

Vietnam and Indonesia Economic Comparison Report

(2025-2030)

I. Overview of Economic Performance

Based on analyzed data, both Vietnam and Indonesia have shown strong economic growth from 2010-2024. The forecast for 2025-2030 indicates continuous expansion, with key trends and differences between the two economies.

Key Economic Indicators (2024 Data)

Indicator	Vietnam	Indonesia
GDP	520 billion USD	1,920 billion USD
Inflation	2.8%	1.6%
Unemployment Rate	1.7%	4.3%
Growth Rate	7.09%	5.02%

II. Economic Forecasts (2025-2030)

GDP Projections:

Using ARIMA and Linear Regression models, the GDP projections for 2030 are:

- Vietnam: Expected to reach 700-750 billion USD.
- Indonesia: Expected to reach 2,500-2,700 billion USD.

Inflation Trends:

- Vietnam: Expected to remain stable, reducing to 2.2% by 2030.
- Indonesia: Maintained at low levels, around 1.5-1.7% by 2030.

Unemployment Rate:

- Vietnam: Forecasted to stay low, between 1.5% - 1.7%.
- Indonesia: Continued improvement, projected at 3.5% - 4%.

III. Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges for Vietnam:

- Export dependency: Vulnerability to global trade fluctuations.
- Infrastructure limitations: Need for better transport and energy systems.
- Climate change risks: Impact on agriculture and urban resilience.
- Opportunities for Vietnam
- Expanding digital economy: Learning from Indonesia's leadership in ASEAN digital transactions.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Capitalizing on increased global investor interest.
- Regional trade agreements: Utilizing CPTPP, RCEP, and EVFTA for market expansion.

IV. Development Strategies for Vietnam Based on Indonesia's Experience

1. Strengthening Economic Diversification

- Reduce reliance on exports by developing domestic industries.
- Invest in high-tech sectors like semiconductor manufacturing and AI.

2. Enhancing Human Capital

- Expand STEM education and vocational training programs.
- Encourage public-private partnerships for upskilling workers.

3. Boosting Digital Transformation

- Improve 5G infrastructure to support e-commerce and fintech.
- Promote startups in AI, blockchain, and digital finance.

4. Strengthening Sustainability Policies

- Invest in renewable energy and reduce carbon emissions.
- Implement climate adaptation measures in agriculture.

5. Expanding Trade & Investment Policies

- Deepen regional trade ties with ASEAN partners.
- Provide incentives for high-tech foreign investments.

V. Conclusion

Vietnam's economic outlook remains positive, with strong projected GDP growth, stable inflation, and a low unemployment rate. To sustain this momentum, Vietnam should

implement strategic reforms in digital economy, sustainable growth, and trade expansion while leveraging Indonesia's success in policy execution.

Key Actions for 2025-2030:

- Advance high-tech industries and AI adoption.
- Strengthen renewable energy and climate resilience.
- Enhance workforce education and digital skills training.
- Expand global trade agreements and investment incentives.
- By applying these strategies, Vietnam can solidify its position as a leading Southeast Asian economy by 2030.