

ASIA SOURCING UPDATE

SOUTHEAST ASIA | SOUTH AND WEST ASIA

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IN THE NEWS

CAMBODIA

ILO REPORTS HIGHER EXPORTS OF GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR IN 2016, BUT FEWER FACTORIES AND LESS EMPLOYMENT IN THE SECTOR

Exports from Cambodia's garment and footwear sector, which accounted for 78% of the country's total merchandise exports, grew by 7.2% yoy to US\$7.3 billion in 2016, slower than the 14.5% yoy growth registered in 2015, according to the sixth issue of *Cambodian Garment and Footwear Sector Bulletin* released by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in May. The figures also reflect that the sector has started to diversify away from the traditional EU and US markets, which accounted for diminishing shares in the sector's exports in 2016, to markets such as Japan, Canada and China, thanks to a number of free trade agreements and preferential trade arrangements in effect.

Despite robust export growth, the number of operating factories and employment in the sector show some sluggishness. Specifically, by the end of 2016, the number of garment and footwear factories in effective operation and employment in these officially registered factories shrank by 10.4% yoy and 2.9% yoy, respectively. The *Bulletin* pointed out that productivity growth, the increasing number of subcontracting factories and the improvement in the official employment and factory database appear to be the main contributors to the discrepancy between the strong export growth and the declining factory number and employment.

Besides, the *Bulletin* reveals that the average monthly take-home pay (including overtime) of a worker in the sector rose from US\$175 in 2015 to US\$195 in 2016, which was much higher than the US\$140 minimum wage effective last year.

CAMBODIA

TWO PENDING LAWS RAISE CONCERNS AMONG US BUYERS

The American Apparel and Footwear Association (AAFA), which represents over 1,000 world-renowned brands in the apparel and footwear industry, has expressed its concerns about two draft laws proposed by Cambodia's Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, namely the Minimum Wage Law and the Law on Labour Dispute Adjudication Procedures.

In a letter to the Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen on 7 June, AAFA said the draft Minimum Wage Law, with a provision to limit research and discussion on the minimum wage to just the workings of the Labour Advisory Council, could pose significant challenges to an already difficult wage discussion and limit the information used in the wage decision making. Labour rights groups and local unions also warned that the proposed ban on any form of 'objection' to the agreed-upon minimum wage would violate the fundamental rights of expression, assembly and association.

Regarding the draft Law on Labour Dispute Adjudication Procedures, AAFA cautioned that the draft legislation could potentially overwhelm the Arbitration Council (AC), which is considered an effective and efficient process to handle disputes, while the provision to limit the AC to only those unions who have majority status would leave many workers without an avenue to resolve their disputes.

CAMBODIA

SKILLS GAP IS THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE FACING GARMENT FACTORIES

Cambodia's garment industry, which employs approximately 700,000 workers, is facing a chronic shortage of skilled labour, particularly in sewing and management, according to a recent survey on recruitment practices released by the Asia Foundation.

The survey, conducted between February and March this year, found that the biggest challenge in recruitment is finding workers with the 'right skills', followed by high turnover rate and the difficulty in verifying the candidates' legal ages. For the shortage of managers in the industry, the survey explained that as most garment factories are foreign-owned, supervision skills are difficult to be transferred from foreign managers to Cambodian workers.

The survey also found that the recruitment practices in the industry remain highly informal and somewhat inefficient, with most factories surveyed selecting their prospective employees in front of the factory and by verbal referrals from currently employed workers. And hiring activities in the industry are seasonal, depending on buyers' orders and, to a lesser extent, Cambodia's major holidays and farming seasons.

Aiming at upgrading the skills of Cambodian workers to fill middle-management positions, the Cambodian Garment Training Institution (CGTI) will be launched in July. Training will be provided in areas such as merchandising, fashion design, pattern making and quality control. ■

INDONESIA



EXPORTS SURGE 24% YOY IN MAY

Indonesia's exports in May reached US\$14.29 billion, jumping 24.08% compared to last May,

according to the statistics released by the Central Statics Agency (BPS) on 15 June. On a month-on-month basis, exports in May rose 7.62% compared to April.

In May, non-oil and gas exports amounted to US\$13.02 billion, a 23.34% increase from the US\$10.56 billion recorded a year ago. Meanwhile, the value of oil and gas exports in May was US\$1.27 billion, up 32.31% yoy.

The top destination for Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports in May was the US, with a share of 11.7%, followed closely by China (11.6%). India, Japan and Singapore were also among the top five destinations.

Imports in May also recorded robust growth, increasing 24.03% yoy to US\$13.82 billion, amid increased demand ahead of Ramadan that started in late-May. Trade surplus in May thus amounted to US\$470 million, compared to US\$380 million last May.

The cumulative value of Indonesia's exports for January to May amounted to US\$68.26 billion, an increase of 19.93% compared to the same period last year, while imports grew by 15.71% yoy to US\$62.37 billion.

INDONESIA

INDONESIA AND CHINA SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION DEALS

President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) and his delegation of 11 cabinet ministers attended the Belt and Road Forum in Beijing on 14-15 May. The delegation aimed at seeking investment in infrastructure development in Indonesia, Foreign Ministry spokesman Arrmanatha Nasir told the media prior to the trip.

President Jokowi and Chinese President Xi Jinping held a bilateral meeting on the sidelines of the forum. Three deals were signed at the meeting, including a deal on the implementation of comprehensive strategic partnership between the two countries in 2017-2021; an economic and technical cooperation agreement; and a US\$4.5

billion loan agreement between the China Development Bank and a consortium of Indonesian and Chinese companies for the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed railway project. President Jokowi also invited the Chinese government to cooperate with the Indonesian government in three mega infrastructure projects, including Kuala Tanjung port facilities and an access road from Medan up to Sibolga in North Sumatra, Bitung-Manado-Gorontalo highway and railway infrastructure and a seaport and an airport in North Sulawesi, and energy projects including a power generating plant in North Kalimantan.

To follow up on the meeting between the two presidents, Indonesia's Coordinating Maritime Affairs Minister Luhut Binsar Pandjait – accompanied by several ministers, senior officials, and many Indonesian businessmen – visited Beijing on 15-17 June. The delegation met with several Chinese ministerial-level officials, representatives of the China Development Bank, and local businessmen.

INDONESIA

S&P UPGRADES INDONESIA'S RATING TO INVESTMENT GRADE STATUS

On 19 May, credit rating agency Standard & Poor's (S&P) raised Indonesia's long-term sovereign credit rating from BB+ to BBB-, the lowest investment grade tier, with a stable outlook. S&P was the last of the three major global rating agencies to grant the investment grade status to Indonesia.

S&P said the upgrade reflected its assessment of reduced risks to the country's fiscal position, thanks to its focus on realistic budgeting. The rating agency anticipates that Indonesia's net debt will remain at a moderate level below 30% of GDP.

The credit rating upgrade may bring in as much as US\$200 billion additional investment 'not only in government bonds but also stocks and corporate bonds,' said Indonesia's Minister of National Development Planning Bambang Brodjonegoro. ■

PHILIPPINES



GDP GROWTH LOSES MOMENTUM IN THE FIRST QUARTER

The Philippines' GDP expanded by 6.4% yoy in 1Q17, slower than the 6.6% yoy growth posted in the previous quarter and the 6.9% yoy growth recorded in the same quarter last year, according to data released by the Philippine Statistics Authority. Growth moderation was mainly due to slower government spending growth resulting from a comparatively high base given last year's election spending.

On the demand side, growth of government spending slowed sharply to 0.2% yoy in 1Q17 from 11.8% yoy a year ago, while growth of household consumption moderated to 5.7% yoy in 1Q17 from 7.1% yoy in 1Q16. Capital formation also grew at a much slower rate of 7.9% yoy in 1Q17 compared to 31.5% yoy in 1Q16. Driven by improved global demand, merchandise exports increased by 22.3% yoy in 1Q17, the fastest growth since 3Q10.

On the supply side, the manufacturing sector continued to lead GDP growth, with a year-on-year increase of 7.5% in the quarter.

GDP growth in the first quarter slipped out of the government's growth target range of 6.5-7.5% set for this year. Ernesto Pernia, head of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), said the domestic economy is on track to keep its growth momentum. With the steady launch of the ambitious 'Build, Build, Build' infrastructure programme in the coming months, it is expected that government spending and the construction sector will revive sharply.

PHILIPPINES

THE COUNTRY RISKS LOSING EU'S GSP+ STATUS UNLESS HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IMPROVES

The Duterte Administration has been under increasing international pressure on human rights issues in recent months, particularly the extrajudicial killings related to the government's anti-drug campaign. It is reported that the death toll of the president's drug war in the nine months since he took office exceeded 7,000.

In March, a resolution issued by the European Parliament strongly condemned the large number of killings related to the bloody drug war and warned the Philippines of the possible removal of GSP+ preferences if its human rights situation does not improve. In response to the resolution, President Duterte lashed out at the European Parliament for interfering in the country's internal affairs.

The GSP+ scheme provides duty-free access for about 6,200 products from the Philippines, including textiles, apparel and footwear. The trade benefits are accorded conditional on the ratification and effective implementation of 27 core international conventions on human and labour rights, environmental protection, and good governance under the United Nations (UN) system.

A recent scrutiny from the UN has added pressure on the country. During a United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) session held in May dedicated to the country's human rights review, 45 out of the 47 member states voiced concerns over the Philippines' human rights situation, particularly extrajudicial killings, the death penalty and human trafficking. It should be noted that the EU will also review the findings of the UNHRC and consider the implications the findings have for the EU's trade engagement with the Philippines.

PHILIPPINES

DISRUPTIONS DUE TO ANTI-ISIS FIGHT IN MINDANAO WILL HAVE MINIMAL IMPACT ON ECONOMY

Amid the escalation of conflicts brought by the Islamic-State linked militants in Marawi City, Mindanao, President Duterte declared martial law across the island on 23 May. The battle has resulted in numerous deaths and triggered a humanitarian crisis in Marawi City and surrounding areas, with more than 330,000 people forced to flee their homes, according to the Philippine government.

Disruptions of business in Mindanao is unlikely to affect the country's overall economic performance, as Mindanao, the only area where the martial law covers, contributes less than 20% to the country's GDP, said Benjamin Diokno, Budget Secretary of the Philippine government. He added that the improvement of peace and stability on the island could be positive to the country's economic growth.

Benjamin's comment was in line with a research note released by credit rating agency Moody's on 31 May. The agency expected that the economic impact of the conflicts in Marawi would be minimal and short-lived, but warned that a prolonged crisis may dampen business confidence and lead to economic fallouts.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines announced on 14 June that no deadline would be imposed to end the battle, after it failed to liberate the city on 12 June. As of the date of writing, the fighting in Marawi continued. ■

THAILAND



GDP EXPANDS BY 3.3% YOY IN THE FIRST QUARTER

Bolstered by stronger private consumption and improved exports, the Thai economy grew by 3.3%

yoy in 1Q17, the fastest quarterly growth in four years, according to data released by the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB). On a quarter-on-quarter basis, GDP expanded by 1.3% in the first quarter.

On the expenditure side, private consumption expenditure, exports of goods and services, and public investment all expanded at a faster pace in 1Q17 compared to 4Q16. By contrast, private investment recorded a year-on-year contraction in 1Q17, due mainly to high excess production capacity in the manufacturing sector which constrained new investment.

On the production side, growth of the agricultural, wholesale and retail, and hotels and restaurants sectors accelerated in 1Q17 compared to 4Q16, while growth of the manufacturing and construction sectors slowed down.

NESDB predicted that the Thai economy will grow by 3.3-3.8% yoy in 2017, supported by recovery in external demand, higher global commodity prices and stronger public investment in large infrastructure projects.

THAILAND

EXPORTS IN MAY POST FASTEST GROWTH IN FOUR YEARS

Thailand's exports increased sharply by 12.7% yoy to US\$19.9 billion in May, the highest growth since January 2013, according to figures released by the Ministry of Commerce. In the first five months of 2017, exports rose 7.0 to US\$93.3 billion compared to the same period last year.

The stronger-than-expected export performance was mainly attributed to economic recovery of Thailand's major trading partners. In May, exports to China, the US and Japan, the three largest export markets of Thailand, recorded growth of 26.0%, 6.8% and 24.1%, respectively, compared to the same month last year. Exports to the EU and the five more-developed ASEAN countries (Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines and

Indonesia) went up by 13.0% yoy and 12.2% yoy, respectively.

By category, nine out of the top ten export items registered year-on-year growth in May, led by rubber products (+54.0% yoy), machinery (+31.4% yoy) and electronic circuits (+30.4% yoy). The only exception was gems and jewellery, which fell by 42.4% yoy in the month.

Despite the positive export figures, Thai exporters are concerned that the strengthening Thai baht, which has appreciated by about 5.2% against the US dollar year-to-date, could weigh on export prospects in the rest of the year.

THAILAND

EASTERN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR INITIATIVE LURES FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Thailand's Industry Minister Uttama Savanayana and his Japanese counterpart Hiroshige Seko signed a memorandum of understanding in early June to boost investment in Thailand's Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC), which aims at turning the three eastern provinces – Chonburi, Rayong, and Chachoengsao – into a technological manufacturing hub by 2021 with stronger connectivity to other ASEAN countries by land, sea and air.

With an estimated total investment worth US\$43 billion over the next five years, the EEC is designed to accommodate new investment in ten target industries – next-generation automotive, smart electronics, affluent medical and wellness tourism, agriculture and biotechnology, food innovation, robotics for industry, aerospace, logistics and aviation, biofuels and biochemicals, and medical services and healthcare – and transform the country into an innovation-driven economy. It will also serve as a marine hub in ASEAN, connecting with the Dawei deep-sea port in Myanmar, Sihanoukville Port in Cambodia, and Vung Tau Port in Vietnam. And the EEC can link up with China's Belt and Road initiative, Uttama said in a Bloomberg Television interview on 22 June.

In a survey conducted by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Bangkok, at least 50 out of more than 100 Japanese companies said that they will invest more in the EEC, while ten Japanese firms confirmed that their investment had expanded into the new industrial zone. Apart from Japan, US investors have expressed interest in investing in major infrastructure projects in Thailand, particularly in the EEC area, according to Thai Commerce Minister Apiradi Tantraporn. The China-based Alibaba Group has also expressed its keen interest in setting up an e-commerce park in the EEC. ■



TPP NEGOTIATORS TO CONVENE IN JAPAN IN MID-JULY

The chief negotiators of 11 Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) countries plan to meet in Hakone, the Japanese prefecture of Kanagawa, in mid-July to discuss the future of the free trade deal without the US, Japanese news agency Kyodo reported.

The planned meeting comes after the trade ministers of the 11 states agreed on 21 May to complete preparatory work for the new agreement by November. In November, the ministers will meet again on the margins of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Vietnam.

The TPP was signed in February 2016 by Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the US and Vietnam. However, US President Donald Trump announced the withdrawal of the world's biggest economy from the TPP soon after taking office in January.

VIETNAM

IFC HELPS APPAREL AND TEXTILE SUPPLIERS IN VIETNAM IMPROVE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, is assisting local apparel and textile suppliers of VF Corporation and Target Corporation to improve their resource efficiency and reduce operating costs.

The IFC's Vietnam Improvement Program has been carried out over the past 18 months in 28 selected factories involving cut-and-sew, dyeing-and-printing, and garment-washing operations. The project has so far invested US\$9.9 million in resource efficiency measures, which have helped the 28 suppliers save US\$15 million collectively in operating costs related to water, energy, and chemicals.

Once implementing all recommendations under the project plus an additional investment of US\$26 million in new equipment over the next two years, the enterprises will collectively save up to 2.8 million cubic meters of water and 562,000 tons of greenhouse gases annually.

'We plan to build on this work and leverage our partnerships with other leading global brands in Vietnam to promote resource efficiency and catalyze clean energy usage in manufacturing supply chains,' said Navneet Chadha, IFC's Resource Efficiency Lead for East Asia and Pacific.

The IFC's Vietnam Improvement Program has been implemented since 2015 in partnership with the Clean Technology Trust Fund and Korean Green Growth Trust Fund.

VIETNAM

GARCO 10 PLANS TO EXPORT GARMENT PRODUCTS TO JAPAN THROUGH UNIQLO AND AEON

Garment 10 Joint Stock Company (Garco 10), one of the biggest players in Vietnam's textile and garment industry, is seeking Japanese partners to

bring its products to the Japanese market, said the company's Deputy General Director Than Duc Viet.

Garco 10 will sign an outsourcing contract with Uniqlo, thus supplying garment products to the Japanese brand for the Japanese market, Viet said. The company is also in talks with Japanese retailer Aeon for a potential partnership, in which Garco 10 will supply garments for Aeon's private label.

Garco 10 operates 18 factories and has 12,000 employees, spanning eight provinces and cities. Japan accounted for more than 12% of the company's total export turnover last year. ■

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

CAMBODIA

	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17
Consumer price index (yoy growth %)	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.2
Exports (yoy growth %)	-11.8	9.4	14.0	-4.8	6.2	48.6
Exports (fob, in Cambodian riel billion)	2,337.3	2,649.4	3,340.6	2,778.1	2,794.3	3,696.3
<i>Of which:</i>						
Garments (in Cambodian riel billion)	1,687.7	1,916.5	2,377.9	2,039.9	2,050.7	2,245.6
Footwear (in Cambodian riel billion)	188.7	240.8	371.3	282.4	220.0	293.3
Textiles (in Cambodian riel billion)	1.3	10.2	2.8	2.4	5.1	6.3
Imports (yoy growth %)	8.7	2.2	2.9	9.0	28.1	8.7
Imports (fob, in Cambodian riel billion)	3,768.2	3,644.3	4,132.7	4,038.1	3,510.2	4,288.5

*Note: March 2017 figures are the most up-to-date as of the date of publishing.
Source: National Bank of Cambodia*

INDONESIA

	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17
Quarterly GDP (real yoy growth %)	4.9 (4Q16)		5.0 (1Q17)			-
Production index of large and medium manufacturing (yoy growth %)	4.2	3.4	3.8	5.0	6.4	-
Manufacturing PMI (Nikkei)	49.0	50.4	49.3	50.5	51.2	50.6
Real retail sales index (yoy growth %)	10.5	6.3	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.5
Consumer price index (yoy growth %)	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.3
Exports (yoy growth %)	16.0	27.9	11.5	24.3	13.6	24.1
Exports (FOB, US\$ mn)	13,828.7	13,401.7	12,613.5	14,678.8	13,279.2	14,291.2
<i>Of which:</i>						
Textile and textile products (US\$ mn)	1,076.9	1,035.0	965.6	1,103.7	928.1	-
Footwear (US\$ mn)	424.3	407.9	368.5	416.9	399.5	-
Furniture (US\$ mn)	140.0	147.0	142.6	149.1	131.7	-
Sports requisites (US\$ mn)	30.0	31.0	30.9	35.5	30.9	-
Imports (yoy growth %)	5.8	14.3	11.6	17.5	10.5	24.0
Imports (US\$ mn)	12,782.5	11,968.4	11,354.0	13,283.4	11,945.2	13,817.2

Source: Statistics Indonesia, Bank Indonesia, Nikkei PMI reports

PHILIPPINES

	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17
Quarterly GDP (real yoy growth %)	6.6 (4Q16)		6.4 (1Q17)		-	
Value of production index, manufacturing (yoy growth %)	16.6	15.9	8.7	12.1	3.7	-
Volume of production index, manufacturing (yoy growth %)	21.8	17.3	10.4	12.8	5.9	-
Manufacturing PMI (Nikkei)	55.7	52.7	53.6	53.8	53.3	54.3
Producer price index (yoy growth %)	-4.2	-1.1	-1.5	-0.6	-2.0	-
Consumer price index (yoy growth %)	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1
Exports (yoy growth %)	6.6	22.0	8.7	18.1	12.1	-
Exports (FOB, US\$ mn)	4,965.0	5,190.5	4,743.2	5,584.3	4,805.4	-
<i>Of which:</i>						
Woodcrafts and furniture (US\$ mn)	202.1	178.0	47.5	43.3	41.5	-
Garments (US\$ mn)	85.1	320.6	82.7	89.7	54.3	-
Travel goods and handbags (US\$ mn)	45.5	39.2	42.3	38.8	35.9	-
Imports (yoy growth %)	19.0	12.2	15.2	18.0	-0.1	-
Imports (FOB, US\$ mn)	7,432.7	7,660.0	6,511.4	7,881.5	6,857.4	-
Balance of trade (US\$ mn)	-2,467.6	-2,469.5	-1,768.2	-2,297.3	-2,052.0	-

Source: National Statistics Office, National Statistical Coordination Board, Nikkei PMI reports

THAILAND

	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17
Quarterly GDP (real yoy growth %)	3.0 (4Q16)		3.3 (1Q17)		-	
Industrial production index (value added weight, not seasonally adjusted, yoy growth %)	0.5	2.2	-1.1	0.0	-1.7	-
Manufacturing PMI (Nikkei)	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.2	49.8	49.7
Producer price index (yoy growth %)	1.1	3.1	3.9	2.6	1.7	-0.2
Consumer price index (yoy growth %)	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.0
Exports (yoy growth %)	6.3	9.0	-2.7	9.0	8.0	12.7
Exports (US\$ mn)	18,172.2	17,099.2	18,469.6	20,887.6	16,864.3	19,944.3
<i>Of which:</i>						
Textiles and apparel (US\$ mn)	562.8	501.0	535.4	630.7	500.4	587.2
Furniture (US\$ mn)	93.7	77.6	88.5	100.2	76.7	105.1
Footwear (US\$ mn)	55.8	43.7	48.4	51.6	44.6	61.9
Imports (yoy growth %)	10.0	5.1	20.4	19.2	13.3	18.3
Imports (US\$ mn)	17,168.8	16,273.3	16,859.6	19,270.7	16,807.5	19,000.2
Trade balance (US\$ mn)	1,003.4	825.9	1,609.9	1,616.9	56.8	944.0

Source: National Economic and Social Development Board, Office of Industrial Economics, Ministry of Commerce, Nikkei PMI reports

VIETNAM

	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17
Quarterly GDP (real yoy growth %)	6.7 (4Q16)		5.1 (1Q17)		-	
Industrial production index (yoy growth %)	8.3	-7.5	15.2	5.5	7.4	7.2
Manufacturing PMI (Nikkei)	52.4	51.9	54.2	54.6	54.1	51.6
Retail sales of consumer goods and services (year-to-date, yoy growth %)	10.2	9.9	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.2
Price index of materials used for production (yoy growth %)	-0.1 (4Q16)		0.7 (1Q17)		-	
Producer price index for industrial products (yoy growth %)	0.9 (4Q16)		2.0 (1Q17)		-	
Consumer price index (yoy growth %)	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.2
Exports (year-to-date, yoy growth %)	9.0	5.7	15.8	15.1	16.8	18.4
Exports (US\$ mn)	16,583.0	14,342.3	13,106.4	17,244.6	17,535.7	17,930.7
<i>Of which:</i>						
Textiles & garments (US\$ mn)	2,297.1	2,156.6	1,387.2	2,103.0	1,873.7	1,928.0
Footwear (US\$ mn)	1,335.8	1,169.4	862.7	1,091.8	1,161.7	1,381.0
Wood & wooden products (US\$ mn)	749.4	609.2	454.3	713.1	633.0	618.1
Toys and sports requisites (US\$ mn)	96.9	75.9	59.8	100.5	97.9	91.2
Imports (year-to-date, yoy growth %)	5.2	3.9	23.3	24.9	24.0	24.7
Imports (US\$ mn)	17,077.2	13,188.4	15,149.8	18,348.8	17,349.9	18,459.0

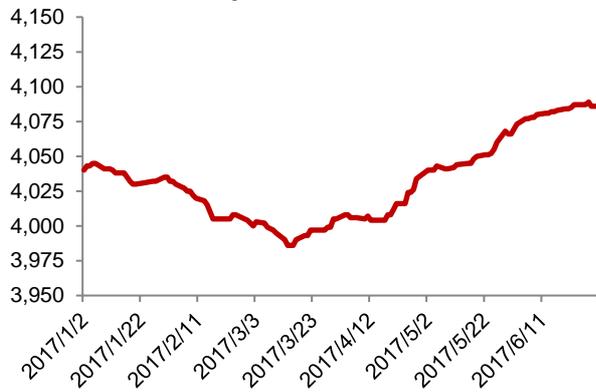
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam, General Department of Vietnam Customs, Nikkei PMI reports

DAILY EXCHANGE RATES

JANUARY - JUNE 2017

CAMBODIAN RIEL

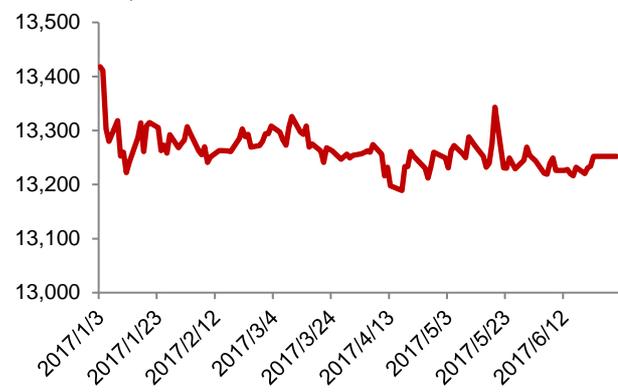
USD:KHR official exchange rate



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

INDONESIAN RUPIAH

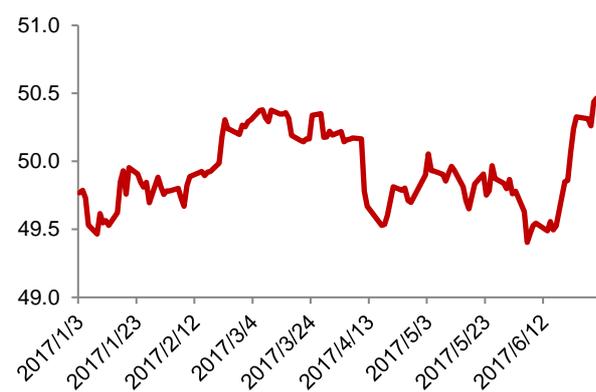
USD:IDR buy rate



Source: Bank Indonesia

PHILIPPINE PESO

USD:PHP BSP reference rate



Source: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)

THAI BAHT

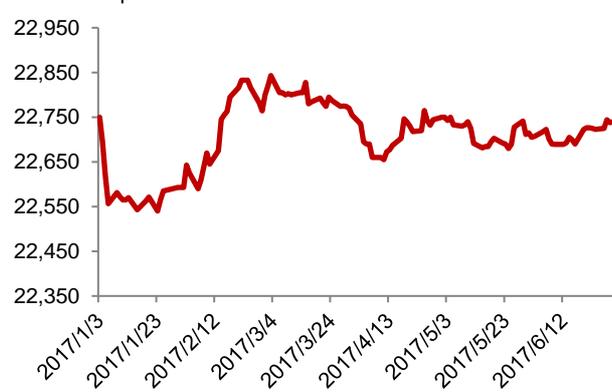
USD:THB mid-rate



Source: Bank of Thailand

VIETNAMESE DONG

USD:VND spot rate



Source: Bloomberg

FUNG BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

Fung Business Intelligence collects, analyses and interprets market data on global sourcing, supply chains, distribution, retail and technology.

Headquartered in Hong Kong, it leverages unique relationships and information networks to track and report on these issues with a particular focus on business trends and developments in China and other Asian countries. Fung Business Intelligence makes its data, impartial analysis and specialist knowledge available to businesses, scholars and governments around the world through regular research reports and business publications.

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