

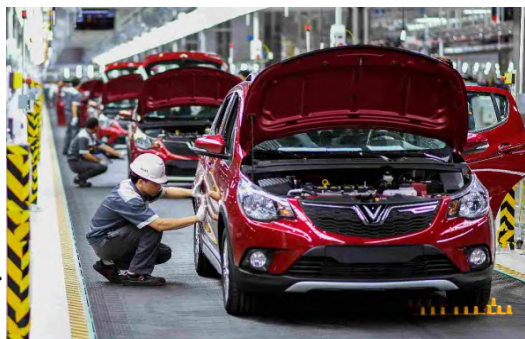


DOING BUSINESS IN VIETNAM

VIETNAM TRADE OFFICE IN SINGAPORE

VIETNAM SETS AMBITIOUS GOALS IN NEW NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Vietnam’s new industrial policy, Resolution No. 23-NQ/TW outlines big goals and solutions to boost industrialization in Vietnam, notably with the ambition to be among the top ASEAN economies in terms of industrial competitiveness.



Looking at the current top-performing industries, Vietnam is well on track to achieve its goals. In September 2020, the Vietnamese government issued an action plan implementing Resolution No 23/NQ/TW, which sets out a national industrial policy until 2030 with a vision towards 2045. The resolution was first signed in March 2018 (*Continue reading on page No 2*).

November 2020

Focus

- * Vietnam business update and news regulations
- * Vietnam Energy Focus
- * Workshops and trade events
- * Special report and commentary

In this issue

| | |
|---|----|
| Vietnam-UK FTA to be completed this year | 6 |
| The first workshop on National Energy Plan 2021-2030 | 7 |
| Da Nang’s Tourism targets Singapore market after pandemic | 10 |
| EVFTA - opportunities for all parties | 11 |

VIETNAM MOH ISSUES DRAFT PLAN ON IMMIGRATION PROCEDURES AMID COVID-19

The Ministry of Health (MoH) has issued a draft plan on October 29 detailing immigration procedures for three different groups with the nation set to reopen to international commercial flights. The latest policy will see those arriving in the country pay for testing, transportation, and quarantine expenses (*Continue reading on page No 3*).

VIETNAM SETS AMBITIOUS GOALS IN NEW NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL POLICY

What's in the new industrial policy?

The action plan to implement the national industrial development policy contains six main goals:

1. By 2030, the industrial sector will make up over 40 percent of GDP, in which manufacturing and processing industries will account for 30 percent and the manufacturing industry alone account for 20 percent.
2. The value proportion of high-tech products from the manufacturing and processing industries will reach at least 45 percent.
3. The added value of industries will increase by over 8.5 percent annually on average, in which the growth rate of added value of manufacturing and processing will be 10 percent.
4. The average growth rate of labor productivity in the industrial sector will be 7.5 percent.
5. The Competitiveness Industrial Performance index will be among the top three ASEAN countries.
6. The workforce in industrial and service sectors will surpass 70 percent.

The action plan also outlines some solutions to achieve the above goals, including the introduction of policies to develop priority industries, create favorable environment for industries, develop businesses and a workforce for the industrial sector, leverage science, technology, and natural resources for industrial development, and clarifying responsibilities and improve the effectiveness of the State and local authorities.

To that regard, the action plan also designates specific responsibilities to different ministries.

With these specific targets, the Vietnamese government aims to speed up the country's industrialization process.

The future: Fourth industrial revolution

Though focusing on these tried and true sectors will accelerate industrialization in Vietnam, the country will also need to prepare itself for the advent of Industry 4.0 to stay competitive. Industry 4.0 introduces technologies such as big data, cloud, Internet of Things (IoT), and many more technologies that promise to optimize production processes so that productivity and profits are increased.

The first steps of Vietnam's "digital revolution" are already underway. Policies on the development of enabling infrastructure, creative capacities, human resources, and priority sectors and technologies are already in place to achieve the country's ambitions to be among the top Southeast Asian Nations in the Global Innovation Index (GII) ranking.

There is a consensus among government, industry players, and intellectuals on the benefits and opportunities of Industry 4.0. Experts stress the importance of having a coherent strategy and the need for collaboration in order to create an ecosystem that supports the creation of advanced technologies.

(Source: Julia Nguyen)

VIETNAM BUSINESS UPDATED AND REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

VIETNAM MOH ISSUES DRAFT PLAN ON IMMIGRA- TION PROCEDURES AMID COVID-19

Individuals who enter the nation for diplomatic or official purposes and plan to stay for over 14 days will receive free testing. Those who choose to undergo quarantine at a hotel or resort will therefore pay the fees charged by those facilities.

These regulations will apply to those travelling on international commercial flights and entering the country from places that have brought the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic under control. This includes Thailand, Tokyo in Japan, Seoul in the Republic of Korea, Taiwan (China), Guangzhou in China, Vientiane in Laos, and Phnom Penh in Cambodia.

The three groups include: 1. Vietnamese citizens and foreigners who are parents, spouses, or children of Vietnamese citizens. 2. Foreigners who are experts, investors, business managers, high-tech employees, experts, and their parents, spouses, or children, in addition to international students, all of whom will stay for more than 14 days. 3. Foreigners who enter the country for diplomatic or official purposes, or

foreign experts working in the nation for less than 14 days.

Before entering the country, passengers in Group one will be required to present their passport and entry visa to officials, along with a certificate confirming they have tested negative for COVID-19 through the RT-PCR method within the past three to five days. They must also show the address and phone number of their quarantine facility, as well as the phone number of the person or organisation picking them up at the airport. In addition, they will also have to show their online health declarations and install the Vietnamese COVID-19 contact-tracing app.

Subjects in Group two, in addition to the regulation on going to a concentrated quarantine and providing negative COVID-19 test results, must have health insurance or commit to paying for treatment costs in case they are infected with COVID-19.

Subjects in Group three who enter the country for diplomatic and official purposes and stay more than for 14 days will also have to fully comply with immigration and quarantine regulations.

(Source: VOV)

NOT REQUIRED TO SUBMIT PAPER OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Customs officials are not allowed to request enterprises submit a paper of the phytosanitary certificate for imported plants and the new administrative procedures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development would officially be implemented through the National Single Window Mechanism (NSW) from October 17. The General Department of Vietnam Customs issued guidance documents and sent them to local customs departments relating to the implementation of administrative procedures of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through NSW. Three procedures were: granting a certificate for the exported consignment of seafood manufacturing at the establishment in the list of priorities and granting the certificate for the exported shipment of seafood manufacturing at the establishment outside the list of priorities (under the management of the National Agro - Forestry - Fisheries Quality Assurance Department) through the National Single Window expanding to five markets in Brazil, Argentina, Indonesia, New Zealand and Panama; granting phytosanitary certificates for import goods, state inspection of food safety for imported plant-based goods, and state inspection of quality

of animal feed and aquatic feed originating from imported plant (under the management of the Plant Protection Department) were officially deployed through the NSW on October 17.

The General Department of Vietnam Customs requested local customs departments decentralise the use of the function of looking up procedures on the E-Customs system among customs officials.

In necessary cases, customs officials at the branches were requested to access the E-Customs system to look up and exploit the above-mentioned deeds and certificates and were not allowed to request firms submit copies of documents issued through the National Single Window during the implementation of customs procedures

VIETNAM'S GROWTH LIKELY TO HIT 2.6-2.8% IN 2020

Following the gloomy picture of Vietnam's economy in the second quarter of the year, when economic growth hit just 0.39%, the third quarter was a much rosier, with growth reaching 2.62%. While challenges remain in manufacturing, retail gradually improved in the quarter, investment from State-owned enterprises increased significantly, the trade surplus stood at 10.7 billion USD, and inflation was kept under control.

According to experts, the economic prospects for 2020 will be largely determined by the circumstances surrounding COVID-19 not only in Vietnam but globally, together with the implementation of the EU-[Vietnam](#) Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA) and the disbursement of public investment.

The country has introduced preferential policies for foreign investors in order to take advantage of the global trend towards shifting investment flows. That, along with stable macroeconomic conditions, has created significant momentum for economic growth in 2021 and subsequent years.

The Vietnam Institute for Economic and Policy Research announced two growth scenarios for this year. The brighter one forecasts growth of 2.6 to 2.8%, while the other forecasts 1.8 to 2%./.

(Source: VNA)

NUMBER OF NEWLY ESTABLISHED ENTERPRISES RISES 18.4% IN OCTOBER

Business registration in October saw improvement over the previous month with the number of newly established enterprises increasing by 18.4% over the figure from September, according to the General Statistics Office.

The country saw approximately 12,200 new enterprises set up in October this year with total registered capital of VND165.6 trillion and a total of 72,400 registered employees.

The average registered capital per new enterprise is VND13.6 billion, down 31.2% from the previous month but up 15.1% over the same period last year.

In addition, the economy welcomed 5,044 enterprises returning to operation (up 10.4% compared to the previous month) while 3,293 enterprises registered to temporarily suspend their operation, 3,579 enterprises stopped operation waiting for dissolution procedures, and 1,413 enterprises completed dissolution procedures.

In the ten-month period, the country had nearly 111,200 newly established enterprises, down 2.9% over the same period last year but the average registered capital per enterprise reached US\$14.3 billion, up 14.4% over the same period in 2019.

37,700 enterprises resumed operation during the period, up 8.2% over the same period last year.

However, in the January-October period, a large number of 85,600 enterprises temporarily suspended their operation, halted operation to wait for dissolution, or completed dissolution procedures, an increase of 15.1% over the same period last year.

(Source: Nhandan online)

VIETNAM-UK FREE TRADE AGREEMENT TO BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR

Vietnam and the United Kingdom have made a commitment to each up to speed up negotiations on a free trade agreement between the two countries and government officials have said that expect the agreement to be completed at the end of 2020.

At a recent webinar, “Vietnam’s Trade and Economic Future: Opportunities for British and Vietnamese Businesses”, which was organized by the Vietnamese Ministry of Industry and Trade’s European-American Market Department, the UK-ASEAN Business Council, the Vietnamese Embassy in the UK and the UK Embassy in Vietnam, Gareth Ward, British Ambassador to Vietnam highlighted the importance of the FTA to help boost trade between Vietnam and the UK.

Ambassador Ward expressed his hope that the two sides will gain success in negotiations this year, and said this was very important in the context of the United Kingdom leaving the European Union on January 31, 2021.

Hoang Quoc Vuong, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade, spoke during the webinar and said that in recent years, the business and investment environment in Vietnam has improved in a more transparent and convenient manner. He noted that the Vietnamese Government is determined to step up its administrative reform plan so that Vietnam can meet the

requirements of the market economy and create a reliable and attractive investment climate for enterprises.

Vuong added that the UK is an important market and always a prioritized cooperation partner of Vietnam and that after the two countries signed a strategic partnership agreement in 2010, their two-way trade had increased by 350% and had a value of \$6.6 billion USD in 2019.



While the UK is a potential market for Vietnamese products, Vietnam is also a location for UK investment so that companies can access the Vietnamese market, the Mekong market and the greater Southeast Asian market.

According to MoIT data, the UK had 400 valid investment projects in Vietnam as of August 2020, with combined registered capital of \$ 2.6 billion USD, ranking the UK 16th out of 137 nations and territories who have invested in Vietnam.

(Source: MOIT)

VIETNAM ENERGY FOCUS

THE FIRST WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL ENERGY MASTER PLAN 2021-2030 PERIOD

On August 28, 2020, in Hanoi, Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) held the first workshop on the National Energy Master Plan (NEMP) for 2021-2030 period, with a vision up to 2050. This is the first time that Vietnam carries out NEMP so this project will face many challenges in synchronizing and ensuring compatibility with other national master plans.



As well known, in February 2020 the Politburo of Party issued the Resolution No. 55-NQ / TW on "Strategic orientation on Vietnam national energy development to 2030, with a vision to 2045" which provides the general goals for energy development with the following strong and breakthrough targets and solutions: 1. Supplying enough energy for domestic demand to meet the goals of the 10-year socio-economic development strategy in 2021-2030 period and up to 2045.

2. Achieving the renewable energy proportion

per total primary energy supply of 15 – 20% by 2030 and 25-30% by 2045.

3. Achieving the total final energy consumption of 105-115 million TOE by 2030 and 160-190 million TOE in 2045; the primary energy intensity of 420-460 kgOE/1,000 USD GDP by 2030 and from 375-410 kgOE/ 1,000 USD GDP

4. Building the smart and efficient power grid system with ability to connect with the regional power grids

5. The oil refineries to meet at least 70% of domestic demand; to ensure the strategic petroleum reserve level by at least 90 days of net import.

6. Achieving the energy saving rate to total end energy consumption compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario by about 7% in 2030 and about 14% in 2045.

7. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions rate from energy activities compared to the BAU scenario by 15% in 2030 and 20% in 2045.

These new directions for the energy development in Resolution 55/TW are very important bases for the NEMP establishment.

MOIT assigned three Consultant Units under the Ministry as Institute of Energy (MOIT), Vietnam Petroleum Institute (Petrovietnam) and Mining Consultant Joint Stock Company (Vinacomin) to establish and Department of Petroleum and Coal to manage and supervise this NEMP.

At the workshop, the consulting units presented 6 papers on the main contents of NEMP as: The current situation of energy supply and demand; the situation of implementing the projects on energy sub-sector development planning; difficulties, shortcomings and experience lessons in implementing the projects on the Power, Coal and Petroleum Development Planning recent time; energy resource potential; methodology for establishing Energy Master Plan; the long term economic development forecast and bases for energy demand forecast; method of making strategic environmental assessment (SEA) reports integrated in the Energy Master Plan.

(Source: VER)

MOIT VIETNAM PROPOSES TO AMEND THE PETROLEUM LAW

The Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) has just issued a document to propose amending the Petroleum Law to remove the currently arising inadequacies and problems, and create a more favorable legal corridor for investors, contribute to improving the investment environment in the petroleum sector of Vietnam. According to the MOIT, the 1993 Petroleum Law was an important milestone marking the formation of the system of legal documents for petroleum development. This Law was gradually improved in 2000 and 2008.

However, there have been many changes in the international and domestic context, greatly affecting the petroleum development of Vietnam. During the implementation process of the petroleum activities, there were some shortcomings and problems having been not regulated by the Petroleum Law and other legal documents, law guidelines or the regulations either inappropriate or

inconsistency, overlapping with other legal provisions, leading the activities of the petroleum upstream enterprises and state management actions to many difficulties and troubles.

The main issues and principles for establishing the Amended Petroleum Law:

Firstly, adjusting and supplementing regulations on the petroleum contract in the direction that the contract term is more flexible, it is a priority policy to extend contract term for the current operator, allowing to keep a small discovery without the development value at present, but may have potential in other plans (joint development, new technology ...).

Secondly, supplementing regulations to expand the investment scope of upstream petroleum projects as well as for a number of onshore projects (formerly under the mid-stream and downstream projects) to create favorable legal corridors for investment in the gas value chain of the petroleum industry, contributing to improving the attractiveness of the investment environment in the petroleum sector.

Thirdly, supplementing a legal framework suitable for receiving the property transferred by the contractor after exploitation to the host country at finishing the petroleum contract for maximally taking all the resources in the remaining time (about 3 to 5 years) or continue to invest in exploration for increasing exploitation output.

Fourthly, supplementing regulations on the special encouraging petroleum projects as well as directions on the appropriate tax policies (the taxes on natural resources, export productions, corporate income ...).

Fifthly, supplementing specific regulations on investment procedures for the upstream petroleum projects, ensuring consis-

-ency with the law on investment and state capital management with a number of the points as:

1 / For foreign contractors: To clarify the investment order and procedures for steps in petroleum activities; it needs more specific regulations on the priority to apply the petroleum law (Specialized Law) in implementing investment procedures for the petroleum projects.

2 / For state-owned enterprises (PVN, PVEP ...): to determine the investment form for the domestic petroleum projects (determining whether the project is ordinary project investment or out-of-business investment to have a clear handling mechanism). Supplementing the regulations on procedures and process for sale of working interest and participation benefits of PVN/PVEP in accordance with the specific characteristics of the petroleum activities.

(Source: MOIT)

A PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE 2 LNG POWER PROJECTS IN HAI PHONG IN THE PDP VIII

The Standing Committee of Hai Phong City Party Committee has agreed with the investment policy and proposal to include two LNG Gas Turbine Combined Cycle (GTCC) with a total capacity of 6,100 MW in Tien Lang 1 Industrial Park, Hung Thang commune, Tien Lang district and Cai Trap island, Cat Hai district in the Power Development Plan (PDP) VIII.

The complex project in Tien Lang 1 Industry Park with a capacity of 4500 MW

invested by Exxon Mobil Corporation (USA) with an investment level of 5.09 billion US\$. The project divided to two phases with 3x750 MW each with expectation to be put into operation in 2026 -2027 for the first phase and in 2029 – 2030 for the second.

LNG terminal of this complex includes a floating storage and regasification unit (FSRU), gas pipeline in the first phase, and FSU ship added in the second phase. The import capacity of the terminal is 6 million tons per year.

The project in Cai Trap Island has a total investment level of 1.9 billion US\$ and a total capacity of 1,600 MW also divided to two phases by 800 MW each and is expected to be put into operation in 2025 for the first phase and in 2028 for the second.

The LNG terminal of the project sites in the East of Cai Trap Island including a storage tank with a volume of 200,000 m³ and FSRU to ensure safety distance for preventing fire and explosion.

The LNG port of this project is located separately from merchandise wharf and suitable for receiving ships with 40,000 – 90,000 DWT.

According to the Electricity Development Plan of Hai Phong City in 2016 – 2025 period with a vision to 2035, approved by the Ministry of Industry and Trade in Decision No. 4274 / QD-BCT dated November 14, 2018, the maximum capacity of the city is 1,348 MW by 2020; 2,112 MW by 2025; 2,986 by 2030 and 3,986 MW by 2035.

Thus, developing these LNG power plants will not only meet the demand of Hai Phong City in 2035 year, but also contribute to strengthening electricity supply for the socio-economic development in the northern region, particularly and in the country, generally.

(Source: VER)

WORKSHOPS AND TRADE EVENTS

WEBINAR: DA NANG'S TOURISM TARGETS SINGAPOREAN MARKET AFTER PANDEMIC

The Vietnam Trade Office in Singapore in coordination with Danang's Tourism Department, has held Webinar to introduce potential for tourism development and tourist products of the city to the Singaporean market. The event, taking place on October 19, simultaneously connected participants in Vietnam, Singapore and Malaysia. During the seminar, representatives from Da Nang's Tourism Department briefed on the results of COVID-19 control work in Da Nang, highlighting Vietnam's capacity in disease response and control in the "new normal" situation. They announced the city's policies designed to spur sustainable development of tourism after the pandemic. Da Nang tourism businesses presented their strengths and adaptability measures to promote post-pandemic recovery. Head of Vietnam Trade Office in Singapore, Counsellor Tran Thu Quynh said the office will continue to help promote Da Nang's tourism destinations in Singapore by arranging for the city to publish information on its tourism products on Singaporean magazines.

UPCOMING EVENT: CPTPP AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRITRADE WITH VIETNAM

Co-organized by the Trade Office of Vietnam Embassy in Singapore (VTO) and the Asia-10

Africa Market Department under Vietnam's Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Webinar: CPTPP and new opportunities in Agritrade with Vietnam will be held via online platform on 5th of November 2020. For more information on this webinar, please contact Vietnam Trade Office at sg@moit.gov.vn; or hotline: 86686789.

| Time | Contents | Speaker |
|---------------|--|--|
| 09:00 – 09:30 | Zoom Log in and registration | |
| 09:30 – 09:40 | Welcome address | Leader of An Giang Province |
| 09:40 – 09:50 | Opening speech | Ms. Do Phuong Dung, Deputy General Director of Asia-Africa Market Dept., MOIT |
| 09:50 – 09:00 | Brief introduction of business opportunities of An Giang | Leader of Trade and Industry Dept. of An Giang Province |
| 09:10 – 09:30 | Trade and Investment Relations between Vietnam and Singapore: experience and the way forward | Counsellor Tran Thu Quynh, Head of Vietnam Trade Office in Singapore |
| 09:30 – 09:50 | Trade and investment prospects between Vietnam and Malaysia | Counsellor Pham Quoc Anh, Head of Vietnam Trade Office in Malaysia |
| 09:50 – 09:20 | Introduction of few important An Giang brands – NAVICO Co Ltd; TVFood Co., Ltd | |
| 09:20 – 09:40 | Global Connect B2B platform – A cooperation result between the VTO and Singapore Business Federation | Mr. Darius Lim, Deputy CEO, Singapore Business Federation |
| 09:50 – 10:10 | Advice on how to access Singapore supermarket chains and the importance of Halal certificate to Singapore-Malaysia markets | Mr. Johnny Ting, Director of TIK Int. |
| 10:10 – 11:30 | Opportunities for VNM products to access Malaysia supermarket chains | Mr. Richard Khor, Chairman of Malaysia – Vietnam Chamber of Commerce in Malaysia |
| 11:45 – 12:00 | Closing speech | Ms. Do Phuong Dung, Deputy General Director of Asia-Africa Market Dept., MOIT |

(Source: VTO)

SPECIAL REPORT AND COMMENTARY

EVFTA - OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PARTIES

The Free Trade Agreement between Vietnam and the European Union (EVFTA) officially came into force on August 1st, 2020. The EVFTA presents the great efforts of the entire political system of Vietnam during the decade since the two parties agreed to conduct the Joint Feasibility Study on the Agreement negotiation in October 2010.

The commitments on tax in EVFTA are concerned

As the EVFTA, tariff reductions are divided into 4 groups: (i) removing immediately import duties from August 1st 2020; (ii) eliminating import duties according to the respective schedules; (iii) applying tariff rate quotas (TRQs); (iv) goods without commitments.

(i) Eliminating entirely customs duty from August 1st 2020 (category A)

EU commits to immediately abolish import duties on 85.6% of tariff lines from August 1st, 2020. Vietnam commits to eliminate 48.5% of tariff lines from August 1st, 2020.

(ii) Eliminating import duties according to the respective schedules: import tax will be gradually reduced by 0% after a certain period of time.

Specific categories of the tax reduction schedule:

With the category B3, B5, B7, B9, B10, B15 (customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging category B3, B5, B7, B9, B10, B15 in a Party's Schedule shall be removed in 4,6,8,10,12,16 equal annual stages beginning on August 1st 2020, the next reduction will be made on January 1, 2021)

With the category B10* and B10**: the custom duties will be removed in 11 annual stages beginning on the date of entry into force of this Agreement starting from 2020.

The category A+EP in the Union's Schedule shall be eliminated upon the date of entry into force of this Agreement; the tariff elimination applies to the ad valorem duty only; the specific duty resulting from the entry price system that the Union applies to certain fruits and vegetables in accordance with the Common Customs Tariff provided for in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors shall be maintained

The category "R75" in the Union's Schedule shall be applied pursuant to the table in EVFTA. The tariff lines with "CKD" indicated in the "Base rate" and "Category" columns in Viet Nam's Schedule are not applicable.



VIETNAM TRADE OFFICE IN SINGAPORE

10 Leedon Park,
267887, Singapore

Tel: + 65 6468 3747
E-mail: sg@moit.gov.vn
Website:
<https://vntradesg.org>

USEFUL LINKS

Ministry of Trade and Industry of Vietnam: <https://moit.gov.vn/web/web-portal-ministry-of-industry-and-trade/home>

Export Opportunities in Vietnam: <http://vietnamexport.com/>

Investment Procedure: <http://fia.mpi.gov.vn/category/115/legal-facts>

Business registration in Vietnam: <https://dangkykinhdoanh.gov.vn/en/Pages/default.aspx>

Database portal of supporting industries in Vietnam: <http://vsi.gov.vn/en/Pages/HomePage.aspx>

Trade Fairs in Vietnam: en.vietrade.gov.vn

EVFTA - OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PARTIES *((Continued from page 11))*

(iii) Tariff-rate quota (TRQs: For the administration in Year 1 of each Tariff-rate quota established under this Agreement, the Parties shall calculate the volume of that Tariff-rate quota by discounting the volume corresponding to the period running between 1 January and the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

The implementation period, volume of quotas, administration methods and other terms and conditions relating to the allocation of Viet Nam tariff-rate quotas shall be consistent with Viet Nam's commitments in the WTO. The in-quota customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging category "B10-in-quota" in Viet Nam's Schedule shall be removed in 11 equal annual stages beginning on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, and such goods shall thereafter be free of any in-quota customs duty. The out-of-quota customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging category

"B10-in-quota" in Viet Nam's Schedule are unbound.

Opportunities for Singapore:

With the elimination of virtually all tariff barriers and the reduction of non-tariff barriers between Vietnam and Europe, EVFTA opens up new opportunities for Singapore companies in Vietnam to further promote their production and sales of goods and services to EU market.

EVFTA allow some manufactured goods to apply the ASEAN Certificate of Origin. This means that input materials imported by Singaporean businesses from Vietnam - will also be considered as the domestic content of Singapore to determine the origin of the final product.

Singapore small and medium-sized enterprises can also tap the benefits of this agreement by collaborating with Vietnamese partners to make use of the annual quota for Singapore food products with specialised rules of origin stipulated in the EUSFTA.

(Source: VTO)