	-31%	SCR	23.99
RIC	48%	SPM	-18%	MBB	59.28	NTP	42%	TMX	-28%	TIG	21.96
TMS	43%	DGW	-18%	VIC	55.48	DC2	39%	BXH	-27%	PVC	13.82

HTL	Truong Long Engineering And Auto Joint Stock Company	CII	Ho Chi Minh City Infrastructure Investment JSC	VMI	Visaco Mineral & Investment Joint Stock Company
SVC	Sai Gon General Service Corporation	VNM	Vietnam Dairy Products JSC	NHA	Ha Noi South Corporation
DHM	Duong Hieu Trading and Mining JSC	SSI	SaiGon Securities Inc.	SFN	Saigon Fishing Net JSC
RIC	Royal International Corporation	MBB	Military Commercial Joint Stock Bank	TMX	Cement Trading Joint Stock Company
TMS	Transforwarding Warehousing JSC	VIC	VINCOM JSC	BXH	Haiphong Cement Packing JSC
BGM	Bac Giang Exploitable Mineral Joint Stock Company	OCH	Ocean Hospitality and Services JSC	PVS	Petroleum Technical Services Corporation
MCP	My Chau Printing & Packaging Holdings Co	VCS	Vinaconex Advanced Compound Stone JSC	SHB	SaHaBank
SVT	Sai Gon Vien Dong Technology Joint Stock Company	HPS	Hoa Phat Construction Stone JSC	SCR	SacomReal JSC
SPM	S.P.M Corporation	NTP	Tien Phong Plastics JSC	TIG	Thang Long Invest Group JSC
DGW	DIGIWORLD CORP.	DC2	Investment & Developemtn No 2 Company	PVC	Drilling Mud JSC

Economic Data (*)

	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15
Industrial Production (YoY)	11.10%	9.60%	17.50%	7.00%	9.10%	9.50%	7.50%	11.10%	11.30%	9.00%	10.10%	8.80%
Retail Sales (YoY)	12.20%	8.60%	13.00%	11.60%	9.40%	7.10%	9.30%	9.20%	12.30%	10.10%	9.70%	6.70%
Consumer Price Index (MoM)	-0.27%	-0.24%	-0.20%	-0.05%	0.15%	0.14%	0.16%	0.35%	0.13%	-0.07%	-0.21%	0.11%
Consumer Price Index (YoY)	2.60%	1.84%		0.34%	0.93%	0.99%	0.95%	1.00%	0.90%	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%
Export Value (YoY)	10.60%	13.50%	9.70%		4.20%	6.60%	9.00%	16.60%	10.80%	9.50%	12.80%	2.70%
Import Value (YoY)	23.10%	15.50%	35.50%		7.40%	19.30%	13.00%		14.80%	18.70%	9.90%	4.00%
Trade Balance (USDbn)	0.10	0.00	0.50	(0.50)	1.80	1.20	0.00	0.80	(0.50)	0.30	0.20	0.30
Disbursed FDI (USDbn)	1.00	1.20	0.50	0.70	1.85	1.15	0.75	1.35	1.00	1.20	1.20	2.10
Net foreign portfolio investment (USDm)	-44.49	-3.46	-8.42	54.57	-43.11	84.80	64.15	71.28	34.66	-36.00	46.00	51.80
Accumulated	11M-14	12M-14	1M-15	2M-15	3M-15	4M-15	5M-15	6M-15	7M-15	8M-15	9M-15	10M-15
GDP (YoY)		5.98%			6.03%			6.28%				6.50%
Industrial Production (YoY)	7.50%	7.60%	17.50%	12.00%	9.10%	9.40%	9.20%	9.60%	9.90%	9.90%	9.80%	9.70%
Retail Sales (YoY)	11.10%	10.60%	13.00%	11.40%	10.00%	8.80%	9.10%	9.80%	9.90%	10.10%	9.80%	9.60%
Export Value (YoY)	13.70%	13.60%	9.70%	8.60%	6.90%	8.20%	7.30%	9.30%	9.50%	9.00%	9.60%	8.50%
Import Value (YoY)	12.60%	12.10%	35.50%	16.30%	16.30%	19.90%	15.80%	17.70%	16.40%	16.40%	15.90%	14.30%
Trade Balance (USDbn)	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.00	1.80	3.00	3.00	3.80	3.30	3.60	3.80	4.10
Disbursed FDI (USDbn)	11.20	12.40	0.50	1.20	3.05	4.20	4.95	6.30	7.30	8.50	9.70	11.80
Net foreign portfolio investment (USDm)	143.18	139.72	8.42	62.99	19.88	104.68	168.83	240.11	274.77	238.77	284.77	336.57
Yearly data	2011	2012	2013	2014								
GDP	5.89%	5.03%	5.42%	5.98%								
Industrial Production	6.80%	4.80%	5.90%	7.60%								
Retail Sales	24.20%	16.00%	12.60%	10.60%								
Consumer Price Index	18.58%	9.21%	6.60%	4.09%								
Export Value	33.3%	18.30%	15.40%	13.60%								
Import Value	24.7%	7.10%	15.40%	12.10%								
Trade Balance (USDbn)	(9.50)	0.30	0.90	0.18								
Disbursed FDI (USDbn)	11.00	10.50	11.50	12.40								
Net foreign portfolio investment (USDm)	322.69	497.79	310.06	139.72								
Credit growth	10.90%	6.45%	12.51%	12.62%								
Money supply growth	12.37%	19.85%	16.13%	15.99%								

(*)

- Data sourced directly from GSO (General Statistics Office). Inconsistencies may arise due to unpublished adjustments to past records.

- Monthly data represents estimate at current month end. Accumulated data represents actual data of previous months plus estimate data of current month

Industrial production increases 8.8pct in October

Industrial production index (IPI) posted a year-on-year increase of 8.8 percent in October, according to the general Statistical Office of Vietnam. Of these, mining industry increased 6.7 percent, processing and manufacturing 9.1 percent, electricity production and distribution 3 percent, water supply and waste treatment 9.4 percent. The index hiked 9.7 percent for the first ten months this year, it was 6.9 percent in the same period last year. The four above industries rose 8.4, 10, 11.5 and 7.4 percent respectively. In October, products seeing the highest IPI increase were automobile, television, cell phone, rolled steel and leather footwear. Localities seeing the highest indexes were Thai Nguyen province with 121.9 percent, Quang Nam 31.9 percent, Hai Phong 15.8 percent, Da Nang 14.1 percent, Hai Duong 10.3 percent, Dong Nai 8.5 percent, Hanoi 7.7 percent and HCM City 7.4 percent. In related news, Vietnam has attracted 1,657 foreign direct investment project as of October 20 this year, a year-on-year increase of 26.9 percent, reported the Foreign Investment Agency under the Ministry of Planning and Investment. Total registered capital exceeded \$12.4 billion, up 24.8 percent over a year ago. There were 667 projects licensed in previous years registered to raise investment capital with an extra of \$6.9 billion. New registered and additional capital so totalled nearly \$19.3 billion, up 40.8 percent. Disbursement was estimated to reach \$11.8 billion for the last ten months, up 16.3 percent.

SGGP

VN economy grows 6.81pct in Q3

The country's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 6.81 per cent in the third quarter and by 6.5 per cent in the first nine months of this year, reported Nguyen Anh Duong, deputy head of the macro-economic policy section of the Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM) in Hanoi yesterday. In the report on the country's macro-economy in the third quarter of this year, the institute attributed the significant improvement of mid-term trend in the third quarter to increases in investment, consumption and economic institutional reforms. Consumption in the first third quarter rose by 9.1 per cent compared to the same period last year. Industrial and construction sectors continued to be the main driving force for the country's economic growth. Added value of this sector was up 9.6 per cent in the first nine months, much higher than that of agro-forestry and aqua-culture products and services. However, Duong also noted that despite the recovery, the statistics might not be stable without real reforms. Although the index of industrial production (IIP) grew relatively rapidly compared to other areas, up 9.6 per cent in the first nine months, the deputy head questioned whether the increase would be able to last in the context of difficulties of the world economy, as well as in the face of declining world prices. Duong was also concerned about a downward trend in agricultural and seafood sectors. CIEM's research group also revealed that the country's macro-economic development in the fourth quarter would be affected by several factors such as a uncertain recovery of world economic growth and a possible US Fed interest rate hike in the fourth quarter. The research group was also concerned that a loosening of monetary policy and its interaction against fiscal policy would impact negatively on production and business activities in Vietnam. According to the group, the quality of business environment reforms, which aims at implementing important laws such as the revised Law on Enterprises and the Law on Investment, will also affect investment confidence and activities of enterprises in the next time. The institute also forecasted fourth-quarter economic growth this year would reach 6.83 per cent. For the whole year, economic growth is forecasted to increase by 6.61 per cent. *VNS*

VN October prices rise 0.11pct

Vietnam's consumer price index (CPI) in October inched up 0.11 per cent from September, the same as last year's corresponding period, the general Statistical Office (GSO) announced on Saturday. The figure pushed the 10-month CPI to 0.67 per cent on an annual basis. Of 11 goods and services categories, seven posted moderate price increases, including food and restaurant services (0.19 per cent), beverages and cigarettes (0.11 per cent), garment, headwear and footwear (0.2 per cent), and household appliances (0.12 per cent), in addition to medicines and medical services (0.01 per cent), education (0.05 per cent), and other goods and services (0.1 per cent). Falling prices were recorded in post and telecommunications (0.03 per cent), housing and construction materials (0.01 per cent), transport (0.05 per cent), and culture, entertainment, and tourism (0.06 per cent). Particularly, in the housing and construction material sector, construction steel prices hit a low as Chinese steel began flooding the local market. In September alone, 6.7 million tonnes of steel was imported into Vietnam or a year-on-year increase of 80 per cent. In addition, the Ministry of Transport still requires transport firms to continue slashing their transport fee in line with the decrease in petrol prices, especially taxi fares. The October CPI growth has been due to stronger demand for food during the wedding season, falling supply of vegetables due to the rain earlier this month, requirement for fall-winter apparel and footwear, and higher water costs in Hanoi and the northern provinces of Lao Cai and Nam Dinh, deputy director of the GSO's Price Statistics Department Do Thi Ngoc said. Drop in prices of rice, construction materials and steel also curbed the index. Transport costs went down 1.76 per cent on lower fuel prices. The prices of gold and the US dollar declined slightly to hover at \$1,525 per tael and VND22,457 per US dollar, respectively. Also according to the GSO, the core October inflation, which excludes the costs of fresh food, energy, health and education services, picked up 0.06 per cent month-on-month and 1.82 per cent year-on-year. The 10-month core inflation rose 2.12 per cent compared to the same period last year. Ngoc forecast that the November CPI will move up slightly, with prices in almost categories remaining stable. *Intellasia*

Stock market Q3 review

During the third quarter, both indices moved up, but then recorded declines for the period. Daily moves often seemed to be removed from any logical explanations, but there were a few main forces that drove the market during the quarter, including concerns over the value of the dong, driven by movements of the Chinese yuan, the possibility of a US interest rate hike, oil prices, the health of the banking system, and TPP negotiations. The weakening currency certainly affected equity markets. Coming into the third quarter, the dong was one of the best performing currencies in Southeast Asia, but had already been devalued against the dollar by 2 per cent this year, which was the limit for the year that had been set by the State Bank of Vietnam (SBV). Because of the strengthening dollar and the possibility of a Fed rate increase, most market participants believed there would be some further devaluation before the end of the year. However, the Fed did not raise rates at its July meeting, and the SBV affirmed that it had sufficient reserves to defend the currency in order to stay within its 2 per cent devaluation limit. Just a few weeks later, a new market force emerged to put pressure on the dong. China allowed the yuan to fall approximately 5 per cent over a three day period. The VN Index reacted by falling more than 3 per cent over two days and, more importantly, diving through the important support level of 600. The following week of August 17, the SBV devalued the dong by 1 per cent and widened the trading band. At the same time, oil dropped to \$40 (which we will discuss below), China released more disappointing economic data indicating that more devaluation was possible and Vietnam's trade deficit widened for the first half of August. Panic ensued on the stock market. The VN Index fell 9 per cent in three days, including a 5.3 per cent decline on August 24. The silver lining in China's troubles was that it influenced the Fed to postpone its rate hike. On September 18, the Fed announced there would be no hike and the following day the SBV affirmed that it would support the dong even if there was a hike. Pressures on the currency eased and the market stabilised. Oil and gas stocks significantly underperformed the overall market during the third quarter and dragged the indices down. During the first week of the quarter, there was some uncertainty regarding the outcome of the Iran nuke negotiations which caused oil and gas stocks to rise. But this was short-lived. An agreement was reached on July 14 and prices plummeted from there. On August 20 (the day after the SBV devalued the dong), oil fell 4.3 per cent to \$40 per barrel, which caused oil and gas stocks to contribute heavily to the panic we described above. WTI crude oil did recover back above \$45 in September though and oil and gas stocks followed suit. Bank stocks were in the headlines a lot during the third quarter, but their performance largely mirrored that of the broader market. On July 2, bank stocks lead a market rally due to news of strong performance by the Vietnam Asset Management Company (VAMC) to raise the VN Index by 2.4 per cent and push through the barrier of 600. September data also showed that with the help of sales to the VAMC, the banking sector had managed to bring its bad debt ratio down to the SBV's 3 per cent target range. In mid-July, data showed strong credit growth of 7.83 per cent through June 30 and September data showed that, in fact, credit was growing at double last year's pace. Controversies around EIB and Nam A both contributed to market declines. But the bank that contributed the most to market moves was BIDV. BIDV hit its ceiling on September 8 and continue to rise on the 9th, pulling up bank stocks and the VN Index. The following week, BID hit its ceiling again when it was added to the VNM and FTSE ETFs. In a bizarre turn of events, both ETF managers announced they had made a mistake and were dropping the stock from their portfolios, at which point BIDV hit its floor price and all bank stocks weakened. The strongest performers were the Trans-Pacific Partnership benefited stocks. During July they gained 15 per cent. But on August 3, the negotiations in Hawaii failed to reach an agreement, which caused these stocks to follow the market down for the next six weeks. They did build momentum during the final two weeks of the quarter and managed to finish the quarter with an increase of nearly 5 per cent. Of course, after the close of the quarter, the successful agreement in Atlanta would push this group up higher. One factor that became something of a non-event during the third quarter was Decree 60, which allows for increases in foreign ownership limits (FOL). Circulars that were supposed to clarify the implementation of Decree 60 seemed to lead to more confusion as to what the restricted sectors were and how companies with multiple business lines would deal with situations where one of their businesses was restricted. Furthermore, on September 1, SSI became the first company to increase its FOL to 100 per cent, but had only modest trading with foreign ownership barely breaching the 50 per cent mark. Over time, Decree 60 will certainly open up the market, but it became clear that this will be a long-term development process. *VIR*

Trade deficit hits \$4.1b through Oct

Vietnam's trade deficit through the end of October this year, increased to \$4.1 billion from \$3.9 billion in the first nine months, according to the general Statistical Office (GSO). During the first 10 months, the total export value gained a year-on-year surge of 8.5 per cent to \$134.6 billion, while the total import value had a year-on-year increase of 14.3 per cent to 138.7 billion. The office reported that the domestic economic sector had a high trade deficit at \$17 billion because the sector's export value reduced 3.3 per cent to \$39.6 billion, while its import value rose 7.8 per cent to \$56.6 billion, when compared with the same period of last year. In the first 10 months, the foreign-invested sector achieved a trade surplus at \$13 billion, with its export value at \$95 billion and its import value at \$82 billion. China remained the largest exporter to Vietnam with a total trade deficit of \$27.2 billion on the Vietnamese side, the office said. The increase of export value was mainly due to higher export value of goods made by foreign-invested firms or processed goods, including telephone and its components, which rose 32.7 per cent, electronic products and computer which rose 44 per cent, textile and garment products, which went up 10.4 per cent, and footwear that rose 15.4 per cent. Meanwhile, the local economic sector had lower growth rate or reduction in export value, such as wooden products, which rose 8.9 per cent, crude oil which dropped 49 per cent, coal which dropped 65.7 per cent, in addition to rice and seafood, which slid down to 13.3 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively. The office said import value of products for processing and production of export goods surged sharply, including machines which rose 26.8 per cent, electronic and computer rising by 29.7 per cent, telephones up 31.8 per cent, in addition to plastics and automobiles that climbed 21.7 per cent and 64.4 per cent, respectively. The Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT) has warned that Vietnam's exports of many key products in the remaining months this year are expected to be lower than a year ago due to fierce competition in the global markets. However, the country's total exports would reach between \$165 billion and \$166 billion, an increase of 10 per cent over last year and meeting the target set by the National Assembly. To achieve the year's export growth target of 10 per cent, the ministry would cooperate with business groups to resolve hardships faced by companies. The ministry said it would also strengthen export promotion and speed up negotiations with other countries for mutual recognition of product quality. *Bizhub*

Newly released figures on public debt are 'more reliable', economists say

The public debt for 2014 was 64.4 percent of GDP, not 59.9 per cent, as previously reported, according to a newly released report by the Ministry of Planning Investment (MPI). Economists say it is a more accurate figure. Dr Le Dang Doanh, a renowned economist, has said the ministry has "looked at the situation more realistically". He noted that the latest figure was closer to experts' calculations and the figure of the World Bank's (WB). "The figure shows Vietnam's public debt has been increasing rapidly and the public debt burden is serious," Doanh said. He said that the public debt has increased since the devaluation of the dong. "The dong has lost 5 percent of its value against the dollar. This means that Vietnam will have to pay 5 percent more in dong to pay debt," he explained. According to MPI, the state budget revenue is not big enough to pay principal, which has forced the government to borrow money to pay debts. In 2014, the government had to borrow \$3.58 billion, while the figure is \$5.82 billion in 2015. MPI also pointed out that Vietnam's ratio of public debt on GDP is higher than the average ratio in other regional countries. "Vietnam's low income per capita, the aging population and low productivity all put pressure on the public debt," it said. Bui Duc Thu, deputy chair of the National Assembly's Finance & Budget Committee, said he has no information about the calculation method that MPI applied to produce such a figure. "Under the current laws, the Ministry of Finance has the responsibility of publicising the public debt, while the State Audit takes the responsibility of checking the figure," he said. "The agencies which show inaccurate figures will be responsible for their calculation," he added. In reports to the National Assembly recently, the government repeatedly affirmed that the public debt was still 'safe'. However, Doanh said 'one should be think that the public debt is still safe'. "The National Assembly and the government need to discuss the public debt problems soon and reduce government spending to cut the regular expenses of the state," he said. "The situation will be very serious if the state does not practice thrift." The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has also given warnings about Vietnam's public debt. It predicted that the debt would be 62 percent of GDP by the end of 2015. Meanwhile, foreign debt, mostly long-term preferential loans, has remained at 28 percent of GDP for the last three years. *Intellasia*