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| ­­­­MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT  **GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE**  No: /BC-TCTK | **SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM**  **Independence-Freedom-Happiness**  *Ha Noi, 28th September, 2024* |

**Socio-economic situation report in the third quarter   
and nine months of 2024**

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The world situation continues to fluctuate complicatedly, quickly and unpredictably with many risks and uncertainties. Strategic competition between major countries is becoming increasingly intense, geopolitical tensions, and escalating military conflicts in some countries affect peace and stability in the world, deteriorating the system of trade, investment, production and consumption. Along with that, natural disasters and extreme weather seriously affect the lives of residents and the socio-economic development of countries. However, after many fluctuations, the world economy is gradually stabilizing when global trade in goods is improving again, inflationary pressure is gradually decreasing, financial conditions are continuing to be relaxed, and labor supply is increasing. The world economy tends to recover but slowly. In September 2024, most international organizations raised the global economic growth outlook by 0.1 to 0.3 percentage points compared to previous forecasts, reaching 2.7% to 3.2%, equivalent to growth in 2023.

The United Nations (UN)[[1]](#footnote-1) forecasts world economic growth to reach 2.7%, 0.3 percentage points higher than the forecast in January 2024; Fitch Ratings (FR)[[2]](#footnote-2) forecasts global economic growth in 2024 to reach 2.7%, up 0.1 percentage points from the forecast in June 2024; the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)[[3]](#footnote-3) is forecast to reach 3.2%, 0.1 percentage points higher than the forecast at the time of May 2024; The International Monetary Fund (IMF)[[4]](#footnote-4) forecasts 3.2%, unchanged from the forecast in April 2024.

In the region, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) forecasts Singapore's growth at 2.6%, up 0.2 percentage points from the forecast in July 2024; Thailand 2.3%, down 0.3 percentage points; keeping the growth of Malaysia unchanged at 4.5%; Indonesia 5.0% and Philippines 6.0%. For Vietnam, the World Bank forecasts GDP growth of 6.1%, an increase of 0.6 percentage points compared to the forecast at the time of June 2024; ADB forecasts 6% (unchanged from forecast in July 2024) and IMF forecasts 6.1%, up 0.6 percentage points from the forecast in April 2024.

Domestically, Typhoon No. 3 has caused a lot of damage to people, property, socio-economic infrastructure and agricultural, forestry and fishery production in the Northern provinces. Facing that situation, with the determination to quickly overcome the consequences of storms and floods, soon stabilize the people's lives, promoting the restoration of production and business, maintaining macroeconomic stability, and actively promoting economic growth, the Government and the Prime Minister drastically direct ministries, sectors and localities to continue to implement the solutions set out in Resolution No. 01/NQ-CP dated January 5, 2024 on tasks, main solutions to implement the socio-economic development plan and the State budget estimate in 2024; Resolution No. 02/NQ-CP dated January 5, 2024 on main tasks and solutions to improve the business environment and improve national competitiveness in 2024; Resolution of the regular monthly meeting of the Government; Resolution No. 143/NQ-CP dated September 17, 2024 on key tasks and solutions to urgently overcome the consequences of storm No. 3. Ministries, sectors and localities have closely monitored the fluctuations of the world and domestic economic situation, and at the same time made efforts to implement the tasks and solutions set, thereby creating the trust and support of the people and the business community. The socio-economic situation in the third quarter and nine months of 2024 of our country continued its positive trend, with sectors and fields achieving many important results, creating growth momentum for the remaining months of the year. The results achieved by sectors and fields in the third quarter and nine months of 2024 are as follows:

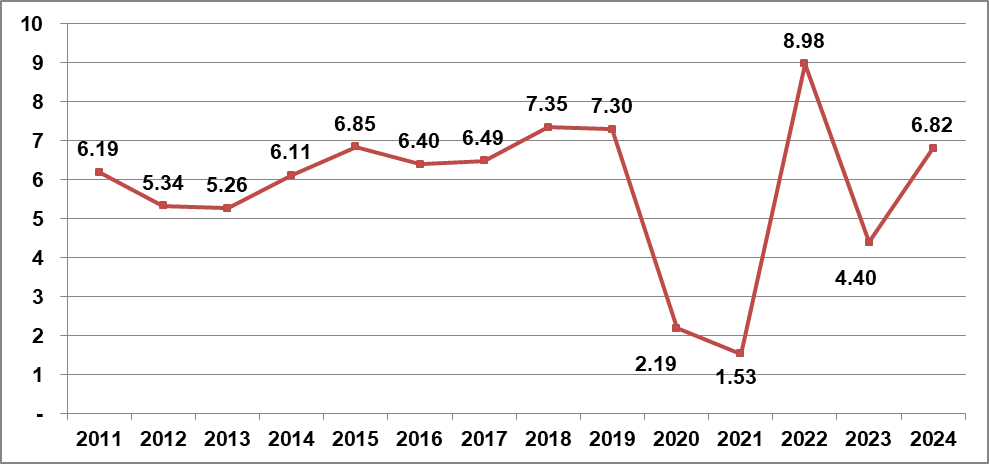
**I. ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**1. Gross domestic product growth rate**

*Gross domestic product (GDP) in the third quarter of 2024* was estimated to increase by 7.40% over the same period last year. Of which, the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector increased by 2.58%, only higher than the growth rate of the same period in 2021 in the period 2020-2024[[5]](#footnote-5), contributing 4.08% to the total added value of the whole economy; the industrial and construction sector increased by 9.11%, contributing 48.88%, of which the manufacturing industry was the bright spot of the economy with a growth rate of 11.41%, this is the highest growth rate of the same period in the past 6 years[[6]](#footnote-6); the service sector increased by 7.51%, contributing 47.04%. Regarding GDP expenditure in the third quarter of 2024, final consumption increased by 7.02% over the same period last year, contributing 59.78% to the overall growth rate of the economy; gross capital formation increased by 7.08%, contributing 39.03%; exports of goods and services increased by 15.68%; imports of goods and services increased by 15.84%; the difference between exports and imports of goods and services contributed 1.19%.

GDP in nine months of 2024 was estimated to increase by 6.82% over the same period last year. Of which, the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector increased by 3.20%, contributing 5.37% to the total added value of the whole economy; the industry and construction sector increased by 8.19%, contributing 46.22%; the service sector increased by 6.95%, contributing 48.41%.

**Figure 1. GDP growth rate in 9 months compared to the same period   
last year 2011-2024 (%)**

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The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector was severely affected by storm No. 3 in September 2024, so its growth was lower than the same period in previous years. The added value of the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector in the nine months of 2024 increased by 3.20%, only higher than the growth rate of the same period in 2020 in the 2020-2024 period[[7]](#footnote-7). Of which, the added value of the agricultural sector increased by 2.92% over the same period last year, contributing 0.25 percentage points to the growth rate of the total added value of the whole economy; the forestry sector increased by 4.96% but accounted for a low proportion, so it only contributed 0.03 percentage points; the fishery sector increased by 3.73%, contributing 0.10 percentage points.

In the industrial and construction sector, production of many key industries increased compared to the same period last year. Added value of the entire industry in nine months of 2024 increased by 8.34% over the same period last year[[8]](#footnote-8), contributing 2.71 percentage points to the growth rate of total added value of the whole economy. Of which, the manufacturing industry was the growth driver with a growth rate of 9.76%[[9]](#footnote-9), contributing 2.44 percentage points. The construction industry increased by 7.48%, contributing 0.52 percentage points.

The trade and tourism sectors maintained growth momentum, contributing positively to the growth of the entire economy. The added value of the service sector in nine months of 2024 increased by 6.95% over the same period last year[[10]](#footnote-10). The contributions of some service sectors with large proportions to the total added value growth of the entire economy were as follows: Wholesale and retail increased by 7.56% over the same period last year, contributing 0.78 percentage points; transportation and warehousing increased by 11.03%, contributing 0.70 percentage points; financial, banking and insurance activities increased by 6.47%, contributing 0.38 percentage points; accommodation and catering services increased by 9.48%, contributing 0.26 percentage points.

Regarding the economic structure in nine months of 2024, the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector accounts for 11.64%; the industry and construction sector accounts for 37.10%; the service sector accounts for 42.80%; product taxes minus product subsidies account for 8.46% (The corresponding structure in the same period of 2023 is 11.80%; 36.98%; 42.61%; 8.61%).

Regarding GDP expenditure in nine months of 2024, final consumption increased by 6.18% over the same period in 2023, contributing 62.66% to the overall growth rate of the economy; gross capital formation increased by 6.86%, contributing 36.68%; exports of goods and services increased by 16.94%; imports of goods and services increased by 17.05%; the difference between exports and imports of goods and services contributed 0.66%.

**2. Agriculture, forestry, and fishery**

*Agricultural, forestry and fishery production in September was severely affected by storm No. 3 and prolonged heavy rains, causing great damage to crops, livestock and aquaculture in many northern provinces. However, agricultural, forestry and fishery production in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2024 nationwide still maintained growth, meeting domestic consumption demand and serving exports. Winter-spring and summer-autumn rice production achieved good results. The output of some fruit trees increased significantly compared to the same period last year due to maximum exploitation of the export market. Poultry flocks nationwide developed stably. Forestry production was favorable due to high prices of raw wood and exports of wood products to major markets.*

***a) Agriculture***

*Summer-autumn rice*

The total summer-autumn rice cultivation area of ​​the country this year was estimated at 1,909.2 thousand hectares, down 3.6 thousand hectares compared to the 2023 summer-autumn crop, of which summer-autumn rice was mainly concentrated in the Mekong Delta with 1,469.8 thousand hectares, accounting for 77.0% of the cultivated area of ​​the countries, down 4.6 thousand hectares. The summer-autumn rice area this year decreased due to the impact of drought, salinity, and many localities changing land use purposes, crop structure and seasons. Some localities with a large decrease in summer-autumn rice area were: Tien Giang decreased by 5.4 thousand hectares; Khanh Hoa decreased by 2.3 thousand hectares; Vinh Long decreased by 0.9 thousand hectares... By September 20, 2024, the whole country harvested 1,800.4 thousand hectares of summer-autumn rice, accounting for 94.3% of the cultivated area and equal to 100.4% of the same period last year, of which the Mekong Delta harvested 1,363.2 thousand hectares, accounting for 92.7% and equal to 100.5%. According to reports from localities, this year's summer-autumn rice yield was estimated at 58.1 quintals/ha, an increase of 0.5 quintals/ha compared to the previous year; the output reached at 11.1 million tons, an increase of 77.6 thousand tons, of which the Mekong Delta's summer-autumn rice yield reached at 58.2 quintals/ha, an increase of 0.4 quintals/ha compared to 2023; the output reached at 8.55 million tons, an increase of 27.1 thousand tons.

*Winter rice*

As of September 20, 2024, the total winter rice cultivation area nationwide reached 1,464.9 thousand hectares, equal to 99.6% of the same period last year, of which the northern localities reached 996.6 thousand hectares, equal to 99.1%[[11]](#footnote-11), and the southern localities reached 468.3 thousand hectares, equal to 100.5%. Up to now, the winter rice in the northern localities is in the flowering stage, some early rice crops are in the firm, ripe stage and have harvested 141.9 thousand hectares, accounting for 14.2% of the cultivated area and equal to 110.4% of the same period last year.

This year's winter rice crop in the northern provinces took place in unfavorable weather conditions: Heavy rains lasted from the beginning of the crop, followed by the consecutive impacts of two storms, especially storm No. 3 and the storm circulation causing flooding. Faced with this situation, localities have accelerated the rice harvest, especially in flooded areas[[12]](#footnote-12). According to preliminary reports from localities, many areas of winter rice were completely lost[[13]](#footnote-13) due to the impact of storm No. 3, including 16.9 thousand hectares in Bac Giang; 10.1 thousand hectares in Hai Phong; 7.8 thousand hectares in Nam Dinh; 7.2 thousand hectares in Thai Binh; 5.2 thousand hectares in Hung Yen; 5.5 thousand hectares in Thai Nguyen; 4.1 thousand hectares in Lang Son; 2.4 thousand hectares in Yen Bai; 1.7 thousand hectares in Vinh Phuc; and 0.8 thousand hectares in Ha Nam.

*Autumn-winter rice*

As of September 20, 2024, the provinces in the Mekong Delta have sown 626 thousand hectares of autumn-winter rice, an increase of 2.9% over the same period in 2023. The autumn-winter rice area has increased significantly due to favorable weather, sufficient irrigation water, and famers taking advantage of the opportunity to sow. Some localities with high autumn-winter rice area are An Giang with an increase of 11 thousand hectares; Kien Giang with an increase of 10.2 thousand hectares; Tra Vinh with an increase of 2.6 thousand hectares... Currently, autumn-winter rice is in the stage of full flowering. However, high tides may affect some rice areas from the green to ripe stage; the agricultural sector needs to strengthen supervision, monitoring, and timely notification of weather and pest situations, and at the same time prepare necessary means to protect unharvested autumn-winter rice areas.

*Annual crops*

Along with rice cultivation, localities across the country are planting cash crops. The planting area of ​​some crops such as corn, soybeans, and peanuts has decreased compared to the same period last year due to low economic efficiency, so farmers have reduced production. As of September 20, 2024, localities across the country have planted 815 thousand hectares of corn, equal to 99% of the same period last year; 74.1 thousand hectares of sweet potatoes, equal to 101.8%; 27.9 thousand hectares of soybeans, equal to 95.3%; 142.1 thousand hectares of peanuts, equal to 97.7%; 1,022.8 thousand hectares of various vegetables and beans, equal to 100.4%. Due to the impact of storm No. 3, some localities have lost all vegetable areas such as Hung Yen 2.26 thousand hectares; Bac Giang 1.25 thousand hectares; Ha Nam 0.45 thousand hectares; Thai Binh 0.3 thousand hectares; Lao Cai 0.38 thousand hectares; Thai Nguyen 0.36 thousand hectares...

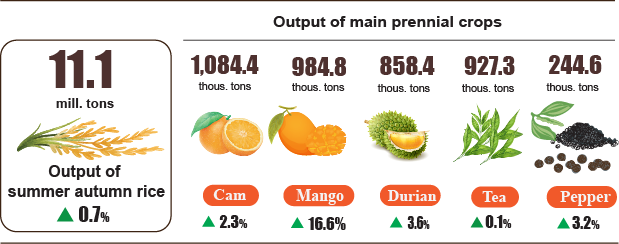
*Perennial crops*

Perennial crop production in the third quarter of 2024 was affected by storms and floods, but overall the first nine months of 2024 were still quite good. Many areas of fruit trees newly planted in previous years have now entered the harvest period; products are consumed smoothly, prices are stable, farmers have profits, and are assured of production. The total area of ​​current perennial crops was estimated at 3,795.6 thousand hectares, up 0.8% over the same period in 2023, of which: The fruit tree group reached 1,281.1 thousand hectares, up 2.2%; the industrial tree group reached 2,185.4 thousand hectares, down 0.2%; the oil tree group reached 201.3 thousand hectares, up 1.7%. The area of ​​some fruit trees tends to increase due to favorable export markets, localities continue to transform crop structures, and develop towards sustainable commodity production. Many models of intercropping fruit trees and developing farms combined with tourism have contributed to shifting the agricultural structure and increasing farmers' income. Some types of trees with large increases in area include: Durian area was estimated at 161.6 thousand hectares, up 14.1% over the same period last year; jackfruit 85.7 thousand hectares, up 4.8%; passion fruit 12.9 thousand hectares, up 8.4%; star apple 6.1 thousand hectares, up 7.0%.

The output of some major industrial crops in the third quarter of 2024 was as follows: Tea buds reached 398.9 thousand tons, down 3.9% over the same period last year; rubber reached 467.6 thousand tons, up 3.4%; coconut reached 526.2 thousand tons, up 6.4%. The output of some fruit trees increased over the same period last year: Durian reached 511.9 thousand tons, up 16.6%; dragon fruit reached 95.6 thousand tons, up 4.3%; mango reached 222 thousand tons, up 4.0%; orange reached 564.8 thousand tons, up 2.2%.

In the nine months of 2024, the output of some major industrial crops was as follows: Tea buds reached 927.3 thousand tons, up 0.1%; rubber reached 877.6 thousand tons, up 2.7%; Coconut output reached 1,574.7 thousand tons, up 5.1%; pepper output reached 244.6 thousand tons, up 3.2%. The output of some fruit trees increased quite well: Durian output reached 984.8 thousand tons, up 16.6% over the same period last year; mango output reached 858.4 thousand tons, up 3.6%; orange output reached 1,084.4 thousand tons, up 2.3%; dragon fruit output reached 692.8 thousand tons, up 1.3%.

**Figer 2. Output of main crops in 9 months of 2024**

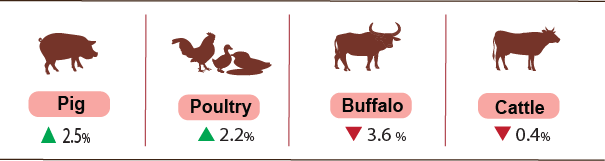


*Livestock*

Buffalo and cow husbandry during 9 months tended to decrease[[14]](#footnote-14). The price of live pigs increased[[15]](#footnote-15) but the complicated developments of African swine fever in some localities affected the production situation of livestock households. Poultry farming in the provinces of the Red River Delta in September was affected by storm No. 3, but in general, the poultry flock nationwide maintained stable growth, poultry farming in enterprises grew quite well, and the disease was controlled.

**Figure 3. The growth rate of the population of livestock**

**at the end of September, 2024 compared to the same time last year**



However, for the livestock industry to develop sustainably, farmers need to connect with consumer businesses, creating a closed chain from farm to table; taking advantage of available raw materials to replace part of industrial feed or utilizing by-products to make feed for livestock and poultry, not only contributing to environmental protection but also reducing input costs and increasing income for farmers.

**Table: Main products of livestock**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Estimate | Accrued | Compared with the same period last year (%) | |
|  | third quarter | 9 months | third quarter | 9 months |
|  | of 2024 | of 2024 | of 2024 | of 2024 |
| **Output of living-weight (Thous. tons)** | |  |  |  |
| Pig | 1,287.6 | 3,835.0 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Pounltry | 603.9 | 1,821.6 | 3.8 | 4.9 |
| Buffalo | 28.4 | 90.5 | -0.4 | -0.1 |
| Cattle | 122.2 | 378.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Eggs (Mill. pieces) | 4,884.1 | 14,954.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Milk (Thous. tons) | 298.6 | 942.3 | 5.8 | 5.6 |

As of September 28, 2024, the whole country has no blue ear disease; avian flu disease was still in Binh Phuoc; foot-and-mouth disease was still in Quang Tri; LSD was reported in 4 localities and African swine fever was reported in 25 localities for less than 21 days.

***b) Forestry***

The third quarter/2024, the area of concentrated newly planted forests was estimated at 70.8 thousand hectares, up 2.2% over the same period last year; the number of scattered forest trees reached 26.4 million trees, up 3.1%; timber production reached 6,073.8 thousand m3, up 7.0%. Generally, in the 9 months of 2024, the area of newly concentrated planted forest was estimated at 200.0 thousand hectares, up 3.4% over the same period last year; the number of scattered forest trees reached 71.3 million trees, up 3.3%; timber production reached 16,068.9 mill. m3, up 7.0% due to the good growth in wood product exports to major markets such as the United States, China and Europe, and the high price of raw wood, people have increased the exploitation of wood at harvest age. Some localities have a high rate of wood exploitation compared to the same period last year: Quang Binh increased by 15.1%, Quang Tri increased by 14.3%, Quang Ngai increased by 12.6%, Thanh Hoa increased by 7.3%..

The damaged forest area in the third quarter/2024 [[16]](#footnote-16) was 174.7 ha, down 58.7% over the same period last year, of which: The area of ​​forest cut down and destroyed was 136.7 ha, down 54.6%; the area of ​​forest burned was 38.0 ha, down 68.8%. In the first nine months of 2024, the whole country had 1,445.7 ha of damaged forest, down 9.3% over the same period last year, of which: The area of ​​forest cut down and destroyed was 705.3 ha, down 23.5%; the area of ​​forest burned was 740.4 ha, up 10.2%. The area of ​​forest affected and damaged by storm No. 3 alone was 190.0 ha.

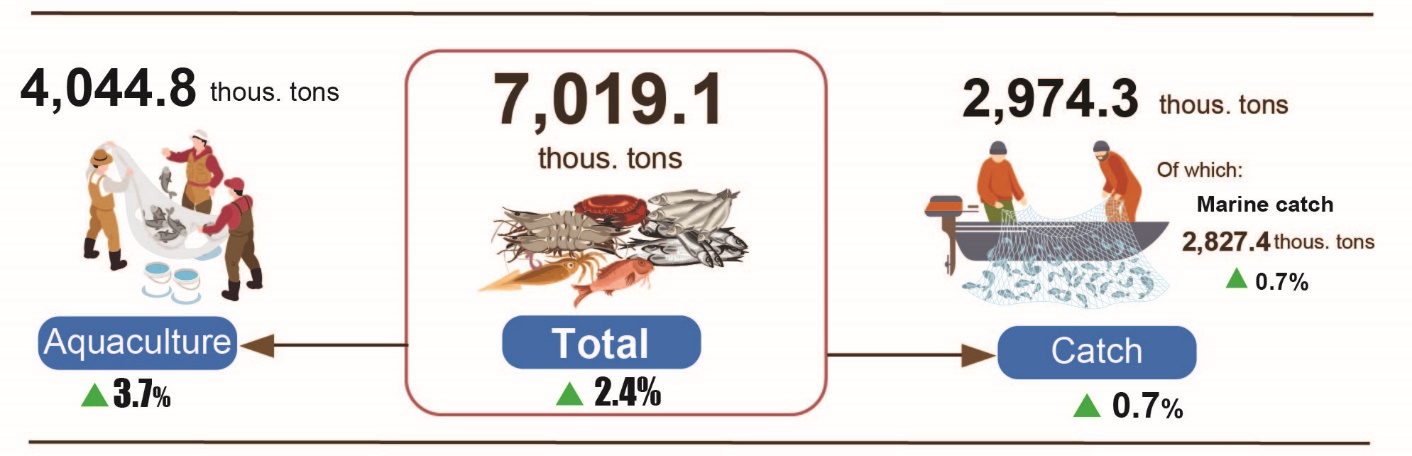
***c) Fishery***

Aquaculture production activities in September in the northern coastal localities were severely affected by storm No. 3. However, thanks to the results of aquaculture production in key localities in the Mekong Delta[[17]](#footnote-17), aquaculture activities nationwide maintained growth.

Fishery output in the third quarter/2024 was estimated at 2,638.4 thousand tons, up 2.2% over the same period last year, including: Fish reached 1,746.0 thousand tons, up 1.9%; shrimp reached 521.0 thousand tons, up 4.1%; other aquatic products reached 371.4 thousand tons, up 1.0%. In the first nine months of 2024, aquatic product output is estimated at 7,019.1 thousand tons, up 2.4% over the same period last year, including: Fish reached 4,918.3 thousand tons, up 2.3%; shrimp reached 1,081.7 thousand tons, up 4.1%; other aquatic products reached 1,019.1 thousand tons, up 1.2%.

**Figure 4. Fishery production in 9 months of 2024**

**compared to the same period in 2023**



It was estimated that in the third quarter/2024 was estimated 1,617.4 thousand tons, up 3.4% over the same period last year, of which: Fish reached 938.5 thousand tons, up 3.5%; shrimp reached 487.3 thousand tons, up 4.4%. Generally, in the 9 months of 2024, the estimated aquaculture output reached 4,044.8 thousand tons, up 3.7% over the same period last year, including: Fish reached 2,595.2 thousand tons, up 3.8%; shrimp reached 976.0 thousand tons, up 4.5%; other aquatic products reached 473.6 thousand tons, up 1.7%. The damage caused by storm No. 3 alone was 35 thousand hectares and more than 11.8 thousand aquaculture cages were damaged and swept away, mainly concentrated in the two provinces of Quang Ninh and Hai Phong.

It was estimated ncreased compared to the same period last year due to increased demand in some major markets, stable raw pangasius prices[[18]](#footnote-18). It was estimated in the third quarter/2024 Estimated output reached 432.7 thousand tons, up 4.3% over the same period last year; generally, in the 9 months of 2024 reached 1,259.5 thousand tons, up 4.6% over the same period last year.

Shrimp production in the third quarter/2024 increased compared to the same period last year due to the application of super-intensive and intensive farming models, applying technology to bring high efficiency. White-leg shrimp output in the third quarter/2024 is estimated at 368.7 thousand tons, up 5.1% over the same period last year; black tiger shrimp output reached 88.2 thousand tons, up 2.0%. Generally, in the 9 months of 2024, white-leg shrimp output reached 701.4 thousand tons, up 5.3% over the same period last year; black tiger shrimp output reached 210.3 thousand tons, up 2.2%.

The caught fishery output in the third quarter/2024 was estimated at 1,021.0 thousand tons, up 0.3% over the same period last year, of which: Fish reached 807.5 thousand tons, up 0.1%; shrimp reached 33.7 thousand tons, up 0.3%. The output of marine aquatic products increased slightly in the quarter[[19]](#footnote-19), estimated at 963.4 thousand tons, up 0.2% over the same period last year. In the first nine months of 2024, the output of exploited aquatic products is estimated at 2,974.3 thousand tons, up 0.7% over the same period last year, including: Fish reached 2,323.1 thousand tons, up 0.7%; shrimp reached 105.7 thousand tons, up 0.7%; other aquatic products reached 545.5 thousand tons, up 0.8%.

**3. Industrial Production**

Business and production activities in Q3/2024 showed more positive growth than the previous quarter, with the industrial sector's value-added growth rate estimated at 9.59% compared to Q3/2023. Overall, for the first nine months of 2024, the industrial sector's value added increased by 8.34% compared to the same period last year, with the manufacturing and processing industry growing by 9.76%[[20]](#footnote-20).

The value added for the entire industrial sector in the first nine months of 2024 is estimated to have increased by 8.34% compared to the same period last year (Q1 increased by 6.47%; Q2 increased by 8.78%; Q3 increased by 9.59%). Among this, the manufacturing and processing industry grew by 9.76% (Q1 increased by 7.21%; Q2 increased by 10.39%; Q3 increased by 11.41%), contributing 2.44 percentage points to the overall growth in total value added of the economy; the electricity production and distribution sector increased by 11.11%, contributing 0.43 percentage points; the water supply and waste, wastewater treatment sector grew by 9.83%, contributing 0.06 percentage points; meanwhile, the mining sector decreased by 7.01%, reducing 0.22 percentage points from the overall growth.

The production index for the first nine months of 2024 in several key industries under level-II industrial sectors increased significantly compared to the same period last year: Manufacture of rubber and plastics products rose by 28.8%; manufacture of furniture increased by 24.7%; manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products increased by 18.8%; mining of metal ores grew by 16.9%; Manufacture of motor vehicles; trailers and semi-trailers increased by 13.0%; manufacture of textilesgrew by 12.8%; manufacture of basic metals increased by 12.3%; manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment grew by 12.0%; the production of leather and related products increased by 11.6%; manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products grew by 9.1%; manufacture of food products increased by 7.8%. On the other hand, the IIP index of several sectors showed low growth or a decline: Manufacture of beverages grew by 0.4%; manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products decreased by 0.3%; repair and installation of machinery and equipment fell by 3.7%; mining of coal and lignite decreased by 4.2%; and Extraction of crude petroleum and nutural gas dropped by 11.5%.

**Table 2. Rate of increase/decrease of IIP index in 9 months compared to the same period last year**

**2020-2024 years of some key industries**

***%***

|  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Ước tính 2024 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mining of coal and lignite | 4,4 | 1,4 | 7,2 | -0,9 | -4,2 |
| Extraction of crude petroleum and nutural gas | -11,2 | -12,7 | 1,2 | -3,5 | -11,5 |
| Manufacture of food products | 4,0 | 0,7 | 9,5 | 5,4 | 7,8 |
| Manufacture of beverages | -6,2 | -3,8 | 31,2 | 3,6 | 0,4 |
| Manufacture of textiles | -0,2 | 7,9 | 4,4 | 3,3 | 12,8 |
| Manufacture of leather and related products | -4,1 | 4,8 | 19,5 | -1,9 | 11,6 |
| Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products | 4,8 | 10,9 | 3,5 | 3,9 | 18,8 |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products | 7,6 | -1,1 | 5,2 | 5,5 | 16,9 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastics products | 3,9 | -1,8 | -5,6 | 8,8 | 28,8 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 1,3 | 1,5 | 7,4 | -4,1 | -0,3 |
| Manufacture of basic metals | 4,6 | 27,5 | -0,8 | 1,7 | 12,3 |
| Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | 3,7 | 3,9 | 9,6 | 7,4 | 12,0 |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products | 9,1 | 7,1 | 9,8 | -2,3 | 9,1 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles; trailers and semi-trailers | -12,2 | 17,0 | 5,2 | -4,8 | 13,0 |

**Figure 5. Rate of increase/decrease of IIP in 9 months of 2024**

**compared to the same period last year of some localities (%)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **10 localities with the highest IIP growth rate**  **A graph of numbers and a number of people  Description automatically generated with medium confidence** | **10 localities with the lowest increase/decrease in IIP index**  **A graph with red bars  Description automatically generated** |

The industrial production index for the first nine months of 2024 increased in 60 provinces and decreased in 3 provinces across the country compared to the same period last year. Some provinces saw relatively high IIP growth due to the sharp increase[[21]](#footnote-21) in the manufacturing and processing industry, as well as the electricity production and distribution sector. Conversely, some provinces experienced low or negative IIP growth due to weak or declining[[22]](#footnote-22) performance in the manufacturing, mining, and electricity production and distribution sectors.

Several key industrial products saw significant increases in the first nine months of 2024 compared to the same period last year: steel bars and angles increased by 26.7%; gasoline and oil increased by 20.3%; rolled steel rose by 16.8%; fabric woven from natural fibers increased by 15.9%; refined sugar increased by 13.5%; NPK compound fertilizers increased by 13.3%; powdered milk rose by 12.1%; and automobiles increased by 11.9%. On the other hand, some products declined compared to the same period last year: natural gas in gaseous form decreased by 16.5%; LPG gas dropped by 15.0%; mobile phones fell by 7.6%; crude oil extraction declined by 5.9%; clean coal decreased by 4.2%; beer production fell by 2.8%; and alumina decreased by 2.3%.

The consumption index of the entire manufacturing and processing industry in September 2024 decreased by 2.1% compared to the previous month but increased by 12.7% compared to the same period last year. For the first nine months of 2024, the consumption index of the entire manufacturing and processing industry increased by 12.5% compared to the same period in 2023 (in the same period of 2023, the increase was 0.6%).

The inventory index of the entire manufacturing and processing industry at the end of September 30, 2024, is estimated to have increased by 5.2% compared to the previous month and increased by 8.5% compared to the same time last year (it increased by 19.4% at the same time last year). The average inventory ratio for the entire manufacturing and processing industry in the first nine months of 2024 was 76.8% (compared to 85.3% in the same period of 2023).

The number of workers employed in industrial enterprises as of September 1, 2024, increased by 1.1% compared to the previous month and increased by 5.2% compared to the same time last year. Among them, the workforce in state-owned enterprises increased by 0.2% compared to the previous month and 0.9% compared to the same time last year; non-state enterprises increased by 0.9% and 2.4%, respectively; and foreign-invested enterprises increased by 1.3% and 6.6%, respectively. By sector, the workforce in mining enterprises increased by 0.1% compared to the previous month but decreased by 0.2% compared to the same time last year; the manufacturing and processing sector increased by 1.2% and 5.6%; the electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning production and distribution sector increased by 0.1% and 1.2%; and the water supply, waste management, and wastewater treatment sector increased by 0.3% and 1.7%.

**4. Enterprise activities**

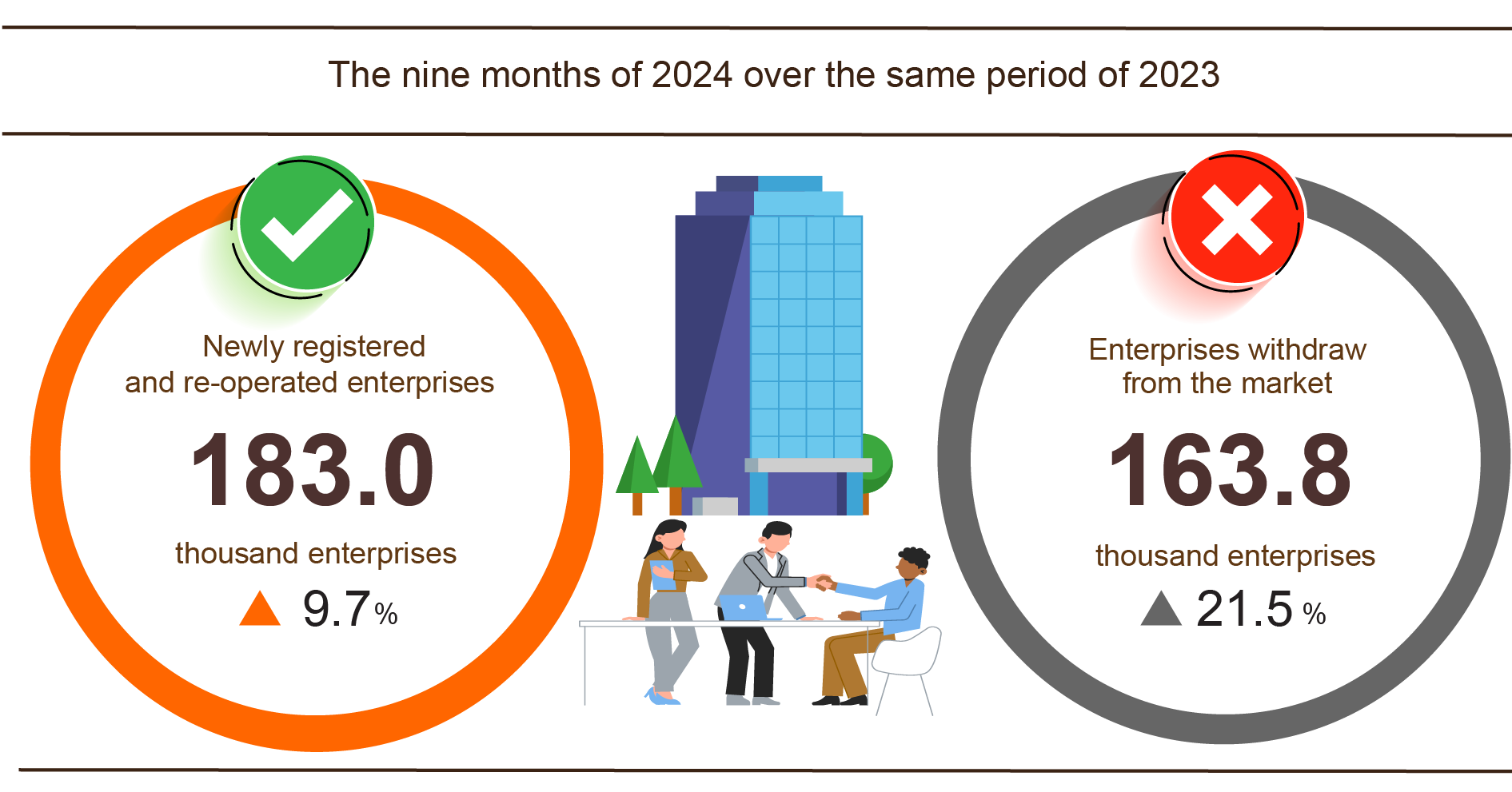
***a) Enterprise registration status*** *[[23]](#footnote-23)*

In September, the whole country had 11.2 thousand newly established enterprises with registered capital was 92.8 trillion VND and a total number of registered employees of nearly 63 thousand employees, a decrease of 16.3% in the number of enterprises, a decrease of 25.5% in registered capital and a decrease of 12.3% in the number of employees compared to August 2024. Compared to the same period last year, down 5.0% in the number of enterprises, down 5.8% in registered capital and down 16.3% in the number of employees. The average registered capital of a newly established enterprise in the month reached 8.3 billion VND, an increase of 11.1% compared to the last month and down 0.8% compared to the same period of 2023. Besides, there were nearly 6.5 thousand enterprises resumed in the whole country, down 23.7% compared to the previous month and up 11.6% compared to the same period of 2023.

Generally, in the nine months of 2024, the whole country had neaaly 121.9 thousand newly registered enterprises with a total registered capital of 1,158.5 trillion VND and a total number of registered employees was over 735.0 thousand employees, up 3.4% in the number of enterprises, up 3.4% in registered capital and down 3.4% in the number of employees compared to the same period last year. The average registered capital of a newly established enterprise in the nine months of 2024 achieved 9.5 billion VND, equal to the same period of 2023. The total number additional registered captial into the economy in the nine months of 2024 was more than 2,319.5 trillion VND, a year-on-year reduction of 6.1%. Besides, there were over 61.1 thousand enterprises resumed (a year-on-year increase of 25.0%), levering the total number of newly established enterprises and resumed enterprises in the nine months of 2024 to over 183.0 thousand enterprises, a year-on-year increase of 9.7%. On average, there were over 20.3 thousand newly established and resumed enterprises per month.

By economic sector in the nine months of 2024, there were 1,204 newly established enterprises in the agricultural, forestry, and fishery sectors, a year-on-year decrease of 5.6%; 28.3 thousand enterprises in the industrial and construction sectors, an increase of 0.9%; 92.4 thousand enterprises in the service sector, an increase of 4.4%.

**Figure 6. Enterprise registration situation**

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Also in September, 4,233 teamporarily inactive enterprises, down 20.6% compared to the previous month and up 2.6% over the same period in 2023; 7,410 enterprises ceased and awaited dissolution procedures, up 43.6% and up 40.5%; 1,605 enterprises completed dissolution procedures, down 16.7% and up 26.8%.

In the nine months of 2024, the number of teamporarily inactive enterprises was more than 86.9 thousand ones, a year-on-year increase of 14.7%; nearly 61.5 thousand enterprises ceased and awaited dissolution procedures, an increase of 33.4%; nearly 15.4 thousand enterprises completed dissolution procedures, up 18.9%. On average, there were 18.2 thousand enterprises withdrawing from the market per month.

**Table 3: Number of newly registered enterprises and completed dissolution procedures in the nine months of 2024 by kinds of activity**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of enterprises (Enterprise) | | Growth rate over  the same period last year (%) | |
| Newly registered | Dissolution | Newly registered | Dissolution |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 49,961 | 6,167 | 10.3 | 27.4 |
| Manufacturing | 14,757 | 1,626 | 5.1 | 16.1 |
| Construction | 12,126 | 1,099 | -3.8 | 15.4 |
| Real estate business | 3,446 | 907 | 1.4 | -3.1 |
| Transportation and storage | 6,503 | 575 | 13.5 | 17.3 |
| Accommodation and catering service | 4,542 | 701 | -10.9 | 4.2 |
| Production and distribution of electricity, water, gas | 896 | 186 | 11.0 | -17.7 |

***b) Business trends of the enterprises***

Results of the business tendency survey of manufacturing enterprises in the third quarter of 2024 showed that: 34.7% of enterprises assessed that the business production situation was better than in the second one; 42.6% of enterprises said that the business production situation was stable and 22.7% of enterprises faced difficulties[[24]](#footnote-24). For the expected outcome of the forth quarter of 2024, 42.2% of enterprises presented that the tendency would get better than the third one; 40.4% of enterprises said that business production situation would be stable and 17.4% of enterprises predicted that it would be more difficult. In which, the FDI sector was the most optimistic with 84.8% of enterprises forecasted a better business production situation in the forth quarter of 2024 and expected to remain stable; these rates in the non-state enterprises sector and the state-owned enterprises sector were 81.7 and 81.1% respectively.

**Figure 7. The main factors affecting the business production situation**

**in the nine months of 2024**

*Regarding production volume,* 36.9% of enterprises pointed out the production volume in the third quarter of 2024 increased compared to the second one; 41.0% of enterprises considered it stable and 22.1% of enterprises reported that the production volume reduced[[25]](#footnote-25). For the trend in the forth quarter of 2024 compared to the third one, 41.8% of enterprises forecasted an increase in the production volume; 41.8% of enterprises predicted stability and 16.4% of enterprises forecasted a decrease.

*Regarding orders for goods,*33.3% of enterprises had more orders in the third quarter of 2024 than in the second one; 44.1% of enterprises had stable orders and 22.6% of enterprises recorded a decrease in orders[[26]](#footnote-26). About trend in the forth quarter of 2024 over the third one, 40.5% of enterprises expected an increase in orders; 43.3% of enterprises expected to have stable orders and 16.2% of enterprises expected a decrease in orders.

*Regarding export orders,* 29.8% of enterprises confirmed more export orders in the third quarter of 2024 than the second one; 48.0% of enterprises experienced stable export orders and 22.2% of enterprises had decreased export orders. About trend in the forth quarter of 2024 over the third one, 36.0% of enterprises expected to have an increase in export orders; 47.6% of enterprises expected to decrease and 16.4% of enterprises expected to be stable.

**5. Service activities**

**a) Retail sales of consumer goods and services**

*Recovery in domestic consumption and production demand, along with strong growth in tourism, has contributed positively to the growth of the industry's trade services since the beginning of the year. Total retail sales of consumer goods and services in 9/2024 estimated to increase by 1.2% over the previous month and by 7.6% over the same period last year. In the 9 months of 2024, the total retail sales of consumer goods and services was estimated to increase by 8.8% over the same period last year, of which revenue from accommodation and food services increased by 13.6% and tourism revenue increased by 16.7%.*

Total retail sales of consumer goods and services at current prices in September was estimated at 535.8 trillion VND, up 7.6% over the same period last year, of which: Revenue from food and beverage groups increased by 10.6% and commodation and catering services increased by 7.9%. In the third quarter of 2024, the total retail sales of consumer goods and services was estimated at 1,591.0 trillion VND, up 1.7% compared to the previous quarter and up 8.4% over the same period last year.

**Table 4. Retail sales of consumer goods and services   
at current prices**

***Trillion VND***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Estimate Sep.  in 2024 | Estimate quarter III in 2024 | Estimate  9 months in 2024 | Growth rate compared to same period last year (%) | | |
|  | Sep  in 2024 | Quarter III in 2024 | 9 months in 2024 |
|  |
| **Total** | **535.8** | **1,591.0** | **4,703.4** | **7.6** | **8.4** | **8.8** |
| Retail sale of goods | 411.3 | 1,219.7 | 3,630.2 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.9 |
| Accommodation and catering service | 61.7 | 186.0 | 543.0 | 7.9 | 10.3 | 13.6 |
| Traveling service | 5.1 | 16.0 | 45.6 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 16.7 |
| Other services | 57.7 | 169.3 | 484.6 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 |

Generally for the 9 months of 2024, the total retail sales of consumer goods and services at current prices was estimated at 4,703.4 trillion VND, up 8.8% over the same period last year (up 10.1% in the same period in 2023), if excluding the price factor, up 5.8% (the same period in 2023 increased by 7.6%).

**Figure 7. Total retail sales of consumer goods and services at current prices in the 9 months from 2020-2024**

*Retail sales of goods* in the 9 months of 2024 were estimated at 3,630.2 trillion VND, up 7.9% over the same period last year (if excluding the price factor, it was an increase of 5.4%). In which, the group of food and foodstuffs increased by 10.6%; household appliances, tools and equipment increased by 9.3%; garment increased and cultural and educational products increased by 9.1%; vehicles alone (except cars) increased by 5.4%. Retail sales of goods in 9 months of 2024 compared to the same period last year of some localities are as follows: Quang Ninh increased by 9.5%; Hai Phong increased by 9.0%; Da Nang increased by 7.8%; Can Tho increased by 7.6%; Ha Noi increased by 6.6%; Ho Chi Minh City increased by 6.3%.

*Revenue from accommodation and food services* in 9 months of 2024 was estimated at 543.0 trillion VND, up 13.6% over the same period last year. The revenue from accommodation and food services in 9 months of 2024 compared to the same period last year of some localities was as follows: Khanh Hoa increased by 18.0%; Can Tho increased by 11.9%; Ha Noi increased by 10.5%; Ho Chi Minh City increased by 9.4%; Binh Duong increased by 7.9%.

*Tourism revenue* in 9 months of 2024 was estimated at 45.6 trillion VND, up 16.7% over the same period last year because localities from the beginning of the year have actively promoted promotion activities, promote tourism, attract domestic and international visitors. Tourism revenue of some localities in 9 months of 2024 compared to the same period last year was as follows: Ho Chi Minh City increased by 42.2%; Da Nang increased by 38.6%; Can Tho increased by 33.7%; Ha Noi increased by 29.7%; Quang Ninh increased by 21.0%; Binh Duong increased by 14.6%.

*Other service revenue* in 9 months of 2024 is estimated to reach 484.6 trillion VND, up 9.2% over the same period last year. Revenue from other services in 9 months of the year compared to the same period last year of some localities: Can Tho increased by 11.0%; Quang Nam increased by 9.6%; Quang Ninh decreased by 0.8%; Da Nang decreased by 3.6%.

***b)*** ***Passenger and freight transport***

*Transportation activities in September were stable, meeting people's travel needs and transporting goods for production, export and domestic consumption. Compared to the same period last year, passenger transport was up 9.0% in carried and up 18.0 % in traffic; freight transport increased by 12.6% in carried and increased by 7.3% in traffic.*

*Generally for the 9 months of 2024, passenger carried was up 7.4% and passenger traffic was up 12.2 % over the same period last year; freight carried increased by 13.7% and freight traffic increased by 10.5%.*

Passenger transport in 9/2024 was estimated at 435.4 million passenger carried, up 0.6% over the previous month and 23.5 billion passengers-kilometers, up 0.9%; the third quarter of 2024 was estimated to reach 1,301.7 million passenger carried, an increase of 9.4% over the same period last year and 70.9 billion passengers.km, an increase of 12.6%.

In 9 months of 2024, passenger transport was estimated at 3,660.2 million passengers carried, up 7.4% over the same period last year (up 13.2% in the same period in 2023) and passenger traffic was 204.6 billion passengers.km, increased by 12.2% (up 26.7% in the same period in 2023). In which, domestic transport reached 3,646.8 million passengers carried, up 7.4% over the same period last year and 161.4 billion passengers-kilometers, up 8.1%; overseas transport reached 13.4 million passengers carried, up 19.2% and 43.2 billion passengers-kilometers, up 31.1%.

**Table 5: Passengers transport in the 9 months of 2024   
by types of transport**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of passenger | | Growth rate compared to the same period last year (%) | |
|  | Carried (Mill. passengers) | Traffic (Bill. passengers-km) | Carried | Traffic |
| **Total** | **3,660.2** | **204.6** | **7.4** | **12.2** |
| Rail way | 5.7 | 2.2 | 17.8 | 22.6 |
| Sea way | 10.0 | 0.7 | 7.6 | 17.6 |
| Inland water way | 266.3 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 17.1 |
| Road | 3,337.5 | 128.8 | 7.5 | 12.1 |
| Airway | 40.7 | 67.1 | -5.9 | 11.7 |

*Freight transport* in 9/2024 was estimated at 218.8 million tons of freight carried, down 0.6% over the previous month and 44.9 billion tons.km of freight traffic, down 1.7%; in the third quarter of 2024 was estimated to reach 659.0 million tons of transported goods, an increase of 14.7% over the same period last year and 136.5 billion tons.km, an increase of 9.3%.

In the 9 months of 2024, freight transport was estimated at 1,917.9 million tons of freight carried, up 13.7% over the same period last year (up 14.6% in the same period in 2023) and 393.4 billion tons.km of freight traffic, an increase of 10.5% (the same period last year up 11.3%). In which, domestic transport reached 1,883.4 million tons of freight carried, up 13.9% and 238.8 billion tons.km of freight traffic, up 6.6%; overseas transport reached 34.5 million tons of freight carried, up 4.3% and 154.6 billion tons.km of freight traffic, up 17.2%.

**Table 6. Carriage of freight in the 9 months of 2024   
by types of transport**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Quantity of goods | | | | Growth rate compared to the same period last year (%) | | | |
|  | Carried (Mill. tons) | | Traffic (Bill. tons-km) | | Carried | | Traffic | |
| **Total** | | **1.917,9** | | **393,4** | | **13,7** | | **10,5** |
| Rail way | | 3,6 | | 2,8 | | 5,9 | | 1,8 |
| Sea way | | 101,2 | | 202,8 | | 16,1 | | 9,0 |
| Inland water way | | 390,5 | | 85,6 | | 9,4 | | 8,4 |
| Road | | 1.422,3 | | 94,9 | | 14,7 | | 15,7 |
| Airway | | 0,3 | | 7,3 | | 40,9 | | 20,6 |

***c) Telecommunications***

Telecommunications revenue in the third quarter of 2024 was estimated at 87.7 trillion VND, up 5.2% over the same period last year. In 9 months of 2024, telecommunications revenue was estimated at 265.9 trillion VND, up 4.2% over the same period last year (if excluding the price factor, it increased by 4.9%).

The total number of telephone subscribers at the end of September 2024 was estimated at 121.7 million subscribers, down 4.6% over the same period last year. Of which, the number of mobile subscribers at that time was 119.3 million, down 4.8% compared to the same time last year because the number of 2G mobile phone subscribers is gradually decreasing according to the roadmap to achieve the goal of the Digital Transformation Program[[27]](#footnote-27) and the information and communications industry have strengthened the management of prepaid mobile subscriptions, controlled, minimized and gradually eliminated junk SIMs, so the number of new mobile subscribers has decreased significantly. The number of subscribers accessing fixed broadband internet at the end of September was estimated at 23.8 million subscribers, up 5.9% over the same period last year, of which subscribers accessing via fiber optic system ( FTTH) tend to increase rapidly and subscribers via xDSL continue to decrease.

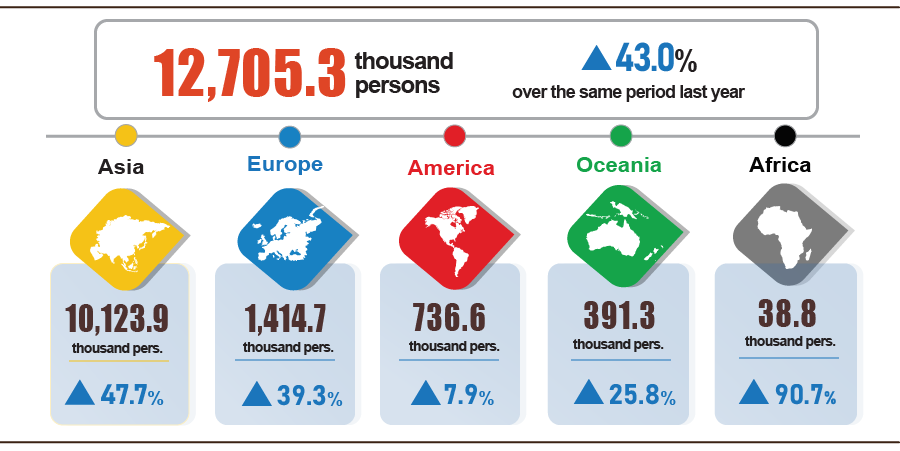
**d) International visitors to Viet Nam and Vietnamese people leaving the country[[28]](#footnote-28)**

*Favorable visa policies, enhanced tourism promotion programs, and prestigious tourism awards presented by international organizations have attracted an increasing number of international visitors to Viet Nam.*

International visitors to Viet Nam[[29]](#footnote-29) in 9/2024 reached nearly 1.3 millions arrivals, up 20.9% compared to the same period last year. In 9 months of 2024, international visitors to Viet Nam reached 12.7 million arrivals, up 43.0% over the same period last year.

Out of a total of 12.7 million international arrivals to Viet Nam in 9 months of this year, arrivals by air reached 10.8 million arrivals, accounting for 84.9% of international arrivals to Viet Nam and up 38.7% over the same period last year; by road reached nearly 1.8 million turns of people, accounting for 13.8% and up 68.1%; by sea reached 165.7 thousand arrivals, accounting for 1.3% and up 158.7%.

**Figure 9. International visitors to Viet Nam in 9 months of 2024 by territories**



The number of Vietnamese people leaving the country[[30]](#footnote-30) in September 2024 was 421.8 thousand people, decrease of 15.9% over the same period last year. In 9 months of 2024, the number of Vietnamese leaving the country reached 4.1 million, up 6.1% over the same period last year.

**II. MACROECONOMIC STABILITY, INFLATION CONTROL**

**1. Banking, insurance, stock market activities**

*Lending interest rates have decreased, creating conditions for businesses to access capital and expand production and business; credit growth has been quite good . The insurance market has improved, insurance premium revenue has begun to increase again. The stock market has recorded positive signs of recovery, market liquidity has improved significantly .*

As of September 27, 2024, total means of payment increased by 5.10% compared to the end of 2023 (same period last year increased by 5.40%); capital mobilization of credit institutions increased by 4.79% (same period last year increased by 6.63%); the economy's credit growth reached 8.53% (same period last year increased by 6.24%).

From the end of the second quarter of 2024, the State Bank of Vietnam has directed credit institutions to reduce lending interest rates, creating conditions for businesses to access capital. As of August 2024, lending interest rates have decreased by more than 1.0% compared to the end of 2023. The average lending interest rate in VND of domestic commercial banks for new and old loans with outstanding debt is at 6.8% - 9.2%/year. The average short-term lending interest rate in VND for priority sectors is about 3.7%/year, lower than the maximum short-term lending interest rate prescribed by the State Bank of Vietnam (4.0%/year). Credit is mainly focused on production and business sectors and priority sectors , controlling risks to ensure system safety. Following the Prime Minister's direction, 32/40 banks have registered new credit packages with a total amount of up to 405 trillion VND, with interest rates reduced by 0.5% - 2.0%/year to support businesses and people affected by storm No. 3.

Regarding social policy credit, as of September 30, 2024, the total disbursed capital of social policy credit programs reached VND 90,233 billion, with more than 1.8 million poor households, near-poor households and other policy beneficiaries borrowing capital during the year. The total outstanding policy credit balance reached VND 357.3 trillion, an increase of VND 25.3 trillion (equivalent to an increase of 7.6%) over the same period in 2023.

The central exchange rate is flexibly and appropriately managed, synchronously coordinating monetary policy tools to stabilize the foreign exchange market, contributing to controlling inflation and stabilizing the macro economy. As of September 30, 2024, the central exchange rate will be at 24,093 VND/USD, an increase of 0.95% compared to the end of 2023.

*Regarding the insurance market*, total premium revenue in the third quarter of 2024 was estimated at VND 56.4 trillion, up 6.9% over the same period in 2023. In nine months of 2024, total premium revenue is estimated at VND 165.5 trillion, down 0.4% over the same period last year. Of which, premium revenue in the non-life insurance sector is estimated at VND 58.5 trillion, up 12.9%; life insurance sector is estimated at nearly VND 107 trillion, down 6.5%. Insurance benefit payments are estimated at VND 64.1 trillion, up 18.4% over the same period last year. Total investment back into the economy was estimated at VND 821.2 trillion, up 10.0%. Total insurance market assets of the insurance market were estimated at VND 978.9 trillion, up 9.8%. Total insurance reserves increased by 12.4%.

*Regarding the stock market, the State Bank of Vietnam's loose monetary* policy has created momentum leading domestic investors to return to the stock market.

In the stock market, as of September 30, 2024, the VNIndex reached 1,287.94 points, up 0.32% compared to the end of the previous month and up 13.98% compared to the end of 2023; market capitalization (as of September 17 , 2024 ) reached VND 6,904.7 trillion, up 16.3% compared to the end of 2023. In September 2024, the average trading value reached VND 13,426 billion/session, down 28.0% compared to the average of the previous month. In nine months of 2024, the average trading value reached VND 22,655 billion/session, up 28.9% compared to the average of 2023. By the end of August 2024, the stock market had 728 listed stocks and fund certificates; 878 shares registered for trading on UPCoM with a total listed and registered trading value of VND 2,246 trillion, up 5.56% compared to the end of 2023.

In the bond market, the average trading value in September 2024 reached VND 10,666 billion/session, down 3.4% compared to the average of the previous month. In nine months of 2024, the average trading value reached VND 10,807 billion/session, up 65.9% compared to the average in 2023. By the end of August 2024, the bond market currently had 473 listed bond codes with a listing value of more than VND 2,227 trillion, up 9.7% compared to the average in 2023.

In the derivatives market, the average trading volume in September 2024 reached 178.6 thousand contracts/session, down 16.2% compared to the average of the previous month. In nine months of 2024, the average trading volume reached 215.7 thousand contracts/session, down 8.3% compared to the average of 2023. In September 2024, the average trading volume of covered warrants reached 43.9 million warrants/session, down 10.9% compared to the previous month; the average trading value reached VND 29.4 billion/session, down 12.6%. In nine months of 2024, the average trading volume reached 52.1 million warrants/session, up 59.2% compared to the average of the previous year and the average trading value reached VND 45.1 billion/session, up 57.6%.

**2. Development investment**

*Lending interest rates tend to decrease, production export serve Exports grew well; policies on tax exemptions, reductions, and deferrals continued to be implemented to support businesses. Enterprises and production establishments have promoted new investment and expanded production , increasing Strengthening the attraction and implementation of social investment capital . In the first nine months of 2024, the total realized social investment capital at current prices is estimated at 2,417.2 trillion VND, up 6.8% over the same period last year; realized foreign direct investment capital in Vietnam is estimated at 17.34 billion USD, up 8.9%.*

Total social investment capital in the third quarter of 2024 at current prices is estimated at 966.7 trillion VND, up 7.0 % over the same period last year, including: State sector capital is estimated at 273.1 trillion VND, up 3.4%; non-state sector capital is 537.7 trillion VND, up 7.7%; foreign direct investment sector is 155.9 trillion VND, up 11.2%.

**Figure 10. Total investment capital implemented in the whole society**

**at current prices for 9 months of 2020-2024 (Thousand billion VND)**

In the first nine months of 2024, the total realized social investment capital at current prices is estimated at 2,417.2 trillion VND, up 6.8% over the same period last year, including: State sector capital reached 664.7 trillion VND, accounting for 27.5 % of total capital and up 4.1% over the same period last year; non-State sector reached 1,336.9 trillion VND, accounting for 55.3% and up 7.1%; the sector with foreign direct investment reached 415.6 trillion VND, accounting for 17.2 % and up 10.7 % .

In the investment capital of the State sector, the capital implemented from the State budget in the first nine months of 2024 is estimated at 428.1 trillion VND, equal to 55.7% of the annual plan and an increase of 2.0% over the same period last year (the same period in 2023 was equal to 57.3% and an increase of 24.7%). According to the management level, Central capital reached 75.2 trillion VND , equal to 60.4% of the yearly plan and decreased 1.1 %; local capital reached 352.9 trillion VND, equal to 54.8 % and increased by 2.7 %. In locally managed capital, provincial-level State budget capital reached 236.1 trillion VND, equal to 51.8 % and increased by 1.4 %; district- level State budget capital reached 100.6 trillion VND, equal to 60.3 % and increased by 5.7% ; commune-level State budget capital reached 16.2 trillion VND, equal to 76.3 % and increased by 3.5 % .

**Figure 11. Growth/decrease rate of total social investment capital   
at current prices for 9 months of the years 2020-2024 (%)**

*Total foreign investment registered in Vietnam[[31]](#footnote-31)* As of September 30, 2024, including: Newly registered capital, adjusted registered capital and capital contribution and share purchase value of foreign investors reached 24.78 billion USD, up 11.6% over the same period last year.

**Figure 12. Foreign investment capital registered in Vietnam   
in the first 9 months of 2020-2024 (Billion USD)[[32]](#footnote-32)**

**­­­**- Newly registered capital has 2,492 licensed projects with registered capital reaching nearly 13.55 billion USD, down 4.3% over the same period last year in terms of number of projects and up 11.3% in terms of registered capital. Of which, the processing and manufacturing industry is the one with the largest newly licensed foreign direct investment with registered capital reaching 9.02 billion USD, accounting for 66.6% of the total newly registered capital; real estate business activities reached 2.40 billion USD, accounting for 17.7%; the remaining industries reached 2.13 billion USD, accounting for 15.7%.

Among the 71 countries and territories with newly licensed investment projects in Vietnam in the first nine months of 2024, Singapore was the largest investor with 4.77 billion USD, accounting for 35.2% of the total newly registered capital; followed by China with nearly 1.86 billion USD, accounting for 13.7%; Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (China) with 1.55 billion USD, accounting for 11.5 % ; South Korea with 1.49 billion USD, accounting for 11.0 %; Japan with 1.26 billion USD, accounting for 9.3%; Turkey with 731.3 million USD, accounting for 5.4%.

- Adjusted registered capital: 1,027 licensed projects from previous years registered to adjust investment capital by an additional 7.64 billion USD, up 48.1% over the same period last year.

If including newly registered capital and adjusted registered capital of licensed projects from previous years, foreign direct investment capital registered in the processing and manufacturing industry reached 14.98 billion USD, accounting for 70.7% of the total newly registered and increased capital; real estate business activities reached 3.56 billion USD, accounting for 16.8%; the remaining industries reached 2.65 billion USD, accounting for 12.5%.

- There were 2,471 registered capital contributions and share purchases by foreign investors with a total capital contribution value of 3.59 billion USD, down 26.2% over the same period last year. Of which, 932 capital contributions and share purchases increased the charter capital of enterprises with a capital contribution value of 1.86 billion USD; 1,539 foreign investors bought back domestic shares without increasing the charter capital with a value of 1.73 billion USD. Regarding the form of capital contributions and share purchases by foreign investors, the investment capital in real estate business activities reached 815.7 million USD, accounting for 22.7% of the capital contribution value; professional activities , science and technology reached 667.3 million USD, accounting for 18.6%; the remaining sectors had 2.1 billion USD, accounting for 58.7%.

*Foreign direct investment implemented in Vietnam* in the nine months of 2024 was 17.34 billion USD, an increase of 8.9% over the same period last year. Of which: Processing and manufacturing industry reached 13.96 billion USD, accounting for 80.5% of total realized foreign direct investment; real estate business activities reached 1.43 billion USD, accounting for 8.3%; production and distribution of electricity, gas, hot water, steam and air conditioning reached 691.3 million USD, accounting for 4.0%.

**Figure 13. Foreign direct investment realized   
in 9 months of 2020-2024 [[33]](#footnote-33)(billion USD)**

*Vietnam's overseas investment* in the first nine months of 2024 had 105 projects newly granted investment certificates with a total capital of Vietnam's side of 177.5 million USD, down 27.5% over the same period last year; there were 20 projects adjusting capital with an adjusted capital of 12.0 million USD, down 93.0%.

In the nine months of 2024, Vietnam's total investment capital abroad (newly granted and adjusted capital) reached 189.6 million USD, down 54.5% over the same period last year. Of which: Mining reached 58.6 million USD, accounting for 30.9% of total investment capital; processing and manufacturing industry reached 34.7 million USD, accounting for 18.3%; wholesale and retail, repair of automobiles, motorcycles, motorbikes and other motor vehicles reached 30.9 million USD, accounting for 16.3%; production and distribution of electricity, gas, hot water and air conditioning reached 23.5 million USD, accounting for 12.4%; professional scientific and technological activities reached 20.0 million USD, accounting for 10.6%; other services reached 10.2 million USD, accounting for 5.4%. In the first nine months of 2024, 27 countries and territories received investment from Vietnam, of which: The Netherlands was the leading country with 54.6 million USD, accounting for 28.8% of total investment capital; Laos 43.5 million USD, accounting for 22.9%; the United States 41.8 million USD, accounting for 22.0%; Cambodia 21.8 million USD, accounting for 11.5%; the United Kingdom 20.4 million USD, accounting for 10.7%; Indonesia 6.3 million USD, accounting for 3.3%.

**5. State budget revenue and expenditure[[34]](#footnote-34)**

*State budget revenue in nine months of 2024 was estimated to increase by 17.9% over the same period last year. State budget expenditure was estimated to increase by 1.4 % over the same period last year, ensuring the needs of socio-economic development, national defense, security, State management, supporting localities damaged by storm No. 3, paying due debts as well as timely payment to subjects according to regulations.*

**Figure 14. State budget revenue and expenditure for the first 9 months of 2024**

**A diagram of a balance with money and piggy bank

Description automatically generated**

***State budget revenue***

Total state budget revenue in September 2024 was estimated at 94.3 trillion VND. Cumulative total state budget revenue in nine months of 2024 was estimated at 1,448.2 trillion VND, equal to 85.1% of the annual estimate and up 17.9% over the same period last year. Among them, some main revenue items are as follows:

*- Domestic revenue* in September 2024 was estimated at 74 trillion VND; accumulated revenue in nine months of 2024 was estimated at 1,203.1 trillion VND, equal to 83.3 % of the annual estimate and an increase of 18.9% over the same period last year.

*- Revenue from crude oil* in September 2024 was estimated at 4.8 trillion VND; accumulated revenue for the months of 2024 was estimated at 44.4 trillion VND, equal to 96.6% of the annual estimate and down 2.9% over the same period last year.

*- Budget revenue from import and export activities* in September 2024 was estimated at 15.4 trillion VND; accumulated revenue for nine months of 2024 was estimated at 200.2 trillion VND, equal to 98.1 % of the annual estimate and an increase of 17.6% over the same period last year.

***State budget expenditure***

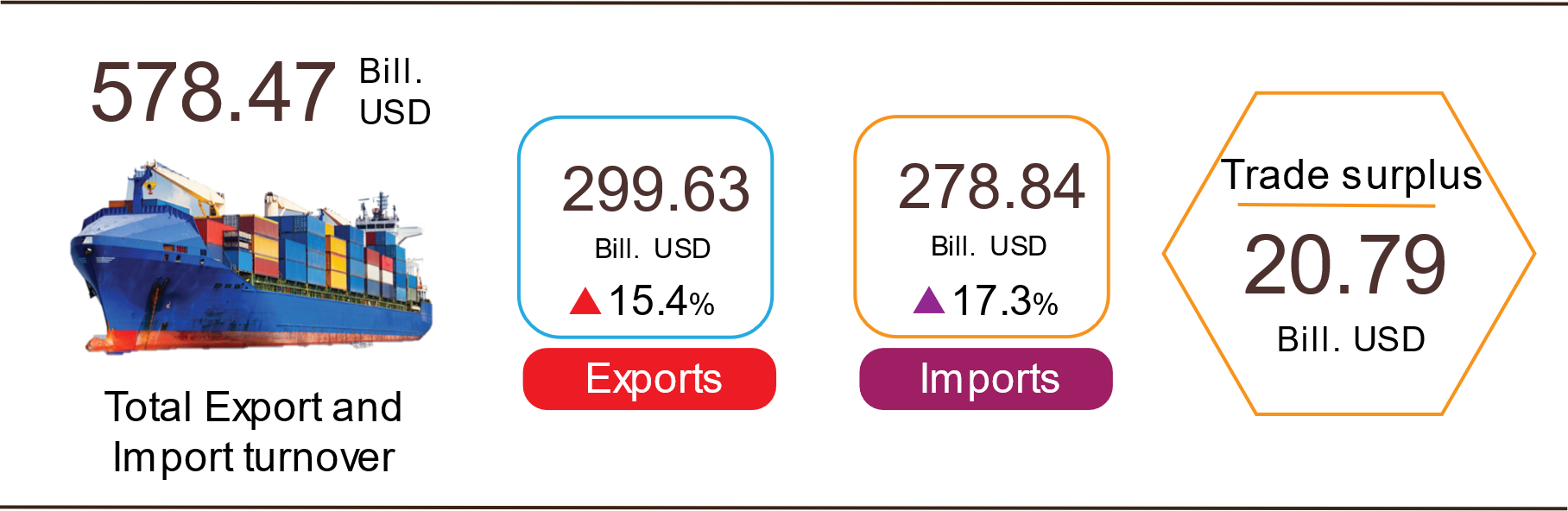
Total state budget expenditure in September 2024 was estimated at 153.3 trillion VND; accumulated expenditure in nine months of 2024 was estimated at 1,256.3 trillion VND, equivalent to 59.3% of the annual estimate and an increase of 1.4% over the same period last year. Of which, regular expenditure in nine months of 2024 was estimated at 856.5 trillion VND, equivalent to 68.0% of the annual estimate and an increase of 6.8% over the same period last year; development investment expenditure was estimated at 320.6 trillion VND, equivalent to 47.3% and a decrease of 11.8%; debt interest payment was 77.3 trillion VND, equivalent to 69.2% and an increase of 6.6%.

***4. Export and import of goods and services[[35]](#footnote-35)***

***a) Export and import of goods****[[36]](#footnote-36)*

*Total preliminary export and import turnover of goods in 9/2024 reached 65.81 billion USD, down 8% over the previous month and up 10.9% over the same period last year. Generally, in nine months of 2024, the total export and import turnover of goods reached 578.47 billion USD, up 16.3% over the same period last year, of which exports increased by 15.4%; imports increased by 17.3%[[37]](#footnote-37). The trade balance of goods had a surplus of 20.79 billion USD.*

**Figure 15. Import and export of goods in 9 months of 2024**



***Export of goods***

Preliminary export turnover of goods in 8/2024 reached USD 37.79 billion, 202 million USD higher than the last month's report.

*Preliminary export turnover of goods in 9/2024* reached 34.05 billion USD, down 9.9% over the previous month. Of which, the domestic economic sector gained 9.39 billion USD, decreased by 14.4%; the FDI sector (including crude oil) reached 24.66 billion USD, decreased by 8.1%. Compared to the same period last year, export turnover of goods in September increased by 10.7%, of which the domestic economic sector increased by 16%, the FDI sector (including crude oil) increased by 8.8%.

*In the third quarter of 2024,* preliminary export turnover of goods reached 108.6 billion USD, up 15.8% over the same period last year and up 10.6% compared to the second quarter of 2024.

*Generally in nine months of 2024*, preliminary export turnover of goods reached 299.63 billion USD, increased by 15.4% over the same period last year. Of which, the domestic economic sector was 83.47 billion USD, went up 20.7%, accounting for 27.9% of total export turnover; the FDI sector (including crude oil) attained 216.16 billion USD, increased by 13.4%, sharing 72.1%.

*In nine months of 2024*, there were 30 products with export turnover of over 1 billion USD, contributing 92.3% to the total export turnover (7 products with export turnover of over 10 billion USD, accounting for 66.4%).

**Table 7. Value of some export products in 9 months of 2024**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value  *(Mill. USD)* | Growth rate compare to  the same period last year *(%)* |
| **Items with a value of over 10 billion USD** |  |  |
| Electronic goods, computers and their parts | 52,757 | 27.4 |
| Phones all of kinds and their parts | 41,895 | 7.2 |
| Machinery, instrument, accessory | 37,794 | 22.1 |
| Textiles and garments | 27,348 | 8.9 |
| Footwear | 16,538 | 12.5 |
| Wood and products | 11,686 | 21.5 |
| Means of transport and components | 11,054 | 3.8 |

*Regarding the structure of exported groups in nine months of 2024,* the group of fuels and minerals reached 3.29 billion USD, accounting for 1.1%; the group of processing industry reached 263.47 billion USD, accounting for 87.9%; agricultural and forestry products reached 25.64 billion USD, accounting for 8.6%; the group of fishery products reached 7.23 billion USD, accounting for 2.4%.

**Figure 16. Structure of exported groups**

**in 9 months of 2024**



***Import of goods***

Preliminary import turnover of goods in 8/2024 reached 33.74 billion USD, 683 million USD higher than the last month's report.

*Preliminary import turnover of goods in 9/2024* reached 31.76 billion USD, decreased by 5.9% over the previous month. Of which the domestic economic sector gained 10.94 billion USD, decreased by 10%; the FDI sector reached 20.82 billion USD, decreased by 3.6%. Compared to the same period last year, the import turnover of goods in September increased by 11.1%, of which the domestic economic sector increased by 8.4%; the FDI sector increased by 12.5%.

*In the third quarter of 2024,* preliminary import turnover of goods reached 99.74 billion USD, up 17.2% over the same period last year and up 6.1% compared to the second quarter of 2024.

*Generally in nine months of 2024*, the preliminary import turnover of goods reached 278.84 billion USD, increased by 17.3% over the same period last year. Of which the domestic economic sector reached 100.85 billion USD, went up 18.8%; the FDI sector gained 177.99 billion USD, up 16.5%.

*In nine months of 2024*, there are 40 imported products with a turnover of over 1 billion USD, accounting for 91.5% of total import turnover (3 products with import turnover of over 10 billion USD, accounting for 45%).

**Table 8. Value of some imported goods in 9 months of 2024**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Value | Growth rate compare to |
|  |  | *(Mill. USD)* | the same period last year *(%)* |
| **Items with a value of over 10 billion USD** | |  |  |
|  | Electronic devices, computers and their parts | 79,116 | 25.8 |
|  | Machinery, instrument, accessory | 35,419 | 16.6 |
|  | Fabrics | 10,949 | 14.3 |

**Figure 17. Structure of imported groups**

**in 9 months of 2024**



*Regarding the structure of imported groups in nine months of 2024,* the group of production materials reached 261.5 billion USD, accounted for 93.8%, in which the group of machinery, equipment, tools spare parts accounted for 47.3%; raw materials, fuel and materials accounted for 46.5%. The group of consumer products reached 17.34 billion USD, accounted for 6.2%*.*

*Regarding the export and import market of goods in nine months of 2024,* the United States was the Viet Nam's largest export market with a turnover of 84.9 billion USD. China remained the largest import market of Viet Nam with a turnover of 105 billion USD. In nine months of 2024, the trade surplus to the United States reached 78.5 billion USD, up 31% over the same period last year; the trade surplus to the EU reached 25.9 billion USD, up 20.8%; the trade surplus to Japan was 1.9 billion USD, up 28.8%; the trade deficit from China was 61.4 billion USD, went up 70.1%; the trade deficit from Korea was 22.6 billion USD, went up 9.2%; the trade deficit from ASEAN was 6.2 billion USD, increased by 9.3%.

**Figure 18. Major commodity import and export markets   
 in 9 months of 2024**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |  | | |
|  |  | **Export of goods** | **Import of goods** |  |

*The trade balance of goods* in August had a trade surplus of 4.05 billion USD[[38]](#footnote-38); eight months of 2024 had a trade surplus of 18.5 billion USD; September had a trade surplus of 2.29 billion USD. Generally in nine months of 2024, the trade balance of goods had a trade surplus of 20.79 billion USD (in the same period last year, the trade surplus of 22.1 billion USD). Of which, the domestic economic sector had a trade deficit of 17.38 billion USD; the FDI sector (including crude oil) had a trade surplus of 38.17 billion USD.

***b) Export and import of services***

In the third quarter of 2024, export turnover of services reached 5.9 billion USD, increased by 12% over the same period in 2023 and up 4.2% over previous quarter; import turnover of services reached 9.8 billion USD, went up by 26% over the same period in 2023 and up 11.8% over previous quarter.

In nine months of 2024, export turnover of services reached 17.4 billion USD, went up by 18.8% over the same period in 2023, of which travel service gained 8.8 billion USD (accounting for 50.6% of the total turnover), up 33.4% over the same period last year; transportation service reached 4.9 billion USD (accounting for 28.1%), increased by 7.9%.

Import turnover of service in nine months of this year reached 26.6 billion USD (of which transportation and insurance service fees for imported goods are 8.8 billion USD), up 26.8% over the same period last year, of which transportation service gained 10.7 billion USD (accounting for 40.2% of the total turnover), increased by 17.7%; travel service reached 9.3 billion USD (accounting for 34.7%), increased by 68%.

The trade deficit of services in nine months of 2024 was 9.2 billion USD.

**5. Price index**

***a) Consumer price index***

*High food prices in provinces and cities directly affected by storms and storm circulation; some localities increasing tuition fees according to the roadmap of Decree No. 97/2023/ND-CP [[39]](#footnote-39); increasing housing rental prices are the main reasons for the consumer price index (CPI) in September 2024 to increase by 0.29% compared to the previous month. Compared to December 2023, the CPI in September increased by 2.18% and compared to the same period last year, it increased by 2.63%.*

*The average CPI in the third quarter of 2024 increased by 3.48% compared to the third quarter of 2023. In the nine months of this year, the CPI increased by 3.88% compared to the same period last year; core inflation increased by 2.69%.*

In the 0.29% increase in CPI in September 2024 compared to the previous month, there were 09 Group of goods and services with increasing price index and 02 groups of goods with decreasing price index.

**Figure 19. CPI growth rate in September 2024 compared to the previous month**

(1) Nine groups of goods and services with increasing price indexes include:

- The *education group* in September increased by 2.09 %, of which the price of educational services increased by 2.33% [[40]](#footnote-40)due to some localities adjusting tuition fees applicable for the 2024-2025 school year at some private schools, private schools at all levels and vocational schools, colleges, universities and postgraduates to ensure regular revenue and expenditure. In addition, September is the beginning of the new school year, so the demand for school supplies increases, the price of paper products increased by 0.61%; the price of writing pens increased by 0.4%; the price of stationery and other school supplies increased by 0.35%. On the contrary, some localities adjusted tuition fees down due to the implementation of Decree No. 97/2023/ND-CP dated December 31, 2023 of the Government, after having collected according to Decree No. 81/2021/ND-CP.

*- The food and foodstuff group* increased by 0.92%, causing the general CPI to increase by 0.31 percentage points, of which: Food increased by 0.77% [[41]](#footnote-41); foodstuff increased by 1.06% [[42]](#footnote-42) (making the general CPI to increase by 0.22 percentage points); eating out increased by 0.65% [[43]](#footnote-43).

*- The housing, electricity, water, fuel and construction materials group* increased by 0.52% mainly due to the following reasons: House rental prices increased by 0.42% due to increased demand for housing in some localities when entering the new school year; household electricity prices increased by 0.37%; household water prices increased by 0.16% [[44]](#footnote-44); gas prices increased by 1.45% because from September 1, 2024, domestic gas prices were adjusted to increase according to world gas prices. On the contrary, kerosene prices decreased by 6.97% compared to the previous month due to the impact of price adjustments during the month.

*- The group of other goods and services* increased by 0.24%, of which, the price of jewelry increased by 1.65% following the world gold price; watch and jewelry repair increased by 0.52%; environmental sanitation services increased by 0.12%. On the contrary, the price of handbags, suitcases, wallets decreased by 0.51%; legal administrative services decreased by 0.31%.

*- The garment, hat and footwear group* increased by 0.15% due to increased labor costs and shopping needs at the beginning of the new school year. Of which, the price of footwear services increased by 0.49%; other garments increased by 0.36%; hats increased by 0.27%; ready-made clothes increased by 0.16%; garment services increased by 0.1%; footwear increased by 0.09%; fabrics of all kinds increased by 0.02%.

*- The group of household appliances and equipment* increased by 0.14% due to increased labor costs and demand for household appliances when heavy rains and floods occurred in many localities. Of which, the price of glass, porcelain, and ceramic products increased by 0.51%; wall clocks, table clocks, mirrors, and household appliance repair services increased by 0.48%; other consumer goods increased by 0.31%; home textiles increased by 0.29%; plastic, rubber, soap, and detergents increased by 0.23%; beds, wardrobes, tables, and chairs increased by 0.2%; electrical appliances increased by 0.18%; hiring of servants increased by 0.06%; and cooking utensils increased by 0.05%.

On the other hand, prices of some electronic and refrigeration products decreased compared to the previous month because many stores and supermarkets continued to apply shopping stimulus programs such as: Air conditioner prices decreased by 0.48%; washing machines decreased by 0.25%; blenders and juicers decreased by 0.21%; vacuum cleaners decreased by 0.17%; refrigerators decreased by 0.11%.

*- The post and telecommunications group* increased by 0.09%. Of which, the price of regular mobile phones increased by 0.33%; the price of phone repair increased by 0.19%. In contrast, the price of smart mobile phones and tablets decreased by 0.74% due to some stores applying promotional programs to stimulate demand for old models.

*- The group of medicines and health care services* increased by 0.05% due to the rainy and stormy weather and the change of seasons, so the demand for pain relievers, fever reducers, respiratory medicines, vitamins and minerals increased. Of which, the group of pain relievers, fever reducers; non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and drugs for treating gout and bone diseases increased by 0.48%; the group of vitamins and minerals increased by 0.28%; the group of anti-infective drugs and anti-parasitic drugs increased by 0.25%.

*- The beverage and* *cigarette group* increased by 0.03% due to increased raw materials for beverage production and labor costs. Specifically: Fruit juice prices increased by 0.26%; alcohol of all kinds increased by 0.18%; cigarettes increased by 0.1%; carbonated soft drinks increased by 0.09%; bottled beer increased by 0.06%.

(2) Two groups of goods and services with decreasing price indexes include:

*- Culture, entertainment and tourism group* decreased by 0.24 % because tourism demand is no longer as high as in peak months, so travel companies carry out attractive promotions to stimulate demand, focusing mainly on the following groups: Domestic tourism service prices decrease 2 , 12 % ; hotel discount 1.23 % . On the other hand, cultural services increased by 0.57 % ; watching movies and music increased by 0.34% .

*- The transportation group* decreased by 2.77%, contributing to a decrease in the general CPI of 0.27 percentage points, mainly due to : Diesel oil price decreased by 8.41% ; domestic gasoline price decreased by 6.86% due to the impact of adjustments. Prices in the month; air passenger transport prices decreased by 14.66%; rail passenger transport decreased by 2.17%; road passenger transport decreased by 0.23% due to transport units reducing fares when fuel prices decrease; new cars decreased by 0.33%; used cars decreased by 0.14%. In addition, the following groups of goods increased in price: Prices of auto parts and motorcycle tires and tubes increased by 0.26% due to increased costs of importing components; bicycle tires and tubes increased by 0.65%; driving school fees increased by 0.24% due to new training tuition fees applied in September 2024 by some localities; car and self-driving motorbike rental fees increased by 0.36%; vehicle maintenance service prices increased by 0.19%, of which the price of bicycle repair increased by 0.22% and motorbike repair increased by 0.18% due to increased labor costs.

***The average CPI in the quarter of 2024 increased by 3.48*** % over the same period last year, of which: Medicines and health care services increased by 8.24%; other goods and services increased by 6.94%; education increased by 5.4%; housing, electricity, water, fuel and construction materials increased by 4.98%; food and foodstuff services increased by 3.98%; beverages and cigarette increased by 2.4%; culture, entertainment and tourism increased by 2.21%; garments, hats and footwear increased by 1.24%; household appliances and equipment increased by 1.15%; post and telecommunications decreased by 0.74%; transportation decreased by 0.88%;

***The average CPI in the nine months of 2024*** increased by 3.88% compared to the same period in 2023, due to the following main reasons:

(i) The average price index of food and catering services in the nine months of 2024 increased by 4%, causing the overall CPI to increase by 1.34 percentage points. Of which, the price index: The food group increased by 14.23% (making the general CPI to increase by 0.52 percentage points) due to the 18.87% increase in rice prices, following the increase in rice export prices when global rice supply decreased due to the impact of climate change and increased consumer demand during holidays, Tet, storms and floods (making the general CPI to increase by 0.48 percentage points); the food group increased by 2.31% (making the general CPI to increase by 0.49 percentage points); the group of eating out increased by 4.03% due to increased consumer demand and labor costs.

(ii) The price index of housing, electricity, water, fuel and construction materials increased by 5.33%, causing the overall CPI to increase by 1 percentage point, mainly due to the converted rental housing and owner-occupied housing price index increasing by 4.61% (making the general CPI to increase by 0.48 percentage points); the household electricity price index increased by 8.08% (making the general CPI to increase by 0.27 percentage points) due to increased electricity demand and EVN's adjustment of the average retail electricity price in 2023. In addition, the average household water price index in the nine months increased by 9.42% over the same period last year.

(iii) The education group price index increased by 7.51%, causing the general CPI to increase by 0.46 percentage points, due to the fact that in the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 school years, some provinces and centrally run cities increased tuition fees.

(iv) The price index of the group of drugs and medical services increased by 7.46%, causing the general CPI to increase by 0.4 percentage points, due to the adjustment of medical service prices according to Circular No. 22/2023/TT-BYT of the Ministry of Health from November 17, 2023.

(v) The price index of the transport group increased by 1.87%, making the general CPI to increase by 0.18 percentage points, mainly due to the price of public transport services increasing by 46.67%; vehicle maintenance increased by 4.3%.

In addition, factors contributing to curbing the CPI growth rate in the nine months of 2024 are: The price index of the postal and telecommunications group in the nine months of 2024 decreased by 1.19% due to the decrease in prices of old generation phones when businesses applied discount programs to stimulate demand for smartphone lines introduced to the market after a period of time.

*Core inflation*[[45]](#footnote-45) September 2024 increased by 0.27% compared to the previous month , increased by 2.54% compared to the same period last year. On average, in the nine months of 2024, core inflation increased by 2.69% compared to the same period in 2023, lower than the average CPI increase (3.88%) , mainly due to the prices of food, foodstuffs, electricity, education services, medical services and gasoline which are factors affecting the CPI increase but are excluded from the list of goods for calculating core inflation.

***b) Gold and US dollar price index***

Domestic gold prices fluctuate in the same direction as world gold prices. As of September 27, 2024, the average world gold price was at 2,589.67 USD/ounce, up 3.77% compared to August 2024. On September 18, 2024, the FED decided to cut interest rates by 0.5 percentage points to 4.75% - 5%/year; along with that, tensions in the Middle East are increasing, causing investors to turn to gold as a safe haven, pushing gold prices up continuously. Domestically, the gold price index in September 2024 increased by 1.88% compared to the previous month; increased by 22.66% compared to December 2023; increased by 32.27% compared to the same period last year; on average in the nine months of 2024, the gold price index increased by 26.27%.

As of September 27, 2024, the US dollar price index in the international market reached 100.95 points, down 1.4% compared to the previous month. When the FED decided to cut interest rates, the USD price continuously decreased. Domestically, the average USD price in the free market was around 25,329 VND/USD. The USD price index in September 2024 decreased by 1.79% compared to the previous month; increased by 1.7% compared to December 2023; increased by 2.4% compared to the same period last year; the average for the nine months of 2024 increased by 5.46%.

***c) Producer price index***

*In the nine months of 2024, the global commodity market was affected by the complicated developments of the world's political, economic and social situation. Conflicts escalated, causing instability to world security and peace. Strategic competition between major countries continued to be fierce. Domestically, the production of goods and services maintained a stable growth direction, ensuring to meet the consumption needs of the people and serve exports. The price index of agricultural, forestry and fishery, industry, services, and raw materials in the third quarter and the nine months of 2024 tended to increase compared to the same period last year, while the export and import price index of goods decreased according to the world market.*

**Figure 20. Producer price index, input producer price index in 9 months compared to the same period last year, 2020-2024 (%)**

*Producer price index of agriculture , forestry and fishing* in the third quarter of 2024 is estimated to increase by 1.47% compared to the second quarter of 2024 and increase by 9.34% over the same period last year, of which: The producer price index of agricultural products and related services increased by 2.35% and increased by 12.15%; forestry and related services increased by 0.54% and increased by 1.58%; exploited and farmed aquatic products decreased by 1.32% and increased by 1.57%.

In the nine months of 2024, the producer price index of agricultural, forestry and fishing products increased by 8.07% over the same period last year. Of which, the producer price index of agricultural products and related services increased by 10.91%; forestry and related services increased by 0.76%; and exploited and farmed aquatic products increased by 0.28%.

*The industry product producer price index* in the third quarters of 2024 is estimated to increase by 0.07% over the previous quarter and by 1.51% over the same period in 2023. In the nine months of 2024, the industrial product producer price index increased by 0.67% over the same period in 2023. Of which, the mining product producer price index increased by 7.11%; processed and manufactured industrial products increased by 0.13%; electricity, gas, hot water, steam and air conditioning increased by 5.33%; natural water exploitation, waste and wastewater management and treatment services increased by 2.91%.

*The service producer price index* in the third quarter of 2024 is estimated to increase by 0.61% over the previous quarter and by 5.59% over the same period in 2023. In the nine months of 2024, the service producer price index increased by 6.6% over the same period last year. Of which, transportation and warehousing services increased by 14.99%; healthcare and social assistance activities increased by 9.74%; education and training increased by 7.76%; accommodation and catering services increased by 4.32%; arts, entertainment and recreation increased by 2.18%; information and communications increased by 0.39%.

*The input producer price index* in the third quarter of 2024 is estimated to increase by 0.42% compared to the previous quarter and increase by 3.63% compared to the same period in 2023. Of which, the price index of raw materials used for agricultural, forestry and fishery production increased by 0.23% and increased by 0.84%; the price index of raw materials used for processing and manufacturing industry increased by 0.46% and increased by 3.87%; the price index of raw materials used for construction decreased by 0.18% and increased by 1.05%.

In the nine months of 2024, The input producer price index increased by 2.65% over the same period last year, of which the price index of raw materials and fuels used for agricultural, forestry and fishery production increased by 0.77%; used for industrial processing and manufacturing production increased by 2.9%; used for construction increased by 0.2%.

***d) Export and import price index of goods***

**Figure 21. Merchandise export price index, merchandise import price index**

**and merchandise term of trade in the 9 months compared to the same period last year 2020-2024 (%)**

*Merchandise export price index* in the third quarter of 2024estimated to decrease by 0.11% compared to the previous quarter and decrease by 0.43% compared to the same period in 2023. Of which, the price index of agricultural and food products increased by 0.82 % and increased by 7.83 %; the fuel group decreased by 2.25 % and increased by 4.58 %; the other processed and manufactured goods group decreased by 0.17% and decreased by 1.56%.

In the nine months of 2024, the merchandise export price index decreased by 1.44% compared to the same period last year. Of which, the price index of agricultural and food products increased by 6.75 %; the fuel group decreased by 0.37 %; the processed and manufactured goods group decreased by 2.44 %.

*The merchandise import price index* in the third quarter of 2024estimated to increase by 0.33% compared to the previous quarter and decrease by 0.71% compared to the same period last year. Of which, the price index of the agricultural and food products group decreased by 0.1% and decreased by 3.7%; the fuel group decreased by 0.5% and decreased by 3.42%; the other processed and manufactured goods group increased by 0.39% and decreased by 0.45%.

In the nine months of 2024, the merchandise import price index decreased by 1.73% over the same period last year, of which the price index of agricultural products and food decreased by 5.79%; the fuel group decreased by 13.08%; and the group of other processed and manufactured goods decreased by 0.76%.

*Merchandise term of trade (TOT)*[[46]](#footnote-46) Q3/2024 decreased by 0.44% compared to the previous quarter and increased by 0.28% compared to the same period in 2023. Of which, seafood decreased by 0.22% and increased by 4.78%; vegetables and fruits increased by 0.58% and increased by 3.57%; gasoline decreased by 0.64% and decreased by 0.05%; rubber decreased by 0.33% and increased by 12.72%; wood and wood products increased by 0.07% and increased by 0.24%; iron and steel increased by 0.55% and increased by 0.42%; computers, electronic products and components decreased by 0.15% and increased by 5.55%.

In the nine months of 2024, TOT increased by 0.29% over the same period last year, of which rubber increased by 11.08%; computers, electronic products and components increased by 6.36%; aquatic products increased by 3.09%; iron and steel increased by 0.14%; vegetables and fruits increased by 0.4%; wood and wood products decreased by 1.12%; gasoline decreased by 2.6%.

TOT in the nine months of 2024 increased compared to the same period last year due to the export price index having a lower decrease than the import price index, reflecting that Vietnam is in a favorable position when export prices have an advantage over import prices.

**III. SOME SOCIAL ISSUES**

**1. Labor , employment**

*The labor and employment market in the third quarter of 2024 continued to improve with the labor force, the number of employed people and the average monthly income of workers increasing [[47]](#footnote-47)compared to the previous quarter and increasing compared to the same period last year. The unemployment rate and the underemployment rate decreased compared to the previous quarter and decreased compared to the same period last year. In the nine months of 2024, the labor force aged 15 and over was 52.5 million people, an increase of 210.6 thousand people compared to the same period last year; the number of employed workers was 51.4 million people, an increase of 212 thousand people; the average monthly income of workers increased by 519 thousand VND; the unemployment rate was 2.26%, down 0.02 percentage points and the underemployment rate among working-age people was 1.99%, down 0.03 percentage points .*

***a) Labor force***

*The labor force aged 15 and over nationwide in the third quarter of* 2024 is estimated at 52.7 million people, an increase of 114.1 thousand people compared to the previous quarter and an increase of 238.8 thousand people compared to the same period last year; the labor force participation rate in the third quarter of 2024 is 68.5%, down 0.1 percentage points compared to the previous quarter and down 0.4 percentage points compared to the same period last year. In the nine months of 2024, the labor force aged 15 and over is 52.5 million people, an increase of 210.6 thousand people compared to the same period last year; the labor force participation rate is 68.5%, down 0.4 percentage points.

*Percentage of trained workers with degrees and certificates* *Q3/2024* is 28.5%, up 0.4 percentage points compared to the previous quarter and up 1.2 percentage points compared to the same period last year. *In the nine months of this year* , the rate of trained workers with degrees and certificates was 28.1%, up 1.3 percentage points, showing that the quality of the labor force is gradually improving.

**Table 9. Labor force in the and third quarters and 9 months of 2024**

***Thousand people***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Quarter II  2024 | Quarter III  2024 | Estimated  9 months 2024 | Increase/decrease compared to the same period last year | | | |
| Quarter III  2024 | | May 9  , 2024 | |
| **Labor force aged 15 and over** | **52,540.8** | **52,654.9** | **52,529.3** | **238.8** | **210.6** | |
| *Gender breakdown* |  |  |  |  |  | |
| Male | 27,881.3 | 28,061.6 | 27,932.9 | 46.5 | 88.9 | |
| Female | 24,659.5 | 24,593.3 | 24,596.4 | 192.3 | 121.7 | |
| *Classified by urban and rural areas* |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| Urban | 20,240.6 | 20,401.1 | 20,239.6 | 813.9 | 736.5 | |
| Countryside | 32,300.2 | 32,253.8 | 32,289.7 | -575.1 | | -525.9 | |
| **Working age population** | **47,012.4** | **47,084.2** | **47,000.1** | **253.5** | | **281.0** | |
| *Gender breakdown* |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| Male | 25,732.0 | 25,862.4 | 25,767.4 | 35.0 | | 135.0 | |
| Female | 21,280.4 | 21,221.8 | 21,232.7 | 218.5 | | 146.0 | |
| *Classified by urban and rural areas* |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| Urban | 18,644.8 | 18,788.4 | 18,652.5 | 718.2 | | 675.3 | |
| Countryside | 28,367.6 | 28,295.8 | 28,347.6 | -464.7 | | -394.3 | |

***b) Employed persons***

*Employed persons* *in the third quarter of 2024* is 51.6 million people, an increase of 114.6 thousand people compared to the previous quarter and an increase of 244.6 thousand people compared to the same period last year. Of which, the urban area is 20.0 million people, an increase of 233.8 thousand people compared to the previous quarter and an increase of 884.9 thousand people compared to the same period last year; the rural area is 31.6 million people, a decrease of 119.1 thousand people and a decrease of 640.2 thousand people.

By economic sector, the number of employed workers in the third quarter of 2024 in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector was 13.7 million people, accounting for 26.5%; the industry and construction sector was 17 million people, accounting for 33.0%; the service sector was 20.9 million people, accounting for 40.5%.

*In the nine months of 2024, the number of employed workers* was 51.4 million, an increase of 212 thousand people over the same period last year. Of which, the urban area was 19.7 million people, an increase of 753.6 thousand people over the same period last year; the rural area was 31.7 million people, a decrease of 541.5 thousand people.

By economic sector, employed workers​ in the nine months of 2024 , the number of people working in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector was 13.7 million, accounting for 26.6 % and decreasing by 126.7 thousand people compared to the same period last year; the number of people working in the industry and construction sector was 17 million, accounting for 33.1% and decreasing by 151.5 thousand people; the number of people working in the service sector was 20.7 million, accounting for 40.3% and increasing by 490.2 thousand people.

In general, the number of employed workers tends to increase, but the development of the labor market is not sustainable when the number of workers with informal jobs accounts for a large proportion. The total number of workers with informal jobs (including workers in agricultural, forestry and fishery households) [[48]](#footnote-48)in the third quarter of 2024 was 33.0 million people, accounting for 63.9% of the total number of employed workers and decreased by 1.3 percentage points compared to the previous quarter and decreased by 1.1 percentage points compared to the same period last year.

In the nine months of 2024, the rate of informal employment was 64.6%, down 0.3 percentage points over the same period last year. Of which, Urban areas are 49.3%, down 0.1 percentage points; rural areas are 74.2%, up 0.2 percentage points; males are 67.8 %, down 0.2 percentage points and females are 60.3 %, down 0.3 percentage points .

***b) Employed persons***

*Employed persons* in the third quarter of 2023 are estimated to be 51.3 million people, an increase of 87.4 thousand people compared to the previous quarter and an increase of 523.6 thousand people compared to the same period last year due to production and business activities in the third quarter 2023 gets better. Of which, the urban area has 19.1 million people, an increase of 77 thousand people over the previous quarter and an increase of 254.8 thousand people over the same period last year; the rural area is 32.2 million people, an increase of 10.4 thousand people and an increase of 268.8 thousand people.

By of economic sectors, the number of employed persons in the third quarter of 2023 in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector is 13.8 million people, accounting for 26.9% and down 18.4 thousand people compared to the previous quarter; the industrial and construction sector is 17.1 million people, accounting for 33.3% and increasing by 10 thousand people; the service sector is 20.4 million people, accounting for 39.8% and increasing by 95.8 thousand people.

*In the 9 months of 2023*, there are 51.2 million employed persons, an increase of 776 thousand people over the same period last year. Of which, the urban area has 19 million people, an increase of 321.6 thousand people over the same period last year; rural areas is 32.2 million people, an increase of 454.3 thousand people.

By of economic sectors, employed persons in the 9 months of 2023 in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector are 13.8 million people, accounting for 27% and down 118.2 thousand people compared to the same period last year; the industrial and construction sector is 17.2 million people, accounting for 33.5% and increasing by 318.5 thousand people; the service sector is 20.2 million people, accounting for 39.5% and increasing by 575.7 thousand people.

In general, the number of employed persons tends to increase, but the labor market has not improved in quality as the number of workers in precarious, unstable jobs still accounts for a large proportion. The number of employees with general informal employment (including workers working in agricultural, forestry and fishery households) in the third quarter of 2023 is 33.4 million people, accounting for 65% of the total number of employed persons, an increase of 43.9 thousand people over the previous quarter and an increase of 355.8 thousand people over the same period last year. In the 9 months of 2023, the rate of employees with informal employment is 64.9%, down 1 percentage point over the same period last year. Of which, urban areas are 49.4%, down 1 percentage point; rural areas is 74%, down 1.1 percentage points; men were 68%, down 1.2 percentage points, and women were 61.4%, down 0.8 percentage points.

***c)*** ***Underemployment working age people [[49]](#footnote-49)***

*Number of unemployed people in the age group* *labor* in the third quarter of 2024was 861.4 thousand people, down 86.7 thousand people compared to the previous quarter and down 79.5 thousand people compared to the same period last year *.* The unemployment rate working-age people in the third quarter of 2024 was 1.87%, down 0.19 percentage points compared to the previous quarter and the same period last year. Of which, the urban area was 1.09%, down 0.44 percentage points and down 0.74 percentage points; the rural area was 2.39%, down 0.02 percentage points and up 0.2 percentage points.

**Figure 22. Number of people and unemployment rate of working age in   
the quarters of 2022-2024**

*In the nine months of 2024* , the number of unemployed people of working age was 914.1 million. thousand people, down 8.3 thousand people compared to the same period last year; the unemployment rate among working age people was 1.99%, down 0.03 percentage points compared to the same period last year; of which the unemployment rate in urban areas was 1.28%, down 0.32 percentage points; the unemployment rate in rural areas was 2.46 %, up 0.18 percentage points.

***d) Average income of workers***

*Average income of workers* *Q3/2024* to be 7.6 million VND /month , an increase of 176 thousand VND compared to the previous quarter and an increase of 519 thousand VND compared to the same period in 2023. In which, the average income of male workers is 8.7 million VND/month, female workers is 6.5 million VND/month; the average income of workers in urban areas is 9.3 million VND/month, in rural areas is 6.6 million VND/month.

Total nine months of 2024, the average income of workers was 7.6 million VND/month, up 7.4%, equivalent to an increase of 519 thousand VND compared to the same period last year. In which, the average income of male workers is 8.6 million VND/month, female workers is 6.4 million VND; the average income of workers in urban areas is 9.2 million VND/month, rural areas is 6.5 million VND/month.

***d) Unemployment rate working age people[[50]](#footnote-50)***

*Unemployment rate among working age people in the third quarter of 2024* was 2.24%, down 0.05 percentage points compared to the previous quarter and down 0.06 percentage points compared to the same period last year, of which the urban area was 2.29 %; the rural area was 2.2%.

**Figure 23. Number of people and unemployment rate of working age in   
the quarters of 2022-2024**

*The unemployment rate working-age people in the \ nine months of 2024* was 2.26 %, down 0.02 percentage points over the same period last year, of which the urban area was 2.55%; the rural area was 2.07%.

The unemployment rate of young people (aged 15-24) in the third quarter of 2024 was 7.75%, down 0.26 percentage points compared to the previous quarter and down 0.11 percentage points compared to the same period last year. The unemployment rate of young people in urban areas was 8.33 %; in rural areas it was 7.44%, this rate is often higher than the general unemployment rate because young people want to find jobs that match their qualifications and have high income. In the third quarter of 2024, the whole country had about 1.4 million young people (aged 15-24) who were unemployed and not participating in education and training, accounting for 10.7%. The rate of young people who were unemployed and not participating in education and training in rural areas was 12.5%, in urban areas it was 7.9%; the rate of unemployed female youth and those not participating in education or training is 12.2%; that of male youth is 9.4%.

The unemployment rate of young people (aged 15-24) in the nine months of 2024 was 7.92%, up 0.29 percentage points over the same period last year. Of which, the unemployment rate of young people in urban areas was 9.57%, down 0.23 percentage points; in rural areas it was 7.06%, up 0.55 percentage points.

***e)* *Percentage of workers not using their full potential [[51]](#footnote-51)***

Vietnam's underutilized labor force is usually around 4%. The underutilized labor force in the third quarter of 2024 was 4.2% (equivalent to about 2.2 million people). Of which, the underutilized labor force in urban areas was 3.4% and in rural areas was 4.7%. The majority of underutilized labor force are people aged 15-34 (accounting for 48%). This shows that Vietnam still has a large untapped potential labor force, especially the young labor force.

In the nine months of 2024, the underutilized labor force was 4.3%, unchanged from the same period last year. Of which, the urban area was 3.8%, down 0.5 percentage points; the rural area was 4.6%, up 0.2 percentage points.

***g)* *Labor for self-production and self-consumption.***

The number of workers doing self-production and self-consumption work in the third quarter of 2024 was 3.9 million, down 37.2 thousand compared to the previous quarter and up 163.9 thousand compared to the same period last year.

In the nine months of 2024, the number of workers doing self-production and self-consumption work was nearly 4 million, up 31.1 thousand compared to the same period last year. Of which, female workers accounted for 63.8%; workers in rural areas accounted for 86.9%.

**2. Residential life and social security**

The situation of residential life in the first nine months of 2024 will improve. According to preliminary results of the 2024[[52]](#footnote-52) Residential Living Standards Survey, the average monthly income per capita in the nine-month period this year is estimated to reach nearly 5.4 million VND/person/month, of which urban income reaches nearly 6.7 million VND. million VND/person/month and in rural areas it is nearly 4.7 million VND/person/month. Compared to 2023, the average monthly income per capita in 2024 increases by 7.8%, higher than the income increase in 2023 compared to 2022 (up 6.2%).

According to the survey on the living situation of households, the proportion of households assessed to have income in September remained unchanged and increased compared to the same period last year at 96.2% (an increase of 0.1 percentage points compared to the same period last year). reporting period August 2024 and an increase of 2.1 percentage points over the same period last year); The proportion of households assessed to have reduced income and unknown compared to the same month in 2023 is 3.8%.

In the third quarter of 2024, the residential life situation remains stable, the proportion of households assessed to have increased income in the third quarter is 33.1% (an increase of 2.1 percentage points compared to the third quarter). before and increased by 5.8 percentage points over the same period last year); The proportion of households assessed to have unchanged income is 63.0% (down 1.1 percentage points and down 4 percentage points); The proportion of households estimated to have decreased income and not knowing is 3.9% (down 1 percentage point and down 1.8 percentage points).

Households whose income in the third quarter of 2024 decreased compared to the same period last year identified the main reasons as: Some household members lost their jobs or temporarily quit their jobs (rate of 43.6%); due to the decrease in the scale of household production and business activities (27.9%); due to increased input costs for household production and business activities (24.6%); due to the decrease in selling prices of products from household production and business activities (19.5%).

In the nine months of 2024, 30.8% of households reported experiencing at least one event that negatively affected family life, this rate is equivalent to the August 2024 reporting period and decreased by 1 1 percentage point compared to the same period last year. Among the households negatively affected by the events: 30% of households are suffering from the effects of rising prices of goods and services; 2.5% of households are negatively affected by epidemics on humans and 1.9% of households are negatively affected by epidemics on livestock and crops.

During the nine months of 2024, 12.5% ​​of households interviewed received assistance from various sources of support. Of which, the proportion of households receiving assistance from relatives is 8.5%; from local programs and policies is 4.5%; from general national programs and policies is 4.2%; from charitable activities of other organizations and individuals is 1.6% and 0.02% from other sources.

The work of ensuring social security is always carried out promptly and effectively by all levels and sectors. According to reports from the locality, in the nine months of this year (up to September 25, 2024), central and local leaders, departments, branches, unions, and benefactors have also organized visits, Encouraging and giving gifts to many social protection beneficiaries according to Decree No. 20/2021/ND-CP dated March 15, 2021 is 19.6 trillion VND; Poor and near-poor households are more than 4 trillion VND; People with meritorious services and relatives of people with meritorious services to the revolution are nearly 26.6 trillion VND; Unexpected and unusual support arising locally is 1.84 trillion VND. In addition, social insurance has issued more than 26.6 million health insurance cards, books, and free medical examination and treatment cards to beneficiaries.

According to the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs, in September, as of September 25, 2024, the Government has decided to provide 432.6 tons of rice to support people severely affected by the storm. 3. In the nine months of 2024, the Government, ministries, branches and localities have supported people with nearly 21.8 thousand tons of rice, of which: The Government supported 10.4 thousand tons of rice to help hungry people Lunar New Year Giap Thin for 693.4 thousand people; Supporting more than 5.9 thousand tons of rice to relieve hunger in 2024 for 396.3 thousand people and 432.6 tons of rice for nearly 28.9 thousand people affected by natural disasters. Localities also developed plans and proactively allocated local budgets and socialization resources to support nearly 5 thousand tons of rice for poor, near-poor households and people in difficult circumstances.

According to data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, by the end of August 2024, the whole country had 6,292/8,162 (about 77.1%) communes meeting new rural standards; Of which 2,163 communes meet advanced new rural standards (an increase of 17 communes compared to July 2024); 471 communes meet model new rural standards (an increase of 06 communes); The national average reaches 17.1 criteria/commune; There are 296 district-level units in 58 provinces and centrally run cities (accounting for 46% of the country's districts) completing the task of meeting new rural standards, of which 11 districts meet advanced new rural standards. There are 22 provinces and centrally run cities with 100% of communes meeting new rural standards.

**3. Disease and food poisoning situation**

According to a report from the Ministry of Health, in the month (August 19 - September 18, 2024), the whole country had 20,915 people infected with dengue fever (02 people died); 5,214 people have hand, foot and mouth disease; 1,967 people with fever and rash suspected of measles; 07 people died due to rabies; 40 people have viral encephalitis; 01 person has meningococcal meningitis and 01 person has diphtheria. In the nine months of 2024, the whole country has 74.8 thousand people infected with dengue fever (11 deaths); More than 46.9 thousand people have hand, foot and mouth disease; 3.7 thousand people have fever and suspected measles; 67 people died from rabies; 347 people contracted viral encephalitis (06 deaths); 14 people had meningococcal meningitis; 01 person with influenza A died and 01 person with diphtheria.

The total number of people living with HIV in the country as of September 18, 2024 is 244.4 thousand people and the number of people dying from HIV/AIDS in the country as of the above time is 115.5 thousand people.

Regarding food poisoning, in September there were 12 cases causing 214 people to be poisoned (01 person died). In the nine months of this year (from December 19, 2023 to September 18, 2024), the whole country had 89 food poisoning cases, poisoning 3,378 people (11 died).

**4. Education and training**

The year 2024 is determined to have a particularly important meaning in the educational innovation roadmap, preparing conditions to implement the 2018 General Education Program with the last three grades of the general education system ensuring quality and progress according to Resolution No. 51/2017/QH14 dated November 21, 2017 of the National Assembly. To prepare for the new school year 2024-2025, on August 1, 2024, the Ministry of Education and Training issued Decision No. 2045/QD-BGDDT stipulating the time planning framework and implementation guidance documents. Current tasks for the 2024-2025 school year for preschool education, general education and continuing education. The opening ceremony of the 2024-2025 school year was held on September 5, 2024 nationwide in a compact manner, suitable to practical conditions.

According to estimated data from the Ministry of Education and Training, as of June 20, 2024, the whole country has 15,269 preschools (down 0.04% compared to the 2022-2023 school year), including: 365.2 thousand preschool teachers (up 2.8%) and 4.85 million children attending preschool (down 3.4%). The whole country has 25,901 high schools (down 0.6% compared to the 2022-2023 school year), including: 12,170 primary schools, 8,580 secondary schools; 2,371 high schools and 2,780 multi-level schools. The total number of high school teachers directly teaching is 829.9 thousand teachers (an increase of 2.7%), including: 390.6 thousand primary school teachers, 292.3 thousand middle school teachers and 147,000 teachers. 0 thousand high school teachers. The total number of high school students nationwide is 18.4 million (an increase of 1.6%); including: 8.9 million primary school students; 6.5 million middle school students and nearly 3 million high school students.

For the 2023-2024 national high school exam, the whole country has 2,323 exam points with 45,149 exam rooms and 1,071.4 thousand candidates registered to take the exam (an increase of 4.6% compared to 2022-2023), of which , the number of candidates registered online is 1,014.0 thousand candidates, accounting for 94.65%; The total number of students taking the exam is 1,067.3 thousand candidates, accounting for 99.6% of the candidates registered to take the exam. The number of students eligible for graduation is 1,025.4 thousand candidates. The high school graduation rate for the 2023-2024 school year reached 99.39%, an increase of 0.51 percentage points compared to the 2023-2024 year.

Regarding vocational education, according to a report from the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs, as of August 2024, the whole country has 1,878 vocational education establishments including: 392 colleges (public: 291 schools, private: 98 schools, with foreign investment: 03 schools); 428 intermediate schools (public: 199 schools, private: 228 schools, foreign invested capital: 01 school); 1,058 Vocational education centers, Vocational education centers - continuing education (public: 698 centers, private: 358 centers, foreign invested capital: 02 centers).

**5. Cultural and sports activities**

In the third quarter of 2024, cultural activities will take place to celebrate the 77th anniversary of War Invalids and Martyrs' Day (July 27, 1947 - July 27, 2024), Leaders of the Party, State, and Vietnam Fatherland Front... . organized incense offering and commemoration of heroic martyrs; Organize incense offering and candle lighting ceremonies to pay tribute to heroic martyrs at martyrs' cemeteries nationwide.

In addition, many exciting cultural activities took place in localities to celebrate the 79th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day September 2. Some of the programs and festivals organized are: Ao Dai parade program called "Ao Dai connects tourism and heritage of Hanoi in 2024"; Running race "Hoa Lu Marathon 2024 - Land of millennium heritage"; Hot air balloon festival in Quang Ninh on September 1; Traditional boat racing festival on Nhat Le river (Quang Binh).

Regarding the mass physical training and sports movement, in the third quarter of 2024, the whole country organized outstanding activities such as: Volleyball tournament for labor officials in Lam Dong province from July 18-20; Vinh Long Provincial Taekwondo Open on July 14; swimming tournament for age groups in Khanh Hoa province; Vovinam - Karate Championship of Yen Bai province from July 12-14; Badminton tournament for workers, officials, laborers and armed forces of Tuyen Quang province from July 11-14; National Youth Aerobic Gymnastics Championship 2024 from August 24-25 in Hai Duong; Vietnam Chess Prodigy Award 2024 from August 23-24 in Binh Dinh; GreenUP Marathon 2024 on August 24 in Long An; SeaStar Nha Trang Bay 2024 swimming tournament in Nha Trang from August 24-25; The 2nd National Youth and Youth Tug of War Championship 2024 in Bac Kan from August 20-26; The 33rd National Traditional Martial Arts Championship from September 15-25 in Gia Lai...

Regarding high-performance sports, in the third quarter of 2024, Vietnamese sports delegations participated and won prizes at a number of outstanding events such as: Vietnam Wushu team won 4 gold medals, ranked 4th at the Thai Championship. World Supremacist 2024 in Singapore; 2024 Asian Short Track Speed ​​Skating Championships in Indonesia; National Excellence Chess Championship 2024 in Hai Phong from August 9-19; National Youth Shooting Championship 2024 in Ho Chi Minh City from August 10-20; National Women's Futsal Championship 2024 from August 28 to September 2 in Ha Nam; Vietnam leads the 2024 Asian Shuttlecock Championship and the 2024 Asian Youth Championship with 8 gold medals and 6 silver medals taking place in Thua Thien - Hue; 3x3 Youth Basketball Championship in Binh Dinh from August 20-30; ASEAN Age Group Chess Open 2024 in Laos from August 22-31; won 3 gold medals, 2 silver medals, 9 bronze medals, ranked 4th at the 2024 Asian Wushu Championship; won 3 gold medals, ranked second at the 2024 Asian Karate Championship in China; National Archery Strong Team Championship 2024 from September 12-18 in Ba Ria - Vung Tau, won the silver medal at the 2024 Billiards World Championship.

**6. Traffic accident [[53]](#footnote-53)**

In September (from August 26 to September 25, 2024), there were 1,760 traffic accidents nationwide, killing 906 people and injuring 1,251 people. Compared to August 2024, the number of traffic accidents decreased by 0.8%; number of deaths increased by 7.9%; The number of injured people decreased by 1.9%. Compared to the same period in 2023, the number of traffic accidents decreased by 14.2%; The number of deaths decreased by 12.0% and the number of injured decreased by 14.7%.

In the nine months of 2024, there were 17,629 traffic accidents nationwide, killing 8,045 people and injuring 13,167 people. Compared to the same period last year, the number of traffic accidents increased by 7.2%; number of deaths decreased by 9.7%; The number of injured people increased by 17.4%. On average, every day in the nine months of 2024, there will be 64 traffic accidents nationwide, killing 29 people and injuring 48 people.

**7. Damage caused by natural disasters**

Damage caused by natural disasters in September and the first nine months of 2024 is mainly due to the impact of floods and storms, especially storm No. 3. According to a report from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, as of September 30 /2024, storm No. 3 left 345 people dead and missing; 1,978 people were injured; 4,713 houses collapsed; 401,275 houses were damaged and flooded; About 286.6 thousand hectares of rice, more than 63.3 thousand hectares of crops were damaged; 44.5 thousand cattle and more than 5.76 million poultry died or were swept away. In addition, the infrastructure of the localities where the storm passed and circulated after the storm was also seriously affected: The transportation system was divided, communication was lost; Schools and classrooms were damaged, affecting students' learning, many urban trees were broken... The estimated value of damage was up to 81.8 trillion VND.

**8. Environmental protection and fire and explosion prevention**

In September, according to reports from the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Provincial and Central City Police compiled by the Statistics Department, the authorities discovered 1,530 cases of environmental violations, of which Handled 1,337 cases with a total fine of 20.4 billion VND, down 25.5% over the previous month and up 7.5% over the same period last year. In the nine months of this year, the authorities have detected 17,342 cases of environmental violations, of which 15,852 cases were handled with a total fine of 224.7 billion VND, an increase of 3.4% over the same period last year. before.

During the month[[54]](#footnote-54), there were 336 fires and explosions nationwide, killing 5 people and injuring 6 people, with an estimated loss of 67.7 billion VND, 6.4 times higher than last month and 4.2 times higher than the same period last year. . In nine months of this year, there were 3,193 fires and explosions nationwide, killing 85 people and injuring 87 people, with an estimated loss of 217.4 billion VND, down 39.8% over the same period last year.

**GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE**

1. UN (September 2024), "World economic situation and outlook - updated September 2024", https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/WESP-2024\_September\_2024\_WEB.pdf, accessed September 26, 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. FR (September 2024), "Global Economic Outlook for September 2024", https://www.fitchratings.com/research/sovereigns/global-economic-outlook-september-2024-10-09-2024, accessed September 26, 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. OECD (September 2024), "OECD Preliminary Economic Outlook Report: A Turning Point", https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-economic-outlook-interim-report-september-2024\_1517c196-en.html, accessed September 26, 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. IMF (July 2024), "World Economic Outlook Update - The Global Economy is at a Standstill", https://www.imf.org/-/media/Files/Publications/WEO/2024/Update/July/English/text.ashx, accessed September 26, 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The growth rate of added value in the agricultural, forestry and fishery sector in the third quarter of 2020-2024 compared to the same period last year was respectively: 3.11%; 2.52%; 4.67%; 4.30%; 2.58%. In the third quarter of 2021, the agricultural, forestry and fishery sector only increased by 2.52% due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, social distancing has greatly affected the production and consumption of agricultural, forestry and fishery products , climate change, high input production costs and African swine fever. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The growth/decrease rate of added value of the manufacturing industry in the third quarter of 2019-2024 compared to the same period last year is respectively: 10.38%; 3.46%; -4.83%; 11.24%; 5.59%; 11.41%. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The nine-month growth rate of added value of the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector compared to the same period last year in 2020-2024 is: 1.90%; 3.84%; 3.66%; 3.71% and 3.20%, respectively. In the first nine months of 2020, the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector was affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, saltwater intrusion and African swine fever, so the growth was low. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The growth rate of added value of the industrial sector in the first nine months of 2011-2024 compared to the same period last year is respectively: 8.79%; 7.92%; 4.62%; 5.51%; 8.93%; 7.07%; 6.92%; 8.90%; 8.64%; 2.30%; 3.06%; 9.12%; 1.59% and 8.34%. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. The growth rate of added value of the processing and manufacturing industry in the first nine months of 2011-2024 compared to the same period last year was respectively: 12.06%; 8.10%; 5.91%; 6.21%; 8.78%; 10.49%; 10.76%; 11.51%; 9.91%; 3.20%; 4.36%; 9.99%; 1.94% and 9.76%. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The growth rate of added value of the service sector in the first nine months of 2011-2024 compared to the same period last year is respectively: 7.42%; 6.80%; 6.59%; 7.21%; 6.97%; 7.30%; 6.97%; 7.25%; 7.52%; 1.87%; 0.27%; 10.77%, 6.64% and 6.95%. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The Red River Delta cultivated 456.2 thousand hectares, equal to 99.1% of the same period last year; the Northern Midlands and Mountains region reached 407.3 thousand hectares, equal to 99.3%; the North Central region reached 133.1 hectares, equal to 98.6%. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. According to the forecast of the National Center for Hydro-Meteorological Forecasting, in the coming time, the weather is likely to continue to have moderate and heavy rains, negatively affecting agricultural production activities. In order to overcome the impact of storms and rains, effectively implement the 2024 crop production plan, and at the same time focus on implementing the 2024-2025 winter-spring vegetable production plan, the Department of Agriculture has directed localities to closely monitor weather developments and proactively implement measures to prepare for natural disasters in the next time. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. According to Decree No. 94/2022/ND-CP dated November 7, 2022 of the Government stipulating the content of statistical indicators under the National Statistical Indicator System: "Area of ​​annual crops lost: Is the area of ​​crops after the end of the planting period, moving to the growth and development period affected by natural disasters, epidemics... leading to the yield being below 30% compared to the production output under normal conditions". [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Raising buffaloes and cows for meat has decreased mainly due to difficult farming conditions, high farming costs, and low profits, leading to a decrease in the number of animals. However, the dairy herd was still growing steadily. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. The price of living pigs on September 29, 2024 fluctuates between 64,000 - 70,000 VND/kg. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development as of September 15, 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. The Mekong Delta accounts for more than 70% of the country's total aquaculture output. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Synthesized from the report of the Department of Statistics of provinces and centrally-run cities: Pangasius price fluctuates from 26,000-28,000 VND/kg, equivalent to the same period last year. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. In September, with the appearance of storms No. 3 and No. 4, vehicles stayed ashore to avoid the storm, leading to a decrease in the operating coefficient of fishing vessels and boats. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. The growth rate of added value of the industry in the third quarter of 2012-2024 compared to the same period last year was: 8.17%; 4,85%; 6,59%; 9,29%; 7,9%; 9,93%; 9,45%; 9,38%; 2,38%; -4,6%; 10,69%; 4,51%; 9,59%. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Localities have a high production index of the processing and manufacturing industry in the first nine months of 2024 compared to the same period last year: Lai Chau increased by 47.0%; Phu Tho increased by 40.3%; Bac Giang increased by 28.2%; Thanh Hoa increased by 20.0%; Binh Phuoc increased by 17.5%. Localities with high indicators of electricity production and distribution: Khanh Hoa increased by 196.0%; Tra Vinh increased by 54.1%; Dien Bien increased by 46.8%; Cao Bang increased by 46.2%. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Localities with a low or decreased production index of the processing and manufacturing industry in the first nine months of 2024 compared to the same period last year are: Bac Lieu increased by 5.2%; Quang Tri and Ca Mau both increased by 4.9%; Gia Lai decreased by 1.3%; Quang Ngai decreased by 2.4%; Ha Tinh decreased by 4.9%. Localities with a mining industry in the first nine months of 2024 compared to the same period last year decreased: Quang Tri decreased by 0.4%; Lang Son decreased by 1.2%; Gia Lai decreased by 10.0%; Lam Dong decreased by 11.6%. Localities with the index of the electricity production and distribution industry in the first nine months of 2024 compared to the same period last year increased low or decreased: Quang Tri increased by 2.6%; Gia Lai increased by 0.5%; Thua Thien - Hue and Lam Dong both decreased by 4.8%; Quang Ngai decreased by 7.3%; Lang Son decreased by 16.3%. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Source: National Business Registration Information System, Department of Business Registration Management, Ministry of Planning and Investment, received October 03rd, 2024. Implementing Decree No. 62/2024/ND-CP dated June 07th, 2024 of the Government (effective from August 01st, 2024), the data period on business registration in the month is calculated from the 1st to the last day of the reporting month. Particularly for time indicators (enterprises returning to operations, enterprises temporarily suspending business for a limited period of time, enterprises temporarily suspending operations awaiting dissolution procedures), the data period is the months before the time. August 01st, 2024 is calculated from the 21st of the month preceding the reporting month to the 20th of the reporting month. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Corresponding indexes of the second quarter of 2024: 37.4% of enterprises rated that their business production situation was better than that in the previous quarter; 41.6% of businesses thought it was stable and 21.0% faced difficulties. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Corresponding indexes of the second quarter of 2024: 38.7% of enterprises considered the production volume increased compared to the previous quarter; 40.5% of businesses thought that it was stable and 20.8% of businesses assessed that it reduced. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Corresponding indexes of the second quarter of 2024: 34.6% of enterprises had orders increasing compared to the previous quarter; 44.3% of businesses had stable orders and 21.1% of businesses had reduced orders. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. The Ministry of Information and Communications has postponed the discontinuation of 2G mobile technology nationwide to October 15, 2024 (The plan was the end of September 2024). [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. According to the report of the Border Gate Department, the Border Guard Command, the Ministry of National Defense and the Immigration Department. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. The reporting period was from August 26, 2024 to September 25, 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Be a Vietnamese citizen leaving Vietnamese territory through a Vietnamese border gate. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. According to the newspaper fox belong to Department Head private water outside , Ministry Plan plan and Head think , receive day September 30 , 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. evil​ 2020-2022​​ arrive out of stock 9/20 year , 2023 and​ year 2024​ arrive end of 9/30 [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. evil​ 2020-2022​​ arrive out of stock 9/20 year , 2023 and​ year 2024​ arrive end of 9/30 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. According to Report No. 245/BC-BTC dated September 27, 2024 of the Ministry of Finance on the implementation of the state budget in September and the first 9 months of 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. The value of export turnover is calculated at F.O.B price and import turnover is calculated at C.I.F price (including transportation and insurance costs of imported goods). [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Total turnover and value of preliminary export and import goods in September 2024 provided by the General Department of Customs on October 4, 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Total import and export turnover of goods in nine months of 2023 reached 497.4 billion USD, down 11% over the same period last year, of which exports reached 259.7 billion USD, down 8.2%; imports reached 237.7 billion USD, down 13.9%. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Preliminary August report trade surplus of 4.53 billion USD. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Decree No. 97/2023/ND-CP dated December 31, 2023 of the Government amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 81/2021/ND-CP dated August 27, 2021 of the Government regulating the mechanism for collecting and managing tuition fees for educational institutions in the national education system and policies on tuition exemption and reduction, support for learning costs, and service prices in the field of education and training. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Some localities have an education service price index in September 2024 that increased compared to the previous month: Thai Nguyen increased by 12.2%; Son La increased by 9.55%; Kien Giang increased by 8.82%; Thai Binh increased by 7.41%; Dong Nai increased by 7.69%; Gia Lai increased by 5.53%; Kon Tum increased by 5.31%... Some localities have an education service price index in September 2024 that decreased compared to the previous month: Dien Bien decreased by 36.84%; Tuyen Quang decreased by 29.6%; Lang Son decreased by 19.25%; Lao Cai decreased by 11.12%... [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Domestic rice prices increased following export rice prices and due to high demand for rice in some localities directly affected by storms No. 3 and No. 4 and their circulation. The price index of the rice group increased by 0.76% (regular rice increased by 0.75%; premium rice increased by 0.96%; sticky rice increased by 0.16%). In addition, some food items increased in price in September compared to the previous month, such as potato prices increased by 4.48%; cassava increased by 3.71%; corn increased by 2.38%; bread increased by 0.72%; vermicelli, pho, rice paper increased by 0.68%; vermicelli increased by 0.39%; instant noodles, noodles, porridge increased by 0.34%. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Pork prices increased by 0.57%; poultry prices increased by 0.35%; fresh seafood prices increased by 1.08%; fresh, dried and processed vegetable prices increased by 4.81% due to increased consumer demand in the month while some vegetables, tubers and fruits were at the end of their season and rainy, stormy and flooded weather in many localities affected supply; fresh and processed fruit prices increased by 1.76%; spices prices increased by 0.22%; tea, coffee and cocoa increased by 0.64%; cakes, jams and candies increased by 0.1%. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Due to high prices of processed materials and increased demand for tourism during the month during the National Day holiday on September 2. Of which, the price of eating out increased by 0.67% compared to the previous month; fast food and take-away increased by 0.66%; and drinking out increased by 0.47%. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. The electricity and water price index for September 2024 reflects fluctuations one month later than other commodities because it is calculated based on revenue and consumption output of August 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. CPI after excluding food, fresh food, energy and state-managed goods including medical services and education. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Merchandise export price index compared to merchandise import price index. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. The survey of workers' income is calculated 1 month late. Workers' income is the amount of wages/salaries or profits received from work (including overtime pay, bonuses, job allowances and other benefits) in the month before the survey. The average income of a working worker is the total income of all working workers compared to the total number of working workers. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Informal workers (including workers in the agricultural, forestry and fishery household sector) are those who have jobs and fall into one of the following categories: (i) family workers who do not receive wages or salaries; (ii) owners of establishments, self-employed workers in the informal sector; (iii) wage earners who do not have a labor contract or have a fixed-term contract but are not required to pay social insurance by the employing establishment; (iv) cooperative members who do not pay compulsory social insurance; (iv) workers in the agricultural household sector. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Underemployed people of working age include employed people who want to work overtime; are willing to work overtime; and actually work less than 35 hours/week. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Unemployed people are people aged 15 years and over who, during the reference period, have all three factors: Currently not working, looking for work and available for work. The unemployment rate is the percentage between the number of unemployed people compared to the labor force. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. The labor force that is willing to work but not fully employed (also known as the underemployed labor force) includes the unemployed, underemployed, and a group outside the labor force that is willing to work but not looking for work or looking for work but not ready to work immediately. The labor force underutilization rate is the ratio of the number of people who are willing to work but not fully employed to the total number of people who are willing to work in the economy. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. The 2024 population living standards survey will be conducted quarterly in the middle month of the quarter. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. According to a quick report from the Office of the Ministry of Public Security and the Vietnam Maritime Administration (Ministry of Transport) on September 29, 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. From 15/8-14/9/2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)