



# VIETNAM DAILY NEWS

October 28th, 2021



## Table of content

### Table of content

1. VN-Index gains over 31 points, setting new record high
2. Amended law to make VN insurance market keep pace with int'l practices
3. Banks record higher profits, some exceeding annual plan
4. Shrimp exporters accelerate production
5. Rising petrol price severely affects the economy
6. In-person dining in HCM City resumes
7. Digital transformation vital to businesses in the new-normal and beyond
8. MHC: MHC removed from the warning status
9. VIB: The foreign loan confirmed

## Market Analysis

### 1. VN-Index gains over 31 points, setting new record high

Shares settled higher on Wednesday as the return of investors' risk appetite pushed the general sentiment on the market. Foreign investments also came back with a net buy volume of more than VND1 trillion (US\$44.8 million).

The benchmark VN-Index on the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange (HoSE) rose to the highest level since 2000, when the market was established, and broke over the key level of 1,400 points.

It surged 31.30 points, or 2.26 per cent, to 1,423.02 points. The index rose more than 18 points this morning.

The market's breadth was positive, with the liquidity rising sharply. The total trading value on the stock market was over VND30.4 trillion, up 29.7 per cent compared to yesterday. Of which, the trading value on HoSE jumped 28 per cent to VND25 trillion.

The index's strong rally was boosted by gains in many large-cap stocks across all sectors on rising risk appetite. The 30 biggest stocks VN30-Index climbed 33.84 points, or 2.28 per cent, to 1,516.46 points, with all stocks witnessing gains in the afternoon session.

Data compiled by vietstock.vn showed that PetroVietnam Gas (GAS) was the biggest gainer yesterday, with the shares hitting the maximum daily gain of 7 per cent.

Other big stocks supporting the market were in real estate, manufacturing and bank stocks, including Vingroup (VIC), Vinhomes, (VHM), Masan Group (MSN), Vietcombank (VCB), and Hoa Phat Group (HPG). These stocks all posted gains of more than 2 per cent.

On the Ha Noi Stock Exchange (HNX), the HNX-Index also inched higher on large-cap stocks. It ended yesterday's trade at 404.37 points, up 6.56 points, or 1.65 per cent.

During the session, over 152.3 million shares were traded on the northern bourse, worth VND4.1 trillion.

Meanwhile, foreign investors were net buyer on the market, with a total value of VND973.39 billion. Of which, they net bought a value of VND1.02 trillion on HoSE, but net sold a value of VND47.39 billion on HNX.

## Macro & Policies

### 2. Amended law to make VN insurance market keep pace with int'l practices

It is time to amend the Law on Insurance Business to help create a safe, transparent, sustainable and efficient insurance market that is close to international practices, National Assembly delegates said.

NA deputies discussed the draft amended law at the second plenary session of the 15th National Assembly (NA) this week.

On the sidelines of the discussion, Vu Trong Kim, a deputy of Nam Dinh Province said the amendment was important, especially in the context that Viet Nam had joined many new-generation free trade agreements such as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the Viet Nam-European Union Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA).

“The amendment of regulations on insurance business, which was issued 20 years ago, will contribute to improving competitiveness, helping the insurance market become an important capital provision channel for the economy besides the monetary and stock markets,” Kim said.

Notably, he said, the amended law would encourage more investors to participate in the local insurance market as it supplemented regulations on State management of insurance business activities to create a safer legal corridor.

According to the Ministry of Finance, the draft amended law closely follows seven main contents, aiming at increasing autonomy for insurers in business activities. Management agencies will give priority to supervising and promoting transparency and healthy development of the insurance market.

This draft completes regulations on financial management models for businesses, completes insurance contracts, and ensures the principles of equality, transparency and safety.

It also specifically encourages businesses to use and apply information technology to standardise insurance activities and transactions in the market, as well as supplementing regulations on developing and improving the quality of human resources in this field, and regulations on safety assurance, loss prevention and control, insurance fraud prevention, and improvement of dispute settlement.

According to deputy Nguyen Ngoc Bao from Bac Ninh, the amended law needs to pay more attention to agricultural insurance as it is not clarified in the law.

Agricultural insurance regulations should be clearly defined in the amended law to help develop agriculture, forestry and fishery programmes, Bao said.

In the first eight months of the year, the Vietnamese insurance market still recorded positive growth despite the COVID-19 pandemic. By the end of August, total assets in the insurance market were estimated at nearly VND643.6 trillion (US\$28.3 billion), up 22.1 per cent year-on-year, with total premium revenue during the period also rising nearly 17 per cent to more than VND133 trillion.

Viet Nam is high potential for insurance services, but the development pace is still low compared to the region and world. The amended Law on Insurance Business is expected to take effect from 2023.

### 3. Banks record higher profits, some exceeding annual plan

Multiple banks recorded prosperous business results in the first nine months of 2021 despite the negative impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, with some even exceeding business targets for the whole year.

Viet A Commercial Joint Stock Bank (VietABank) reported 9-month pre-tax profit of VND522 billion (US\$22.9 million), up three times over the same period last year. The profit from securities trading

increased sharply, up 4.7 times over the same period in 2020 with VND107.6 billion.

The total accumulated banking income in nine months still decreased by 6.3 per cent year-on-year, while operating expenses increased by 5.1 per cent. As a result, the bank's net profit before provision expenses decreased by 12.3 per cent compared to the same period in 2020, reaching only VND747 billion.

VietABank sharply reduced provision expenses in the past nine months, from VND864 billion in the same period last year to VND225 billion by the end of the third quarter of 2021. The sharp decrease in provision expenses was partly because the bank had settled all bonds at the Viet Nam Asset Management Company (VAMC) since August, thus reducing the pressure on provisioning for VAMC bonds. In the third quarter of 2021 alone, the risk provision was only VND19 billion, while in the third quarter of 2020, this number reached VND476.5 billion.

Bac A Commercial Joint Stock Bank (BacABank) announced 9-month pre-tax profit of VND702 billion, up 34 per cent year-on-year, mainly thanks to the provisioning for risks which decreased by 70 per cent over the same period last year.

In the third quarter, BacABank recorded profit of VND94 billion from securities activities, nearly 12 times higher than the level of the same period in 2020.

Petrolimex Group Commercial Joint Stock Bank (PG Bank) recorded pre-tax of VND272 billion in nine months, up 107 per cent over the same period last year, completing 88 per cent of the yearly plan. Provision expense dropped sharply by 64 per cent year-on-year, to VND93 billion.

However, bad debt increased by 13 per cent compared to the beginning of the year to VND708 billion, bringing the ratio of bad debt to total outstanding loans from 2.44 per cent to 2.75 per cent.

Lien Viet Post Bank Joint Stock Commercial Bank (LienVietPostBank)'s total operating income reached VND7.01 trillion in nine months of 2021 and increased 35 per cent year-on-year, of which net interest income increased by 33.8 per cent, profit from service activities increased by 52.9 per cent

and profit from forex trading increased by 86 per cent.

Although LienVietPostBank's risk provisioning increased by 2.76 times over the same period last year, the bank's pre-tax profit still reached VND2.8 trillion, up 61 per cent over the same period in 2020 and nearing the target of VND3.2 trillion for the this year.

Orient Commercial Joint Stock Bank (OCB) recorded 9-month pre-tax profit rising by one and a half times against last year, reaching VND3.77 trillion, reaching 68 per cent of the year's plan.

OCB said that the bank focused on the strategy of promoting asset quality rather than scale, taking advantage of quality long-term capital with lower capital costs from investment trusts and issuing valuable papers.

Total net revenue of OCB in the third quarter of 2021 increased by 23.3 per cent against last year, reaching VND6.24 trillion. The bad debt ratio decreased from 2.15 per cent from last year to 1.51 per cent at the end of the third quarter.

Viet Nam Technological and Commercial Joint Stock Bank (Techcombank) announced 9-month profit of VND17.1 trillion, up 60 per cent compared to the same period last year, completing 86 per cent of the whole year's plan. In third quarter alone, Techcombank's pre-tax profit reached VND5.56 trillion, up 40 per cent over the same period last year.

The bank also has the highest current account savings account (CASA) in the banking industry with 49 per cent at the end of the third quarter of 2021, up from 46.1 per cent in the previous quarter. CASA at Techcombank has increased by 59.1 per cent in the past 12 months and reached VND155 trillion; in which deposits of individual and corporate customers increased by 27 per cent and 114.8 per cent respectively over the same period last year.

### **Beyond the annual plan**

Setting a target of VND135 billion in pre-tax profit for this year, Saigon Industrial and Commercial Joint Stock Bank (Saigonbank) has just announced its 9-month pre-tax profit of VND194 billion, up by 9.6

per cent over the same period in 2020, exceeding the yearly plan by 44 per cent.

The latest report of Viet Capital Bank also recorded a 9-month pre-tax profit of VND385 billion, up 181 per cent year-on-year, higher than the yearly target of VND290 billion.

Maritime Commercial Joint Stock Bank (MSB) reported VND4.1 trillion of pre-tax profit in nine months, which has far exceeded the yearly plan of

VND3.2 trillion. Compared to the same period of 2020, MSB's profit increased more than 2.5 times.

Southeast Asia Commercial Joint Stock Bank (SeABank) announced 9-month pre-tax profit of VND2.53 trillion, up 123 per cent over the same period in 2020 and exceeding 5 per cent of the yearly plan. Particularly in the third quarter, the bank's pre-tax profit was VND974 billion, up 110 per cent over the same period last year.

#### 4. Shrimp exporters accelerate production

Vietnamese shrimp producers are accelerating production to reach their export target this year.

Shrimp processing enterprises in Ca Mau, Soc Trang and Bac Lieu – the three leading localities in shrimp output and production of the country – are facing difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing measures.

For the firms, it is not only difficult to circulate goods, buy and sell seed, harvest shrimp, but also causes a shortage of workers, so factories have also had to reduce processing capacity by 60-70 per cent.

Minh Phu Seafood Corporation has set a target of maintaining more than 70 per cent of their production capacity from now until the end of this year by actively applying safety measures for pandemic prevention.

A representative of Minh Phu Corporation said to achieve the target, the corporation has provided personal protective equipment for nearly 10,000 of its employees.

Currently, the demand for shrimp imports from key markets has many positive signals. The US and EU markets have eased social distancing measures, reopened and vaccines are being widely administered. Demand for shrimp imports from these markets, especially large-sized shrimp, is very high from now until November to serve Christmas.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade reports that in the remaining months this year, demand for shrimp in the European and American markets has been bouncing back. In addition, incentives on tariffs such as in the Viet Nam-Europe Free Trade Agreement

(EVFTA), will continue to help Vietnamese shrimp products be competitive in the European market.

Vo Van Son, Deputy General Director of Ca Mau Seafood Processing and Import-Export JSC (CAMIMEX), said his company's nine-month export turnover was estimated at US\$42 million. The remaining months will become the peak of purchasing, processing and exports for shrimp exporters. CAMIMEX will strive to obtain its export sales of between \$62- \$70 million for 2021.

In the first nine months this year, despite many difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic, his company had prepared measures to maintain production and business performance during periods of social distancing.

With flexible measures in production and pandemic prevention, shrimp processors and exporters in the Mekong Delta have come a consensus to fulfill their export targets for 2021.

Viet Nam's aquatic product exports are forecast to rake in \$8.4 billion this year, equivalent to the figure in 2020, according to the Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP).

The export value of shrimp is predicted to reach about \$3.8 billion, up three per cent year on year. Meanwhile, the export of tra fish is likely to earn \$1.5 billion, equal to last year's turnover, and seafood exports are predicted to drop three per cent to \$3.1 billion.

According to VASEP Vice Secretary General Nguyen Hoai Nam, seafood production and exports will recover slowly and continue to face difficulties until



the end of the year due to a lack of raw materials and labourers, and an increase in costs of labour, transport, and COVID-19 prevention.

The ratio of workers vaccinated against COVID-19 in provinces with a thriving fishery industry remains low, he noted, adding that the localities should give priority to increasing the vaccine coverage for workers in seafood production chains.

In the future, it is necessary to effectively and practically implement mechanisms and policies to support workers, especially those related to social insurance, unemployment insurance, and trade unions, Nam said.

He suggested authorities continue to support enterprises in accessing new loans, reschedule debt repayments, reduce interest rates and issue mechanisms to stabilise prices and production costs.

## 5. Rising petrol price severely affects the economy

As the COVID-19 pandemic is gradually put under control, the world continues to suffer inflationary pressure and as the economy picks up, so does the demand for fuel. Nguyen Bich Lam, former General Director of the General Statistics Office, talks to Viet Nam News Agency about how surging petrol price will affect Viet Nam's economy.

Why are petrol prices in Viet Nam currently rising?

The price of crude oil has gone up 60 per cent this year, yet oil producers do not increase output. The key factor driving up oil prices is that the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has announced it would keep to an initial output plan instead of producing more as called for by major oil consumers like US and India.

Additionally, the world is suffering an energy crisis and this year winter is forecast to be bitterly cold, countries have to raise their fuel reserves as well, consequently pushing up petrol prices.

In the international oil market, crude oil continued to soar in the morning session on October 21, 2021, after US crude oil reserve suddenly dropped and oil at the country's largest storage warehouse fell to a record three-year low.

US WTI light sweet crude oil rose 0.32 per cent to US\$83.67 per barrel on the morning of October 21, 2021. Meanwhile, Brent oil delivered in December 2021 was at US\$85.89 per barrel, up US\$3.5 per barrel, a 0.42 per cent rise compared to October 9, 2021.

Fuel prices are expected to continue to rise in the future. What has caused this?

Now more people are vaccinated worldwide, economies are gradually recovering, countries are ramping up business activities, travel and transportation are reviving thanks to COVID-19 green cards.

Goldman Sachs believes crude oil prices will continue to spike in the next few years due to rising demand and tight supply. The crude oil market will undergo the longest period of supply shortage in recent decades and demand will keep rising, outpacing output this winter. The absence of upstream investment in oil production amid growing demand is a sign that high oil prices will continue for at least another year.

In the future, the global fuel market is likely to fluctuate. Gasoline prices will probably continue to go up. OPEC, International Energy Organisation and US Energy Information all forecast that crude oil prices could reach US\$100 per barrel in the summer of 2022.

In Viet Nam, average gasoline prices in the first nine months of 2021 increased by 24.1 per cent compared to the same period last year. How would the rising gasoline prices impact production and business activities in Viet Nam?

Viet Nam's economy is highly dependent on imported materials with the cost of imported materials accounting for 37 per cent of the total cost of economy-wide raw materials. Rising global gasoline prices would push up the cost of imported and domestic raw materials.

Most industries consume gasoline, more or less. Petrol costs take up around 3.52 per cent of the

economy-wide total production cost. This means that petrol makes up a relatively large portion of production costs and has a profound impact on it. Notably, fuel-intensive industries like fishing and transporting will be hard hit by rising fuel prices.

Gasoline prices rising also drives up the price of goods in circulation, generates inflationary pressure, reduces competitiveness of domestic goods and adversely affects economic growth.

In Viet Nam, a 10 per cent rise in gasoline price would pull GDP down by around 0.7 per cent, presenting a huge impact of fuel price on economic growth.

How does rising fuel prices affect consumer price index?

Rising petrol prices not only pushes up the price of goods and services, but also fuels consumer price index (CPI), taking a toll on people's income and spending. A 10 per cent surge in petrol price would lift CPI by 0.36 per cent.

Gasoline accounts for 1.5 per cent of household final consumption expenditure. When gasoline prices climb, households will reallocate income and cut spending, reducing aggregate demand as a result.

Fuel is one of the strategic commodities in Viet Nam. What measures would be needed to cope with the rising price in order to mitigate its impacts on economic growth and inflation in 2021 and 2022?

The fourth wave of COVID-19 is the key factor that brought Viet Nam's growth forecast in 2021 to a level much lower than expected so the year 2022 will be a cornerstone of 2021-2025 Five-Year Plan.

At the second session of the 15th National Assembly, the government put forward the 2022 Social-Economic Development Plan with GDP growth expected to reach 6-6.5 per cent, and average CPI growth 4 per cent.

We have to spare no effort to achieve social-economic goals of 2022 amid challenges and opportunities in international and domestic context. Challenges and opportunities are intertwined, but there are more challenges than opportunities ahead. Global economic growth is not stable and estimated to be lower than in 2021. Risks are increasing, resources of the State, businesses and people are drained, and inflation pressure is high.

In the development of a GDP scenario with an inflation target of 4 per cent quarterly and yearly, not only public investment capital, fiscal policy and monetary policy should be taken into account but also the rising petrol price.

Currently, petrol is one of the strategic commodities whose price is under State management in a manner that safeguards the interests of the State, businesses and individuals.

The government has assigned Ministry of Industry and Trade the task to monitor petrol prices around the world and work with Ministry of Finance to analyse price and tax factors in order to manage petrol-related taxes. At the same time, the two ministries, along with businesses, also have to cooperate to properly use Petrol Price Stabilisation Fund to ensure selling price be set in line with world price.

Managing petrol price in this manner would dampen any negative impact of rising petrol price on inflation and economic growth.

Given the importance of petrol to consumption and production, and petrol price expected to rise in the remaining months of 2021 and first half of 2022, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Finance and businesses need to keep a close watch on the petrol market and the world political situation in order to cope with rising petrol prices and alleviate its impacts on inflation and economic growth in the late 2021 and early 2022.

## 6. In-person dining in HCM City resumes

HCM City's authorities on Wednesday issued its decision to allow in-person dining to resume from Thursday, after five months of closure and delivery-

only operations due to the severe COVID-19 outbreak.

Restaurants, cafes, and other food and beverages places can cater for sit-in services again, but they must close at 9pm each day, the number of customers is capped at 50 per cent, and alcoholic drinks are still not allowed (except in wedding venues, or restaurants at hotels for tourists).

District 7 and Thủ Đức City, due to their success in containing outbreaks, are allowed to carry out a 'pilot' period of selling alcoholic beverages starting tomorrow until November 15, with specific areas to be decided by local authorities.

The two localities will report to the city's authorities after November 15 to inform their decisions on whether to expand the permission to other localities.

Customers are expected to leave records of entry at each food and drink establishment using QR codes via the health declaration/medical surveillance system.

The establishments have to have proper food safety licences, separate section/quarter for reception of food, full stock of soap and hand sanitation products,

and register their venues at the address: antoan-covid-19.gov.vn.

Staff must have either received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine or recovered from COVID-19 within six months. Frequent COVID-19 testing for staff is also required.

The HCM City's Department of Industry and Trade will coordinate with suppliers to ensure the goods and raw materials for the city's market, work with relevant authorities to carry out inspections with regards to COVID-19 control and prevention compliance, according to the city's decision.

Last week, HCM City People's Committee announced the level of COVID-19 outbreak risks in all 22 districts in the city (based on the number of new infections, vaccination rates, and healthcare capacity) with nine districts at level 1 (new normal), 12 at level two (medium risk), and Bình Tân District the sole determined to be at level three (high risk).

The southern city is well on the way of reopening as the outbreak situation eases after the peak in around August-September, despite it still being the largest COVID-19 hot spot in Việt Nam.

## 7. Digital transformation vital to businesses in the new-normal and beyond

Adapting to the 'digital transformation is key for Vietnamese businesses to not only recover from the COVID-19 pandemic but also enhance their competitiveness in the long run.

During a webinar called "Digital Transformation: International Experience in Employment Security & the Future of Skills for Vietnamese Workers" in Ha Noi on Monday, Le Van Thanh, Deputy Minister of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) said that the digital transformation has been already changed all areas of social life including labour and employment.

"Since 2019, there have been many forecasts that digital transformation will affect the employment structure, requiring employees to change their working methods to be able to adapt and seize opportunities. Businesses must change the traditional way of operation to fit a digitally transformed society and the government must make

flexible and timely decisions and digitise the form of management," Thanh said.

Thanh said Viet Nam is a country with a labour force in its golden age. In 2020, the national labour force was about 54.8 million people; the labour force participation rate was 74.4 per cent.

"Securing jobs and enhancing skills for workers in the context of digital transformation is one of the important goals of every country, especially a developing country with a large workforce like Viet Nam.

"In particular, in the past two years, it can be seen that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, in some ways, has been a factor accelerating the process of digital transformation in the field of labour and employment in Viet Nam," he said, adding that as vaccination is deployed globally and in Viet Nam as



well, the domestic labour market is expected to recover from 2022 onwards.

However, the pandemic, which is forecast to be very unpredictable, will require the labour and employment sector to be more prepared, to change most of the way it operates in the direction of modernity and digitisation to adapt to the 'new normal', Thanh said.

Comprehensive solutions from all stakeholders in the domestic labour market will be also needed to improve the quality of recruitment and training human resources through skills development and knowledge enhancement for workers in the new situation, he said.

According to ManpowerGroup, one of the leading global workforce solutions companies, digital transformation is among today's workforce trends.

The Skills Revolution Reboot 2021 research by ManpowerGroup reveals that 38 per cent of companies globally are speeding up their digitisation and automation. Viet Nam is catching up on the trend; 86 per cent of employers are automating plans to maintain or increase their headcount.

"The global workforce is experiencing an ever-changing world of work, which is hastened by the fourth industrial revolution, particularly digital transformation, and COVID-19," Simon Matthews, Regional Manager of ManpowerGroup in Viet Nam, Thailand and the Middle East said.

"Under the impact of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and the pandemic, employers today take a more important role than ever in providing sustainable employment, and the Human Resources department should consider adopting the people-first approach in their business strategy," he added.

According to a World Bank's report, the number of new jobs created by digital transformation will be seven times more than the number of jobs lost.

By 2045, an estimated 10 million new jobs (net) will be created, mainly in modern services, and a smaller number of new jobs in the manufacturing sector.

However, this depends on the development of the right skills for the domestic workforce, while the loss of traditional jobs can happen immediately.

#### Other side of a picture

Deputy Minister Thanh said there have been many concerns about the digital transformation creating fluctuations in the labour market, especially in countries with low labour productivity and an economy mainly based on supply chain and assembly.

For Viet Nam, the current boom in the application of digital technology, smart devices, and robots to production is posing many challenges to the Vietnamese labour market. The abundant and cheap labour will no longer be a factor in creating competitive advantages and attracting foreign investment, he noted.

"Viet Nam may also be under pressure on job creation and will face an increase in unemployment or underemployment because of its large population but low quality of labour."

Up to 46 million untrained Vietnamese workers will face the risk of not having the opportunity to participate in high-income jobs, being replaced by robot labour and smart technology equipment, Thanh said, adding that the digital transformation is reshaping and transforming skills and roles in demand, highlighting the need for upskilling and workforce retraining.

To adapt the labour market for digital transformation over the years, MOLISA and its units have focused on implementing many solutions, including the application of technology and digitisation in connecting labour supply and demand, strengthening the consulting and job introduction activities of employment service centres across the country, as well as giving priority to improving vocational skills for workers to meet new requirements.

Vu Trong Binh, head of MOLISA's Department of Employment, said they are also building a five-year strategy for job restructuring by region, industry, quality, employment under new production, and business models.

"It is seen as a difficult task but we hope to receive the support of stakeholders to predict and assess how the employment structure in all aspects will change. Based on this employment restructuring strategy, Viet Nam will determine the training and quality improvement of the workforce," Binh said.

Binh said the digital transformation depends on the needs of enterprises themselves to adapt to the digitalisation trend. He emphasised the importance of building a national digital infrastructure as a basis on which businesses can successfully deploy digital transformation.

Without this digital infrastructure, businesses cannot operate strongly in the digital business environment as they can only deploy digital transformation in their internal organisations and the areas they are involved in, he noted.

In recent years, the Government has made efforts to adopt national-level initiatives and policies, creating a premise for facilitating digital transformation especially in human resources in Viet Nam.

Recently, the Government has issued important resolutions and programmes, such as Resolution No 17 dated March 7, 2019 on several key tasks and solutions to develop e-Government in the period of 2019-20 toward to 2025, and Decision No 749 dated June 3, 2020, of the Prime Minister on "National Digital Transformation Programme to 2025, with orientation to 2030.

These policies and programmes have shown the Government's efforts to build a legal corridor,

providing solutions and gathering the strength of the whole political system to help Viet Nam thrive and go further.

In August 2021, Deputy Prime Minister Vu Duc Dam signed a decision approving a programme on training and retraining skills to meet the requirements of the fourth Industrial Revolution.

The programme provides training in new occupations and vocational skills for at least 20 different professions at the college and intermediate educational level, with priority given to information technology, new technology, high technology and future skills that meet the requirements of the fourth Industrial Revolution.

The minimum number of trainees is 120, and the total number of trainees participating in the programme is about 4,800.

It also aims to improve knowledge and skills associated with a job change for at least 300,000 workers affected by the fourth Industrial Revolution with a training time of under one year, helping to identify new industries, training occupations, vocational skills and training models to adapt to the revolution.

Its tasks and solutions are to assess and identify training and retraining needs, develop training and retraining programmes, improve the capacity of teachers and managers of vocational education institutions and teachers in enterprises, and select vocational education institutions and enterprises to order training and retraining.

## Corporate News

### 8. MHC: MHC removed from the warning status

↑ 3.08%

On October 19, 2021, the Hochiminh Stock Exchange issued Decision No.583/QD-SGDHCM to remove the stock of MHC Joint Stock Company (stock code: MHC) from the warning status as from October 21, 2021.

Reason: The profit after tax of parent company in the first six months of 2021 was 124.04 billion dongs and the undistributed after-tax profit at June 30, 2021 was 188.88 billion dongs, according to the interim reviewed financial statements.

### 9. VIB: The foreign loan confirmed

↑ 0.82%

On October 25, 2021, the Board of Directors of Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank received a dispatch from the State Bank of Vietnam confirming the application of foreign loan. Accordingly, the State Bank of Vietnam confirmed that VIB registered to a foreign loan at the State Bank of Vietnam.

- Lender: Asian Development Bank
- Date of signing loan contract: July 02, 2021
- Foreign loan turnover: USD 260,000,000
- Loan term: 36 months from the first disbursement date.

**Research Team:**                      **Tsugami Shoji**      *Researcher*                      [jsi@japan-sec.vn](mailto:jsi@japan-sec.vn)

**Disclaimer:**

*Copyright 2015 Japan Securities Co., Ltd (JSI). All rights reserved. This report has been prepared on the basis of the information believed to be reliable at the time of publication as provided by StoxPlus (www.stoxplus.com) - An associate company of Nikkei Inc. and QUICK Corp. JSI makes no representation or warranty regarding the completeness and accuracy of such information. This report is provided, for information purposes only and does not constitute an offer or solicitation to buy or sell any securities discussed herein any jurisdiction. Investors must make their investment decisions based upon independent advice subject to their particular financial situation and investment objectives. This report may not be copied, reproduced, published or redistributed by any person for any purpose without the written permission of an authorized representative of JSI.*

***Japan Securities Co., Ltd – JSI***

*Address: 14F, TNR Tower, 54A Nguyen Chi Thanh, Lang Thuong, Dong Da, Hanoi*

*Tel: (024) 3791 1818*

*Fax: (024) 3791 5805*

*Email: [info@japan-sec.vn](mailto:info@japan-sec.vn)*

*Website: [www.japan-sec.vn](http://www.japan-sec.vn)*