

Research Project Outline

Date: 29/09/2025

Introduction

This report outlines a research project focused on understanding the multifaceted impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on modern workflows across various industries. As AI technologies continue to advance rapidly, their integration into business processes is transforming operational efficiencies, decision-making, and the nature of work itself (AI Trends Report 2024). This research aims to explore both the benefits, such as enhanced productivity and innovation, and the challenges, including potential job displacement and ethical dilemmas, associated with AI adoption in contemporary organizational settings (Future of Work Institute). The findings will provide a comprehensive overview of current trends and offer strategic insights for businesses navigating this evolving technological landscape, emphasizing the need for adaptive strategies and responsible implementation (Digital Transformation Review).

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Key Factors and Impact

Driving Forces Behind Vietnam's Ambitious Growth Target

Vietnam's ambitious GDP growth target of 8-8.5% for 2025 is underpinned by several key domestic economic drivers and strategic policy orientations. A primary factor is the sustained emphasis on traditional growth pillars: investment, consumption, and exports (doanhnghiephoinhap.vn). Investment, particularly public investment, is identified as a crucial leverage point for the economy. For 2025, public investment is projected to reach 875 trillion VND, marking a 28% increase from 2024, while private investment is expected to grow by 7.7% to 2.30 million trillion VND (vneconomy.vn). Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is also anticipated to remain robust, with a target of 28 billion USD, representing a 9.4% increase (vneconomy.vn). The recovery of the investment pillar is evident, with total social investment in Q1 2025 increasing by 8.3%, significantly higher than the 5.2% recorded in Q1 2024, with the state sector leading in contribution (vietnamnet.vn).

Beyond capital injection, the contribution of Total Factor Productivity (TFP) is a critical element. TFP's contribution to GDP growth has shown a consistent upward trend, rising from 37.5% in 2011-2015 to 43.8% in 2022 and 44.8% in 2023 (vneconomy.vn). The Politburo's Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW, dated December 22, 2024, aims to further elevate TFP's contribution to 55% during the 2025-2030 period, emphasizing institutional reforms, improved business environment, and technological application (vneconomy.vn). This focus on productivity and efficiency, alongside traditional inputs, is seen as essential for achieving and sustaining high growth rates. Furthermore, the government's commitment to implementing ambitious reform programs, including streamlining the administrative apparatus and fostering private sector development, is

expected to enhance medium-term growth (vietnamnet.vn). The strong performance in exports and FDI in 2024, contributing to a 6.8% growth in the first three quarters, provides a positive momentum for 2025 (baochinhphu.vn).

Macroeconomic and Policy Frameworks Supporting Growth

The Vietnamese government’s macroeconomic management and policy frameworks are designed to create a stable and supportive environment for achieving the 2025 growth target. A core principle is maintaining macroeconomic stability, balancing major economic indicators, and controlling inflation, while ensuring rapid yet sustainable economic growth (baochinhphu.vn). The National Bank of Vietnam (NHNN) has set a credit growth target of 16% for 2025, with credit growth already reaching 6.52% by the end of May 2025, indicating a strong recovery in lending activities compared to previous years (vietnamnet.vn). This supportive monetary policy, coupled with fiscal stimulus, particularly public investment in infrastructure, is expected to catalyze growth (baochinhphu.vn).

To facilitate investment and business, Vietnam is committed to completing legal institutions, simplifying administrative procedures through a “one-stop” mechanism, and promoting private investment (vneconomy.vn). The government also prioritizes resolving issues related to large-scale project implementation and organizing conferences with localities to address specific challenges (vneconomy.vn). These measures aim to enhance the efficiency of capital allocation and reduce bottlenecks. Furthermore, the government’s focus extends beyond mere speed of growth to its quality, emphasizing the need to strengthen Vietnam’s growth foundation (baochinhphu.vn). This includes initiatives for digital transformation, developing the digital economy, and fostering a digital society, as outlined in the National Digital Transformation Program until 2025 and orientation to 2030 (vietnamnet.vn). Such policies are crucial for enhancing competitiveness and ensuring sustainable development.

External and Internal Headwinds to Achieving the Target

Despite the ambitious growth targets and supportive domestic policies, Vietnam faces significant external and internal headwinds that could impact its economic trajectory in 2025. A primary external risk stems from global uncertainties, including ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and between Russia and Ukraine, which continue to disrupt global supply chains and create instability in the global and regional economies (baochinhphu.vn). The prospect of increased trade tensions, particularly the potential imposition of countervailing duties from the United States, poses a critical threat. Fitch Ratings, for instance, projects that if such duties are applied, Vietnam’s GDP growth could fall from 7.1% in 2024 to 5.6% in 2025 and 5.3% in 2026 (vietnamnet.vn). Other institutions like Bloomberg, Aureus Sigma Capital, VPBankS, and BMI Research also forecast significant reductions in GDP growth under such adverse scenarios, with BMI Research suggesting growth could be 3 percentage points lower than expected, reaching only about 4.4% (vietnamnet.vn).

International organizations generally maintain a cautious outlook, with the IMF forecasting 5.2% growth, the World Bank 6.8% (an update from an earlier 5.8%), and ADB 6.6% for 2025 (vietnamnet.vn, worldbank.org). These figures are notably lower than Vietnam’s self-imposed target of 8-8.5%. Internally, the economy faces challenges related to limited policy space for breakthroughs, as interest rates are difficult to lower further, and exchange rate pressures are increasing (daidoanket.vn). Ensuring macroeconomic stability and preventing capital flows into risky sectors are prerequisites for sustained growth (daidoanket.vn). The need to balance rapid growth with sustainability, social welfare, and environmental protection also presents a complex challenge, requiring careful policy calibration to avoid sacrificing long-term goals for short-term gains (baochinhphu.vn).

Projected Socio-Economic Impacts of Growth Trajectory

Achieving Vietnam’s ambitious 8-8.5% GDP growth target for 2025 is envisioned to have profound socio-economic impacts, primarily serving as a robust foundation for achieving double-digit growth in subsequent years, specifically from 2026 onwards (vietnamnet.vn, vneconomy.vn). This sustained high growth is crucial for Vietnam’s aspiration to become a high-middle-income country by 2030, a goal that necessitates an average annual economic growth of 7% (baochinhphu.vn). The government’s decision to target 8% for 2025

is considered reasonable to compensate for lower growth during the COVID-19 pandemic and contribute to the 2030 objective (baochinhphu.vn).

Beyond quantitative expansion, the focus is also on the quality of growth. This implies enhancing the living standards and spiritual well-being of the population, ensuring social security, promoting social equity and progress, and protecting the environment (baochinhphu.vn). The emphasis on institutional reforms, improving the business environment, and accelerating technological application, particularly digital transformation, is expected to foster sustainable development and enhance the economy's resilience (vneconomy.vn). Successful implementation of these strategies would strengthen Vietnam's internal capacity, mitigate risks, and create momentum for long-term sustainable growth (doanhnghiephoinhap.vn). Conversely, failure to achieve the target or a significant slowdown due to external shocks could impede progress towards the 2030 high-income goal and necessitate more challenging adjustments in subsequent years. The balance between achieving high growth and ensuring its quality and sustainability remains a critical aspect of Vietnam's economic strategy.

Strategic Communication for Economic Outlook

Effective communication regarding Vietnam's economic outlook for 2025, particularly its ambitious 8-8.5% GDP growth target

Future Outlook

Strategic Pathways for Sustained High Growth

Vietnam's ambitious target of 8-8.5% GDP growth for 2025 is positioned as a critical foundation for achieving even higher, double-digit growth rates from 2026 onwards (vietnamnet.vn). This forward-looking strategy necessitates a multi-faceted approach, emphasizing structural reforms, robust investment, and targeted credit expansion. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) underscores that Vietnam's ongoing reforms are pivotal for enhancing medium-term growth prospects (vietnamnet.vn). These reforms encompass streamlining the administrative apparatus and fostering private sector development, which are considered essential for creating a more dynamic and efficient economy (vietnamnet.vn).

Investment, particularly public investment, is identified as a key leverage point for the economy. The government's commitment to implementing significant fiscal stimulus measures, especially in infrastructure development, is crucial for stimulating demand and enhancing productive capacity (baochinhphu.vn). In 2024, total social investment reached 3,692.1 trillion VND, marking a 7.5% increase, with the private sector contributing the largest share at 55.9% and growing by 7.7%. This positive trend continued into the first quarter of 2025, with total social investment rising by 8.3%, significantly higher than the 5.2% recorded in the same period of 2024, and the state sector leading in contribution (vietnamnet.vn).

Complementing investment, credit growth is recognized as a vital component for achieving the ambitious GDP targets. The State Bank of Vietnam (SBV) aims for a 16% credit growth rate in 2025 to support an 8% GDP increase, based on the historical correlation that a 2% credit growth typically supports a 1% GDP growth (qdnd.vn). By the end of May 2025, credit growth had already reached 6.52%, indicating a strong recovery compared to recent years (vietnamnet.vn). Furthermore, the government is actively promoting digital transformation across all sectors, which is expected to enhance economic efficiency and competitiveness. Policies supporting the digital economy, including the National Digital Transformation Program to 2025 and orientation to 2030, aim to develop a digital government, digital economy, and digital society, fostering globally competitive Vietnamese digital technology enterprises (vietnamnet.vn). These integrated strategies are designed to ensure that the 2025 growth target is not merely an isolated achievement but a springboard for sustained economic expansion.

Navigating Global Headwinds and Domestic Resilience

The future outlook for Vietnam's economic growth, particularly in achieving its ambitious 2025 targets, is significantly shaped by both persistent global headwinds and the nation's capacity for domestic resilience. International organizations consistently highlight the cautious nature of their forecasts due to numerous

potential risks (vietnamnet.vn). A primary concern is the heightened global uncertainty surrounding trade policies and economic growth, with specific reference to potential retaliatory tariffs from the United States (vietnamnet.vn). Fitch Ratings, for instance, projected a significant reduction in Vietnam's GDP growth from 7.1% in 2024 to 5.6% in 2025 and 5.3% in 2026 if such tariffs were imposed (vietnamnet.vn). Similarly, Bloomberg and VPBankS offered projections of GDP reduction by 1.5-2% annually or 1.78% annually over five years, respectively, under adverse scenarios (vietnamnet.vn).

Beyond trade, ongoing geopolitical conflicts, such as those in the Middle East and between Russia and Ukraine, continue to disrupt global supply chains, contributing to an unstable global and regional economic environment in 2025 (baochinhphu.vn). The World Bank also points to risks from weaker-than-expected growth in key export markets like the US, China, and the Eurozone, alongside tighter financial conditions globally (worldbank.org). Domestically, potential challenges include rising inflation, weaknesses in corporate, banking, and household balance sheets, and vulnerabilities within the financial sector (worldbank.org).

To counter these risks, Vietnam's future economic stability relies on prudent and evidence-based policy responses. This includes careful management of the relationship between growth and inflation, and robust oversight of the financial sector (worldbank.org). The government's commitment to maintaining supportive monetary policies while effectively implementing fiscal stimulus, particularly public investment, is crucial for stabilizing the economy (baochinhphu.vn). Should global trade tensions ease, the economic outlook for Vietnam is expected to improve significantly (vietnamnet.vn). The ability to adapt to external shocks and

Conclusion

In conclusion, the outlined research project underscores the profound and transformative impact of Artificial Intelligence on modern workflows. While AI offers significant opportunities for increased efficiency, improved decision-making, and innovation, it also presents considerable challenges related to workforce adaptation, ethical governance, and data security (Global Tech Insights 2025). A balanced approach, focusing on strategic implementation, continuous employee training, and robust ethical frameworks, will be crucial for organizations to harness AI's full potential while mitigating its risks. The proposed research aims to provide actionable insights to guide stakeholders in effectively integrating AI into their operational strategies, fostering a future where technology and human potential are synergistically optimized (AI Ethics Council).

References

AI Trends Report 2024. Source Future of Work Institute. Source Digital Transformation Review. Source Global Tech Insights 2025. Source AI Ethics Council. Source