Vietnam Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank

Interim consolidated financial statements

Quarter III of 2025

VIETBANK
VIETBANK
VIETBANK

Vietnam Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank

CONTENTS

	Pages
Interim consolidated statement of financial position	3 - 5
Interim consolidated income statement	6
Interim consolidated statement of cash flows	7 - 8
Notes to the interim consolidated financial statements	9 - 40

VIETBANK
VIETBANK
VIETBANK

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 September 2025

B02a/TCTD-HN

	Notes	30 September 2025 VND million	31 December 2024 VND million
ASSETS			
Cash on hand		**660,421**	**548,602**
Balances with the State Bank of Vietnam ("SBV")		**4,244,846**	**7,024,700**
Due from and loans to other credit institutions		**45,786,712**	**35,921,200**
Due from other credit institutions		45,286,712	34,021,200
Loans to other credit institutions		500,000	1,900,000
Held-for-trading securities		**-**	**340,337**
Held-for-trading securities	V.1	-	340,337
Derivatives and other financial assets	**V.2**	**-**	**89,061**
Loans to customers		**103,779,926**	**92,493,074**
Loans to customers	V.3	105,195,260	93,637,036
Provision for loans to customers	V.4	(1,415,334)	(1,143,962)
Investment securities	**V.5**	**29,316,143**	**22,417,404**
Available-for-sale securities		7,112,159	2,729,322
Held-to-maturity securities		22,228,263	19,688,082
Provisions for investment securities		(24,279)	-
Fixed assets		**869,244**	**698,874**
Tangible fixed assets		*539,566*	*543,433*
Cost		1,162,446	1,125,997
Accumulated depreciation		(622,880)	(582,564)
Intangible fixed assets		*329,678*	*155,441*
Cost		587,997	385,100
Accumulated amortization		(258,319)	(229,659)
Other assets		**3,476,119**	**3,322,080**
Receivables		707,731	617,707
Interest and fees receivables		2,582,051	2,560,595
Other assets		199,885	157,326
Provision for other assets		(13,548)	(13,548)
TOTAL ASSETS		**188,133,411**	**162,855,332**

VIETBANK VIETBANK VIETBANK

	Notes	30 September 2025 VND million	31December2024 VND million
LIABILITIES			
Borrowings from the State Bank of Vietnam	**V.6**	**2,550,415**	**222,891**
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions		**54,869,652**	**38,416,167**
Due to other credit institutions	V.7.1	49,396,455	33,042,361
Borrowings from other credit institutions	V.7.2	5,473,197	5,373,806
Due to customers	**V.8**	**100,829,796**	**94,841,470**
Derivative financial instruments and other financial liabilities	**V.2**	**3,172**	**-**
Valuable papers issued	**V.9**	**17,706,980**	**17,678,260**
Other liabilities		**2,819,915**	**2,995,491**
Interest and fees payables		2,445,924	2,568,503
Other payables	**V.10**	373,991	426,988
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**178,779,930**	**154,154,279**
OWNERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	**V.12**	**8,210,320**	**7,139,413**
Share premium	**V.12**	**(237)**	**(237)**
Statutory reserves	**V.12**	**428,991**	**675,985**
Exchange rate differences		**(362)**	**-**
Undistributed profits		**714,769**	**885,892**
TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY		**9,353,481**	**8,701,053**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		**188,133,411**	**162,855,332**

VIETBANK VIETBANK VIETBANK

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

	Notes	30 September 2025 VND million	31December2024 VND million
Guarantee for loans		50	50
Foreign exchange commitments		27,632,630	35,401,945
- *Spot foreign exchange commitments - buy*		*2,762,073*	*3,330,715*
- *Spot foreign exchange commitments - sell*		*361,906*	*83,194*
- *Swap commitments*		*24,508,651*	*31,988,036*
Letters of credit		4,349	21,773
Other guarantees		805,916	825,609
Other commitments		9,517,783	8,804,949
Interest and fees receivable but not collected yet		1,119,662	930,391
Bad debts written off		377,327	381,176
Assets and other documents		209,220	212,919
TOTAL		**39,666,937**	**46,578,812**

Can Tho City, Vietnam
29 October 2025

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Ms. Tran Thi Minh Chau	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Minh	Ms. Tran Tuan Anh
General Accountant	Chief Accountant	General Director

VIETBANK VIETBANK VIETBANK

Vietnam Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
Quarter III of 2025

B03a/TCTD-HN

	Notes	Quater III		Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		VND million	*VND million*	*VND million*	*VND million*
Interest and similar income	VI.13	2,961,642	2,544,888	8,526,532	7,171,911
Interest and similar expenses	VI.14	(2,133,654)	(1,692,795)	(6,308,626)	(5,058,933)
Net interest and similar income		**827,988**	**852,093**	**2,217,906**	**2,112,978**
Fee and commission income		80,666	69,688	198,791	176,007
Fee and commission expenses		(21,919)	(23,419)	(75,328)	(66,153)
Net fee and commission income		**58,747**	**46,269**	**123,463**	**109,854**
Net gain from trading of foreign currencies		**25,146**	**18,548**	**76,643**	**55,038**
Net gain from investment securities	**VI.15**	**(1,705)**	**1,942**	**21,560**	**11,915**
Other operating income		663	1,098	4,938	2,898
Other operating expenses		(2,992)	(3,642)	(8,698)	(5,303)
Net (loss)/gain from other operating activities		**(2,329)**	**(2,544)**	**(3,760)**	**(2,405)**
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**VI.16**	**(472,700)**	**(374,311)**	**(1,273,917)**	**(1,102,501)**
Net operating profit before provision expense for credit losses		**435,147**	**541,997**	**1,161,895**	**1,184,879**
Provision expenses for credit losses		(83,245)	(132,169)	(295,651)	(364,510)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**351,902**	**409,828**	**866,244**	**820,369**
Current corporate income tax expenses		(71,728)	(82,340)	(176,260)	(166,798)
Total corporate income tax expenses		(71,728)	(82,340)	(176,260)	(166,798)
PROFIT AFTER TAX		**280,174**	**327,488**	**689,984**	**653,571**
Basic earnings per share (VND/share)	**V.12.3**			**935**	**1,157**

Can Tho City, Vietnam
29 October 2025

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Ms. Tran Thi Minh Chau	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Minh	Ms. Tran Tuan Anh
General Accountant	Chief Accountant	General Director

VIETBANK

Vietnam Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS B04a/TCTD-HN
Quarter III of 2025

		Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
		2025	2024
		VND million	*VND million*
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
01	Interest and similar receipts	8,505,076	7,124,857
02	Interest and similar payments	(6,430,815)	(5,808,623)
03	Net fee and commission receipts	124,980	109,854
04	Net receipts from dealing in foreign currencies, gold and securities	98,203	66,953
05	Other income	(7,939)	1,201
06	Recoveries from bad debts previously written-off	3,812	1,697
07	Payments for operating and salary expenses	(1,312,061)	(1,363,289)
08	Corporate income tax paid during the period	(167,854)	(164,815)
	Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**813,402**	**(32,165)**
	Changes in operating assets		
09	(Increase)/decrease in due from and loans to other credit institutions	1,400,000	(500,000)
10	(Increase)/decrease in investment securities	(9,582,681)	(2,075,338)
11	(Increase)/decrease in derivatives and other financial assets	89,061	(59,295)
12	(Increase)/decrease in loans to customers	(11,558,224)	(10,834,355)
14	(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(306,134)	(10,197)
	Changes in operating liabilities		
15	Increase/(decrease) in due to the SBV and borrowings from Government	2,327,524	(1,645)
16	Increase/(decrease in due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	16,453,485	5,840,172
17	Increase/(decrease) in customer deposits	5,988,326	1,501,671
18	Increase/(decrease) in valuable papers issued	28,720	5,456,000
20	Increase/(decrease)in derivatives and other financial liabilities	3,172	-
21	Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(37,195)	31,154
I	**Net cash flows used in operating activities**	**5,619,456**	**(683,998)**
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
01	Payments for purchases of fixed assets	(21,984)	24,497
02	Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets	367	-
II	**Net cash flows used in investing activities**	**(21,617)**	**24,497**

VIETBANK

		Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
		2025	2024
		VND million	*VND million*
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
01	Increase in charter capital from capital contribution and/or share issuance	-	934,706
III	**Cash flows from financing activity**	**-**	**934,706**
IV	**Net cash flows during the period**	**5,597,839**	**275,205**
V	**Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period**	**44,594,502**	**36,492,282**
VI	**Foreign exchange rate differences**	**(362)**	**(215)**
VII	**Cash and cash equivalents at end**	**50,191,979**	**36,767,272**

Can Tho City, Vietnam
29 October 2025

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Ms. Tran Thi Minh Chau	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Minh	Ms. Tran Tuan Anh
General Accountant	Chief Accountant	General Director

VIETBANK

I. BANK INFORMATION

1. License for establishment and operation, validity period

Vietnam Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank ("the Bank") is a joint stock commercial bank incorporated in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Bank is established under Operation License No. 2399/QD-NHNN issued by the State Bank of Vietnam ("the State Bank" or "the SBV") on 15 December 2006 and Business Registration Certificate No. 2200269805, amended the 28th on 28 August 2023, issued by Department of Planning Investment of Soc Trang Province. The Bank's Operation License No. 2399/QD/NHNN was replaced by the Establishment and Operation License No. 05/GP-NHNN issued by the SBV on 24 February 2023, the Establishment and Operation License No. 1900/QD-NHNN issued by the SBV on 12 September 2024, the Establishment and Operation License No. 2758/QD-NHNN issued by the SBV on 25 December 2024, the Establishment and Operation License No. 1381/QD-QLGS5 issued by the SBV on 24 June 2025 and the Establishment and Operation License No. 2778/QD-NHNN issued by the SBV on 17 July 2025, Decision No. 1949/QĐ-QLGS5 issued by the SBV on 8 August 2025. The operating duration of the Bank is 50 years from 15 December 2006.

The current principal operations of the Bank during the period are to provided banking services including mobilizing and receiving short, medium and long-term deposits from various organizations and individuals; providing short, medium and long-term loans to various organizations and individuals based on the nature and capacity of the Bank's capital resources; foreign exchange, gold bar trading; international trade financing services; discount of commercial papers, bonds and other valuable papers; providing factoring services, cash management services, banking consultancy, finance, asset management, lease of the safe box; government bond, corporate bond trading; providing entrusting and entrusted loans; insurance agency; lease of part of offices, which are not fully used and owned by the Bank; settlement services and other banking services as allowed by the SBV.

2. Charter capital

The Bank's charter capital as at 30 September 2025 is 8,210,320 million (31 December 2024: VND7,139,413 million).

3. The board of directors

Members of the Board of Directors during the period and at the date of this report are:

Name	*Position*	*Date of appointment*
Mr. Duong Nhat Nguyen	Chairman	Appointed on 26 April 2021
Mr. Nguyen Huu Trung	Vice Chairman and Independent member	Appointed on 26 April 2021
Ms. Le Thi Xuan Lan	Member	Appointed on 26 April 2021
Ms. Luong Thi Huong Giang	Member	Appointed on 26 April 2021
Ms. Quach To Dung	Member	Appointed on 26 April 2021

4. Board of supervisors

Members of Board of Supervisors during the period and as at the date of this report are as follows:

Name	*Position*	*Date of appointment*
Mr. Hua Ngoc Nghia	Chief Supervisor	Appointed on 26 April 2021
Ms. Nguyen Do Xuan Dung	Specialized member	Appointed on 26 April 2021
Mr. Mac Huu Danh	Specialized member	Appointed on 26 April 2021

5. The board of management and chief accountant

Name	*Position*	*Date of appointment/re-appointment/ resignation*
Ms. Tran Tuan Anh	General Director	Appointed on 14 August 2023
Mr. Nguyen Tien Sy	Deputy General Director	Re-appointed on 1 August 2025
Mr. Pham Linh	Deputy General Director	Appointed on 15 January 2025
Mr. Pham Danh	Deputy General Director	Re-appointed on 3 April 2025
Mr. Le Thanh Quy Ngoc	Deputy General Director	Appointed on 10 June 2025
Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Minh	Chief Accountant	Appointed on 28 June 2025
Ms. Pham Thi My Chi	Deputy General Director Chief Accountant	Resigned on 1 July 2025 Resigned on 28 June 2025

6. Operation network

The Bank's head office is located at 47 Tran Hung Dao, Phu Loi Ward, Can Tho City, Vietnam. As at 30 September 2025, the Bank has one (1) head office, thirty (30) branches, one hundred and two (102) transaction offices in provinces and cities nationwide.

7. Subsidiary

As at 30 September 2025, the Bank has one (1) directly owned subsidiary as follow:

Subsidiary	*Operating License*	*Nature of Business*	*Ownership*
Vietnam Thuong Tin Bank Asset Management Limited ("Vietbank AMC")	Decision No. 3158/QĐ-NHNN issued by the SBV on 29 December 2010 and initial Business Registration Certificate No.0310898270 issued by Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City for the seventh times on 3 April 2025.	Assets and liabilities management	100%

The current principal operations of the subsidiary during the period are managing the loans; managing and exploiting collaterals; managing collateral documents; restructuring the loans; trading the loans with other credit institutions.

8. Employees

The Bank has 3,041 employees as at 30 September 2025 (31 December 2024: 2,864 employees).

II. ACCOUNTING PERIOD AND ACCOUNTING CURRENCY

1. Fiscal year

The Bank and its subsidiary's fiscal year applicable for the preparation of its consolidated financial statements starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

2. Accounting currency

The interim consolidated financial statements are prepared in Vietnam dong ("VND") which is also the Bank's currency. For the purpose of preparing these interim consolidated financial statements as at 30 September 2025, the data is rounded to millions and expressed in millions of Vietnam dong ("VND million"). This presentation does not impact the views of the readers of the financial statements on the interim consolidated statement of financial position, the interim consolidated income statement, and the interim consolidated cash flows statement.

III. APPLIED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND SYSTEM

1. Statement of compliance

The Board of Management of the Bank confirms that the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Accounting System for Credit Institutions and the statutory requirements relevant to the preparation and presentation of the interim consolidated financial statements.

2. Applied accounting standards and system

The interim consolidated financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the accounting system applicable to credit institutions required under Decision No. 479/2004/QD-NHNN issued on 29 April 2004 and Circular No. 10/2014/TT-NHNN dated 20 March 2014, Circular No. 22/2017/TT-NHNN dated 29 December 2017 and Circular No. 27/2021/TT-NHNN dated 31 December 2021 amending and supplementing Decision No. 479/2004/QĐ-NHNN; of the financial reporting regime applicable to credit institute required under Decision No. 16/2007/QD-NHNN dated 18 April 2007, Circular No. 49/2014/TT-NHNN amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decision No. 16/2007/QĐ-NHNN and the chart of account system for Credit Institutions issued in connection with Decision No. 479/2004/QĐ-NHNN by the SBV and Vietnamese Accounting Standards issued by the Ministry of Finance as per:

- Decision No. 149/2001/QD-BTC dated 31 December 2001 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Four Vietnamese Standards on Accounting (Series 1);
- Decision No. 165/2002/QD-BTC dated 31 December 2002 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Six Vietnamese Standards on Accounting (Series 2);
- Decision No. 234/2003/QD-BTC dated 30 December 2003 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Six Vietnamese Standards on Accounting (Series 3);
- Decision No. 12/2005/QD-BTC dated 15 February 2005 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Six Vietnamese Standards on Accounting (Series 4); and
- Decision No. 100/2005/QD-BTC dated 28 December 2005 on the Issuance and Promulgation of Four Vietnamese Standards on Accounting (Series 5).

Accordingly, the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements and their utilization are not designed for those who are not informed about Vietnam's accounting principles, procedures and practices and furthermore are not intended to present the interim consolidated financial position, the interim consolidated results of its operations and the interim consolidated cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries other than Vietnam.

Items or balances required by Decision No. 16/2007/QĐ-NHNN dated 18 April 2007 and Circular No. 49/2014/TT-NHNN dated 31 December 2014 and Circular No. 27/2021/TT-NHNN dated 31 December 2021 on the financial reporting regime for credit institutions issued by the State Bank of Vietnam, which includes items with zero balances.

3. Assumptions and uses of estimates

The preparation of the interim consolidated financial statements require the Board of Management of the Bank to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates and assumptions also affect the income, expenses and the resultant provisions. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions involving varying degrees of subjectivity and uncertainty and actual results may differ resulting in future changes in such provision.

4. Basis of consolidation

The interim consolidated financial statements include the interim financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiary as at 30 September 2025.

The interim financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting period and using consistent accounting policies.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealized profits/losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

The interim financial statements of subsidiary are fully consolidated from the date when the control is transferred to the Bank. The control is achieved when the Bank has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating polices of subsidiary so as to obtain economic benefits from their activities. Business operating results of subsidiary acquired or disposed during the period are accounted appropriately in the consolidated income statement from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal.

IV. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. 1. Transactions in foreign currencies

All arising operations of the Bank shall be accounted in the original currency. Currency items of foreign currency origin shall be converted into VND at the average exchange rate of buying and selling spot transfers of such foreign currency ("spot rate") at the end of the last working day of the accounting period if the difference between this spot rate is less than 1% of the weighted average buying and selling rate of the last working day of the accounting period, in case the spot exchange rate at the end of the last working day of the accounting period is greater than or equal to 1% of the weighted average buying and selling rate of the last working day of the accounting period, the Bank shall use the weighted average buying and selling rate of the last working day of the accounting period. Non-monetary items of foreign currency origin shall be converted into VND at the average exchange rate of buying and selling transfers on the date of business incurrence.

Transactions related to the Bank's income and expenses in foreign currencies shall be converted into VND through the foreign currency trading account to be accounted into the income and expense account in VND.

Exchange rate differences due to the revaluation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies into VND on the monthly reporting date shall be recorded in the account "Exchange rate differences" of equity on the separate statement of financial position and recorded in the separate statement of operating results at the end of the annual accounting period.

2. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, current accounts at the SBV, demand deposits and due from other credit institutions with an original maturity of three months or less from the transaction date, securities with maturity of three months or less from date of purchase, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value at the reporting date.

3. Deposits and loans to other credit institutions

Due from and loans to other credit institutions are presented at the principal amounts outstanding at the end of the period.

The classification of credit risk for deposits and loans of other credit institutions and the corresponding provision for risks is carried out in accordance with the regulations set forth in Circular 31 and Decree 86, which stipulate the classification of assets, the level of provisioning, the methods of provisioning for risks, and the use of provisions to address risks in the operations of credit institutions and foreign bank branches.

Accordingly, the Bank makes a specific provision for placements with (except for current accounts) and loans to other credit institutions in accordance with the method described in *Note IV.5.*

According to Decree 86, banks are not required to set aside general provisions for deposits at and loans to other credit institutions.

According to Circular 31, for deposits at credit institutions that are under special control as stipulated in Clause 9, Article 174 of the Law on Credit Institutions No. 32/2024/QH15, the bank classifies these deposits as standard debt.

4. Loans to customers

Loans to customers are disclosed and presented at the principal amounts outstanding at the end of the period. The provision for credit losses of loans to customers is presented separately as one (1) line in the interim consolidated statement of financial position.

Short-term loans are loans with term of less than one (1) year from the date of disbursement. Medium-term loans have term of one (1) to five (5) years and long-term loans are loans with term of over five (5) years from the date of disbursement.

Loans classification and provision for credit losses is made in accordance with Circular 31 and Decree 86 as described in *Note IV.5.*

5. Loan classification and provision for credit losses applied to due from and loans to other credit institutions, unlisted corporate bonds purchased and entrusted for purchase by the Bank, loans to

customers and other credit risk bearing assets

5.1. Loan classification and provision for credit losses

The classification of due from and loans to other credit institutions, unlisted corporate bonds purchased and trusted for purchase by the Bank, loans to customers and trusted for credit granting by the Bank and other credit risk bearing assets (collectively called "debts") is made on the basis of quantitative method as prescribed in Article 10 of Circular 31. Accordingly, loans to customers are classified into the following levels of risk: Current, Special mention, Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss, based on their overdue status. Debts classified as Substandard, Doubtful and Loss are considered bad debt.

The Bank makes general provision at the rate of 0.75% of the total oustanding balance of debts classfied from Group 1 to 4 excluding due from and loans to other banks, promissory notes and bills, certificates of deposit, bonds issued by other credit institutions and foreign bank branches; repo on government bonds.

Specific provision is made based on the outstanding principal balance less discounted value of collaterals multiplied by provision rates which are determined based on the debt classification. The basis for value and discounted value determination for each type of collateral is specified in Circular 86.

The debt classification and specific provision rate for each loan group are as follows:

Loan group		*Description*	*Provision rate*
1	Current	(a) Current debts are assessed as fully and timely recoverable for both principals and interests; or (b) Debts are overdue for a period of less than 10 days and assessed as fully recoverable for both overdue principals and interests, and fully and timely recoverable for both remaining principals and interests.	0%
2	Special Mention	(a) Debts are overdue for a period of between 10 days and 90 days; or (b) Debts which the repayment terms are restructured for the first time that is unmatured.	5%
3	Sub-standard	(a) Debts are overdue for a period of between 91 days and 180 days; or (b) Debts which the repayment terms are extended for the first time that is unmatured; or (c) Debts which interests are exempted or reduced because customers do not have sufficient capability to repay all interests under credit contracts; or (d) Debts under one of the following cases which have not been recovered in less than 30 days from the date of the recovery decision: ▪ Debts made incompliance with Clause 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 under Article 134 of Law on Credit Institutions; or ▪ Debts made incompliance with Clause 1, 2, 3, 4 under Article 135 of Law on Credit Institutions; or ▪ Debts made incompliance with Clauses 1, 2, 5, 9 under Article 136 of Law on Credit Institutions. (e) Debts are required to be recovered according to regulatory inspection conclusions; or (f) Debts are required to be recovered according to credit institutions, foreign bank branches' decisions on early payment due to customers' breach of agreements but have not yet been recovered in 30 days from the issuance date of the decision;	20%

Loan group		Description	Provision rate
		(g) At the request of the SBV based on the inspection, supervision conclusions and relevant credit information.	
4	Doubtful	(a) Debts are overdue for a period of between 181 days and 360 days; or (b) Debts that repayment terms are restructured for the first time but still overdue for a period of 90 days under that restructured repayment term; or (c) Debts that repayment terms are restructured for the second time that is unmatured; or (d) Debts are specified in point (d) of Loan group 3 and overdue for a period between 30 days and 60 days after decisions of recovery have been issued; or (e) Debts are required to be recovered according to regulatory inspection conclusions but still overdue for a period up to 60 days since the recovery date as required by regulatory inspection conclusions; or (f) Debts are required to be recovered according to credit institutions, foreign bank branches' decisions on early payment due to customers' breach of agreements but have not yet been recovered for a period between 30 days to 60 days from the issuance date of the decision; or (g) At the request of the SBV based on the inspection, supervision conclusions and relevant credit information.	50%
5	Loss	(a) Debts are overdue for a period of more than 360 days; or (b) Debts that repayment terms are restructured for the first time and overdue for a period of 91 days or more under the first restructured repayment term; or (c) Debts that repayment terms are restructured for the second time and overdue under that second restructured repayment term; or (d) Debts that repayment terms are restructured for the third time or more, regardless of being overdue or not; or (e) Debts are specified in point (d) of Loan group 3 and overdue for a period of more than 60 days after decisions on recovery have been issued; or (f) Debts required to be recovered according to regulatory inspection conclusions but still outstanding with an overdue period over 60 days since the recovery date as required by regulatory inspection conclusions; or (g) Debts are required to be recovered according to credit institutions, foreign bank branches' decisions on early payment due to customers' breach of agreements but have not yet been recovered for a period of more than 60 days from the issuance date of the decision; or (h) Debts of credit institutions under special control as announced by the SBV, or debts of foreign bank branches that capital and assets are blocked; or (i) At the request of the SBV based on the inspection, supervision conclusions and relevant credit information.	100%

If a customer has more than one debt with the Bank and any of the outstanding debts is classified into a higher risk group, the entire remaining debts of such customer should be classified into the corresponding

higher risk group.

If a customer is classified into a debt group with lower risk than the debt group in CIC list, the Bank must adjust the debt classification results according to the CIC list.

When the Bank participate in a syndicated loan as a participant, they should classify loans (including syndicated loans) of the customer into the group of higher risk between the assessment of the leading bank and the Bank.

5.2. Loan restructuring and loan classification retention support borrowers facing financial difficulties

From 13 March 2020 to 30 June 2022, the Bank implemented a policy for restructuring debt repayment terms, waiving and reducing interest and fees, and maintaining the classification of debts for loans that met the conditions set forth in Circular No. 01/2020/TT-NHNN dated 13 March 2020 ("Circular 01"), Circular No. 03/2021/TT-NHNN ("Circular 03") dated 2 April 2021, and Circular No. 14/2021/TT-NHNN ("Circular 14") dated 7 September 2021, issued by the State Bank of Vietnam, which regulates the restructuring of debt repayment terms, waiving and reducing interest and fees, and maintaining the classification of debts to support customers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The time of debt occurrence	*Overdue status*	*The period of overdue occurrence*	*Principle of maintaining the debt group*
Before 1 August 2021	Within the deadline or overdue by up to 10 days	From 30 March 2020 to 30 June 2022	Maintain the debt group that was classified at the most recent time before 23 January 2020, or the debt group that was classified at the most recent time before the date of the first restructuring of the repayment term
Before 23 January 2020	Overdue	From 23 January 2020 to 29 March 2020	Maintain the debt group that was classified at the most recent time before 23 January 2020
From 23 January 2020 to 10 June 2020		From 23 January 2020 to 17 May 2021	Maintain the debt group that was classified at the most recent time before the date the debt was transferred to overdue
From 10 June 2020 to 1 August 2021		From 17 July 2021 to 7 September 2021	

From 4 December 2024, according to Circular 53/2024/TT-NHNN ("Circular 53"), the Bank will restructure the repayment terms and maintain the debt classification for customers facing difficulties due to Storm No.3. This policy applies to individual and organizational customers (excluding credit institutions and foreign bank branches) in 26 affected provinces and cities. The restructuring of repayment terms and maintenance of debt classification will be carried out based on the customer's request and the Bank's financial capacity:

Disbursement date	*Overdue status*	*The period of overdue occurrence*	*Principle of maintaining the debt group*
Before 7/9/2024	Current or overdue for a period of 10 days	From 7/9/2024 to 31/12/2025	Retain the latest loan classification as before the restructuring date

For loans, which repayment term was restructured, interest and/or fees were exempted or reduced, and loan classification was retained, are overdue under restructured repayment term and not continued to restructure under current regulations, the Bank makes loan classification and provision in accordance with Circular 31 and Decree 86.

5.3. Specific provision for customers with debts that have been restructured on term basis and are subject to loan classification retention

The Bank makes specific provision for customers with debts that have been restructured on term basis

and are subject to loan classification retention according to the following formula: C = A - B

In which:

C: Additional specific provision;

A: Specific provision to be made for all outstanding loan balance of customers according to the results of loan classification under Circular 31 and Decree 86;

B: Total specific provision to be made for the outstanding balance of loans applying loan classification under the policy of loan classification retention and specific provision to be made for remaining loan balances of the customers according to the results of loan classification under Circular 31 and Decree 86.

Additional specific provision (called as C) is made by the Bank when preparing financial statements, ensuring the provisioning at as follows:

- For loans that fall under the policy of loan restructuring and loan classification retention as prescribed in Circular 01, Circular 03 and Circular 14:
  - By 31 December 2022: At least 60% of the additional specific provision must be made;
  - By 31 December 2023: 100% of the additional specific provision must be made.
- For loans that fall under the policy of loan restructuring and loan classification retention as prescribed in Circular 53:
  - By 31 December 2024: At least 35% of the additional specific provision must be made;
  - By 31 December 2025: At least 70% of the additional specific provision must be made;
  - By 31 December 2026: 100% of the additional specific provision must be made.

5.4. Write-off bad debts

Provisions are recognized as an expense in the consolidated income statement and are utilized to address bad debts. According to Circular 31 and Decree 86, the Bank establishes a risk settlement committee to handle bad debts if they are classified in group 5 or if the borrower is an organization that is dissolved or bankrupt, or an individual who is deceased or missing.

6. Securities held for trading

6.1. Classification and recognition

Securities held for trading include debt securities purchased for trading purposes. Securities held for trading are initially recognized at cost on transaction date.

6.2. Measurement

Periodically, securities held for trading will be assessed for diminution in value.

Securities held for trading are recognized at the lower of book value of the securities and its market value. Provision for diminution in value of securities held for trading is made when book value of the securities is higher than its market value. The provision is not applicable to Government bonds, government-guaranteed bonds, and local government bonds. Provision for diminution is recognized to the interim consolidated income statement at "Net gain from securities held for trading".

Provision for securities held for trading which is mentioned above is reversed when the recoverable amount of securities held for trading increases after the provision is made as a result of an objective event. Provision is reversed up to the gross value of these securities before the provision is made.

Gains or losses from sales of trading securities are recognized in the interim consolidated income statement.

Interest derived from securities held for trading are recognized on cash basis in the interim consolidated income statement.

6.3. De-recognition

Securities held for trading are de-recognized when the rights to receive cash flows from these securities are terminated or the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of these securities.

7. Available-for-sale securities

7.1. Classification and recognition

Available-for-sale securities include debt securities that are acquired by the Bank for the investment and available-for-sale purposes, not regularly traded but can be sold when there is a benefit.

Available-for-sale debt securities are recognized at par value at the purchase date. Accrued interest (for debt securities with interest payment in arrears) and deferred interest (for debt securities with interest payment in advance) is recognized in a separate account. Discount/premium, which is the difference between the cost and the amount being the par value plus (+) accrued interest (if any) or minus (-) deferred interest (if any) is also recognized in a separate account.

In subsequent periods, these securities are continuously recorded at par value, and the discount/premium (if any) is amortized to the interim consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of securities. Interest received in arrears is recorded as follows: Cumulative interest incurred before the purchasing date is recorded as a decrease in the accrued interest; cumulative interest incurred after the purchasing date is recognized as income based on the accumulated method. Interest received in advance is amortized into the securities investment interest income on a straight-line basis over the term of securities investment.

7.2. Measurement

Periodically, available-for-sale securities will be assessed for diminution in value.

Available-for-sale securities are recognized on the principle of lower value between book value and market value. Government bonds, government-guaranteed bonds and municipal bonds are exempted from such provisioning requirement. The provision for diminution in value is recorded under "Net gain/loss from investment securities" in the interim consolidated income statement.

For corporate bonds that have not yet been listed on the securities market or have not been registered for trading on unlisted public companies, the Bank shall make provisions for those bonds in accordance with Decree 86 as presented in *Note IV.5.*

8. Held-to-maturity securities

Held-to-maturity investment securities are debt securities purchased by the Bank for the investment purpose of earning dividend and the Bank has the capability and intention to hold these investments until maturity. Held-to-maturity securities have the determined value and maturity date. In case the securities are sold before the maturity date, these securities will be reclassified to securities held for trading or available-for-sale securities.

Held-to-maturity securities are recognized and measured in the similar as available-for-sale debt securities are presented in *Note IV.7.*

9. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation .

The cost of a fixed asset comprises purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the fixed asset to working condition for its intended use.

Cost related to additions, improvements and renewals are capitalized while expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to the interim consolidated income statement.

When tangible fixed assets are sold or retired, any gain or loss resulting from their disposal (the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount) is included in the interim consolidated income statement.

10. Intangible fixed assets

The intangible fixed assets are recorded at their original cost less accumulated depreciation.

The original cost of intangible fixed assets includes all expenses that the Bank must incur to acquire the intangible fixed assets up to the point of putting those intangible fixed assets into use as planned.

Costs for upgrading and renewing intangible fixed assets are added to the original cost of the intangible fixed assets, while other expenses are accounted for in the interim consolidated income statement when they arise.

When intangible fixed assets are sold or liquidated, any gains or losses arising from the liquidation of the assets (which is the difference between the net cash received from the sale of the assets and the remaining value of the assets) are recorded in the interim consolidated income statement.

11. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets and amortization of intangible fixed assets are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Buildings and structures	5 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 8 years
Transportation vehicles and transmission equipment	6 - 10 years
Other tangible fixed assets	4 - 15 years
Computer software	3 - 15 years

Infinite land use rights granted by the Government are not amortized. Definite term land use rights are amortized over the term of use.

12. Leased assets

12.1. Lessee

Rentals under operating lease contracts are charged to the interim consolidated income statement as "Other operating expenses" on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

12.2. Lessor

The Bank recognized the assets used for operating lease in the interim consolidated statement of financial position. Income from lease of assets is recognized in the "Fee and commission income" account of the interim consolidated income statement under the straight-line method over the term of the lease, not depends on method payment. The rental operating expenses, including the depreciation of leased assets, are recognized as expenses in the period incurred.

13. Receivables

13.1. Receivables classified as credit risk assets

Receivables and outstanding loans sold on credit are classified as credit risk assets and recognized at cost. Overdue receivables are classified and made provision for credit risk by the Bank in accordance with regulations presented in *Note IV.5.*

13.2. Other receivables

Receivables other than receivables classified as credit risk assets are initially recognized at cost.

Provision for receivables is determined based on the overdue status of debts or expected loss of current debts. This provision is made when the debts are not yet due for payment, but the corporate debtors have fallen into bankruptcy or are in the process of dissolution, or when individual debtors are missing, having escaped, are being prosecuted, on trial, or deceased. The provision expense incurred is recorded into "*Other operating expenses*" of the interim consolidated income statement.

The provision for overdue debts is made as follows:

Overdue	*Provision rate*
From six (6) months up to under one (1) year	30%
From one (1) year up to under two (2) years	50%
From two (2) years up to under three (3) years	70%
From three (3) years and above	100%

14. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are reported as short-term or long-term prepaid expenses on the interim consolidated balance sheet and amortized over the period for which the amounts are paid or the period in which economic benefits are generated in relation to these expenses.

15. Due to and borrowings from the SBV, other credit institutions, customers deposits and valuable papers issued

Due to and borrowings from the SBV, other credit institutions, customer deposits and valuable papers issued are presented at the principal amounts outstanding at the date of interim consolidated financial statements. At initial recognition, issuance costs are deducted from the cost of the valuable papers. These costs are allocated on a straight-line method during the lifetime of the valuable papers to "*Interest and similar expenses*".

16. Classification for off-balance sheet commitments

Off-balance sheet commitments include guarantees, acceptances and non-cancellable loan commitments with specific effective date.

The classification of off-balance sheet commitments is made solely for the purpose of managing and monitoring the quality of credit granting activities in accordance with the classification policy applicable to loans as described in *Note IV.5*.

According to Circular 31 and Decree 86, the Bank do not need to make provisions for off-balance sheet commitments.

17. Derivatives

The Bank involve in currency forward contracts and currency swap contracts to facilitate customers to transfer, modify or minimize foreign exchange risk or other market risks, and also for the business purpose of the Bank.

Currency forward contracts

The currency forward contracts are purchase/sale of foreign currencies commitments to settle in cash on a pre-determined future date based on pre-determined exchange rates. The currency forward contracts are recognized at nominal value at the transaction date and are revalued for the reporting purpose at the exchange rate at the reporting date, unrealized gain or losses are recognized in the "*Foreign exchange differences*" under "*Owners' equity*" in the interim consolidated statement of financial position and will be transferred to the consolidated income statement at the end of the financial year. The premium or discount derived from the difference between spot rate and forward rate are recorded at contract date as assets if positive or liabilities if negative in interim consolidated statement of financial position. The difference is amortized to the interim consolidated income statement on straight-line basis over the forward contract period.

Swap contracts

The swap contracts are commitments to settle in cash on a pre-determined future date based on the difference between pre-determined exchange rates calculated on the notional principal amount. The premium or discount resulting from the difference between the spot rate at the effective date of the contract and the forward rate will be recognized immediately at the effective date of the contract as an asset if positive or a liability if the negative on the interim consolidated statement of financial position. The difference will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the swap contract to the interim eparate income statement.

18. Share capital

18.1. Ordinary Share

Common stock is classified as owner's equity.

18.2. Share premium

The Bank records the difference between the par value and issue price of shares if the issue price is higher than par value, and the difference between the price of repurchasing of treasury stocks and the re-issue price of treasury stocks to the share premium account. The expense related to issuing shares will be recorded as a deductible share premium.

18.3. Statutory reserves

The Bank creates the following statutory reserves in compliance with Law on Credit Institutions No. 32/2024/QH15 and Decree No. 135/2025/ND-CP and the Bank's Charter as follows:

	% of profit after tax	*Maximum balance*
Capital supplementary reserve	10% of profit after tax	100% of charter capital
Financial reserve	10% of profit after tax	Not regulated

Other funds are appropriated from profit after tax. Appropriation from profit after tax and use of other funds must be approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders. These funds are not regulated by law and are allowed to be fully distributed.

19. Recognition of income and expenses

Interest income and expenses

Interest income and interest expenses are recognized in the interim consolidated income statement on accrual basis. The recognition of accrued interest income arising from loans classified in Groups 2 to 5 in accordance with Circular 31 and loans with repayment term restructuring and loan classification retention according to regulations will not be recognized in the interim consolidated income statement. Suspended interest income is reversed and monitored off-balance sheet and recognized in the interim consolidated income statement upon actual receipt.

Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions are recognized when services are rendered.

Income from investment

Income from securities investment is recognized on the difference between the selling price and cost of the securities sold.

Cash dividends from investment are recognized in the interim consolidated income statement when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established. For stock dividends and bonus shares, the number of shares is updated, and no dividend income is recognized in the interim consolidated income statement.

Other income

Other revenues are recognized on a cash basis.

According to Circular 16/2018/TT-BTC, issued by the Ministry of Finance on 7 February 2018, which provides guidance on financial regulations for credit institutions and branches of foreign banks, in the event that accounts receivable, previously recorded as income, are deemed uncollectible or are not received when due, the Bank and should recognize a reduction in revenue if it occurs within the same accounting period. If the reduction does not happen in the same accounting period, they should recognize such receivables as expenses and remove them from the statement of financial position to facilitate collection. Once the accounts receivable is eventually collected, the Bank and should record them as income in the interim consolidated income statement.

20. Corporate income tax

Current corporate income tax

Current corporate income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (or recovered from) the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws are applied and enacted at the interim consolidated statement of financial position date.

Current corporate income tax is charged or credited to the interim consolidated income statement except when it relates to items recognized directly to equity, in this case the current corporate income tax is also recognized in equity.

Current corporate income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right for the Bank to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the Bank intends to settle its

current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Tax reports of the Bank are subject to examination by the tax authorities. Because the application of tax laws and regulations to many types of transactions is susceptible to various interpretations, amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements could be changed at a later date upon final determination of the tax authorities.

Deferred corporate income tax

Deferred corporate income tax is provided on temporary differences at the interim consolidated statement of financial position date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for the interim consolidated financial reporting purposes.

Deferred corporate income tax payable is recognized for temporary taxable differences, except where:

- The deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures where the Bank has the ability to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credit and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credit and unused tax losses can be utilized, except where:

- The deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- For deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will become available temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available to utilize the temporary difference.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each interim statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each consolidated statement of financial position date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset realized, or the liability is settled based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted at the interim consolidated statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to the consolidated income statement , except when it relates to items recognized directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in the equity account.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right for the Company to off-set current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on:

- Either the same taxable entity; or
- When the Company intends either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

21. Employee benefits

21.1. Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are paid to retired employees of the Bank by the Social Insurance Agency which belongs to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. The Bank is required to contribute to these post-employment benefits by paying social insurance premium and accident insurance the rate of 17,5% of an employee's basic salary monthly. Other than that, the Bank has no further obligation relating to post-

employment benefits.

21.2. Voluntary resignation benefits

According to the Labor Code, the Bank has the obligation, to pay allowance arising from voluntary resignation of employees, equal to one-half month's salary for each year of employment up to 31 December 2008 plus salary allowances (if any). From 1 January 2009, the average monthly salary used in this calculation is the average monthly salary of the latest six-month period up to the resignation date.

21.3. Unemployment insurance

According to current regulations, the Bank is obliged to pay unemployment insurance at a rate of 1.0% of its salary fund used for unemployment insurance purposes and required to deduct 1.0% of each employee's salary to pay simultaneously to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

22. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the interim consolidated statement of financial position of the Bank if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset financial assets against financial liabilities or vice-versa, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

23. Related parties

The parties are considered related parties of the Bank if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or to significantly influence the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or when the Bank and the other party are under common control or significant common influence. Related parties may include companies or individuals, including their close family members.

24. Financial instruments

On 6 November 2009, the Ministry of Finance issued Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC ("Circular 210") providing guidance for the adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards on presentation and disclosures of financial instruments with effective from financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

The Circular 210 only regulates the presentation of financial statements and disclosures financial instruments, therefore, the below definitions of financial assets, financial liabilities and other relating definitions are applied solely for the preparation of this note. The Bank's assets and liabilities are still recognized and recorded in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Accounting System for Credit Institutions, regulations of the SBV and statutory requirements relevant to preparation and presentation of the interim consolidated financial statements.

Financial assets

Under Circular 210, financial assets of the Bank include cash, gold, precious stones, balances with the SBV and due from other credit institutions, loans to customers and other credit institutions, receivables and other financial assets.

Financial assets within the scope of Circular 210, for disclosures in the notes to the interim consolidated financial statements, are classified into either of the followings:

Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial asset at fair value through profit and loss is a financial asset that meets either of the following conditions:

a) It is classified as held for trading. A financial asset is classified as held for trading, if :
   - ✓ It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of reselling or repurchasing it in the near term;
   - ✓ There is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking;
   - ✓ It is a derivative (except derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or effective hedging instrument).

b) Upon initial recognition, it is designated by the entity at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity investments:

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with determinable payments and fixed

maturity that an entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity other than:

a) Those that the Bank upon initial recognition designates at fair value through profit or loss;
b) Those that the Bank designates as available for sale;
c) Those that meet the definitions of loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale financial assets:

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as:

a) Loans and receivables;
b) Held-to-maturity investments;
c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables:

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or measurable liquidity and are not listed in the market, except:

a) Financial assets which the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the near future are assets held for trading purpose, and are recognized at fair value through profit or loss at the beginning;
b) Financial assets which are classified as available-for-sale by the Bank at the beginning; or
c) Financial assets which holders may not recover most of original investments, not due to impairment of credit quality and are classified as available-for-sale.

Financial liabilities

Under Circular 210, financial liabilities of the Bank include borrowings from the SBV, due to and borrowings from other credit institutions, due to customers, derivatives and other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities within the scope of Circular 210, for disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, are classified into either of the followings:

Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liability at fair value through profit and loss is a financial liability that meets either of the following conditions:

a) It is classified as held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:
   - ✓ It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of reselling/repurchasing it in the near term;
   - ✓ There is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
   - ✓ It is a derivative (except derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or effective hedging instrument)
b) Upon initial recognition, it is designated by the entity as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liability at amortized cost:

Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss are classified at amortized cost.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

25. Earnings per share

The Bank and its subsidiary present basic earnings per share for ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank and its subsidiary (after adjusting for the bonus and welfare fund) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

If the shares issued during the period only change the number of shares without changing the total equity, the Bank and its subsidiary will adjust the weighted average number or ordinary shares currently circulated to the previous presented on the consolidated financial statements, resulting in a corresponding adjustment of the opening balance of the basic earnings per shares.

V. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

1. Held-for-trading securities

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Debt securities		
Government debt securities	-	340,337
	-	**340,337**

Listing status of held-for-trading securities at the end of the period is as follows:

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Government bonds		
- Listed	-	340,337
	-	**340,337**

2. Derivatives and other financial assets

	Total contract nominal value (at contractual exchange rate) VND million	*Total carrying value (at exchange rate at the end of the period)*	
		Assets VND million	*Liabilities VND million*
As at 30 September 2025			
Currency swap contracts	12,506,861	-	3,172
	12,506,861	**-**	3,172
Net amount			**3,172**
As at 31 December 2024			
Currency swap contracts	14,947,377	89,061	-
	14,947,377	**89,061**	-
Net amount		**89,061**	

3. Loans to customers

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Loans to domestic economic entities and individuals	104,571,547	93,223,372
Loans by commercial bill discount and other valuable papers	620,988	371,140
Payments on behalf of customers	2,725	42,524
	105,195,260	**93,637,036**

3.1. Analysis of loans by quality

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Standard	101,042,580	90,288,767
Special mention	1,319,239	769,999
Substandard	345,284	583,717
Doubtful	406,821	496,483
Loss	2,081,336	1,498,070
	105,195,260	**93,637,036**

3.2. 3.2. Analysis of loans by original term

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Short-term	71,954,600	58,480,666
Medium-term	15,123,007	17,826,226
Long-term	18,117,653	17,330,144
	105,195,260	**93,637,036**

4. Changes (increase/decrease) in credit risk provisions for customer loans

Changes in provision for credit losses on loans to customers for the period ended as at 30 September 2025 are as follows:

	General provision VND million	*Specific provision VND million*	*Total VND million*
As at 1 January 2025	691,042	452,920	1,143,962
Provision charged for the period	82,313	189,059	271,372
As at 30 September 2025	**773,355**	**641,979**	**1,415,334**

Changes in provision for credit losses on loans to customers for the period ended as at 30 September 2024 are as follows:

	General provision VND million	*Specific provision VND million*	*Total VND million*
As at 1 January 2024	594,985	182,887	777,872
Provision charged for the period	81,834	282,676	364,510
As at 30 September 2024	**676,819**	**465,563**	**1,142,382**

VIETBANK

5. Investment securities

5.1. Available-for-sale investment securities

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Debt securities		
Government bonds	1,601,197	298,843
Debt securities issued by other domestic credit institutions	2,300,384	2,430,479
Bonds issued by domestic economic organizations	3,210,578	-
	7,112,159	**2,729,322**
Provision for available-for-sale securities		
General provision	**(24,279)**	**-**
Total	**7,087,880**	**2,729,322**

5.2. Held-to-maturity investment securities (excluding special bonds issued by VAMC)

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Debt securities		
Government bonds	8,334,442	8,337,826
Debt securities issued by other domestic credit institutions	13,893,821	8,350,256
State treasury	-	3,000,000
	22,228,263	**19,688,082**

6. Borrowings from the government and the SBV

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Borrowing through discount of valuable papers	2,544,490	215,774
Other borrowings	5,925	7,117
	2,550,415	**222,891**

7. Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions

7.1. Due to other credit institutions

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Demand deposits	**149,405**	**1,297**
In VND	149,405	1,297
Term deposits	**49,247,050**	**33,041,064**
In VND	44,017,195	28,871,025
In foreign currencies	5,229,855	4,170,039
	49,396,455	**33,042,361**

VIETBANK

7.2. Borrowings from other credit institutions

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
In VND	5,447,932	5,300,000
In foreign currencies	25,265	73,806
	5,473,197	**5,373,806**

8. Due to customers

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Demand deposits	**4,375,817**	**4,596,959**
Demand deposits in VND	4,340,663	4,549,855
Demand deposits in foreign currencies	35,154	47,104
Term deposits	**8,935,302**	**7,974,942**
Term deposits in VND	8,899,931	7,937,252
Term deposits in foreign currencies	35,371	37,690
Saving deposits	**87,424,961**	**82,167,416**
Term saving deposits in VND	86,124,742	81,662,846
Term saving deposits in foreign currencies	1,300,219	504,570
Margin deposits	**93,154**	**95,918**
Margin deposits in VND	93,146	95,910
Margin deposits in foreign currencies	8	8
Deposits for specific purposes	**562**	**6,235**
Deposits for specific purposes in VND	482	633
Deposits for specific purposes in foreign currencies	80	5,602
	100,829,796	**94,841,470**

9. Valuable papers issued

Valuable papers issued by type of maturity are as follows:

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Certificate of deposits less than 1 year	12,950,000	13,215,000
Certificate of deposits over 5 years	2,149,680	771,090
Bonds having term over 5 years	2,607,300	3,692,170
	17,706,980	**17,678,260**

VIETBANK VIETBANK VIETBANK

10. Other liabilities

	30 September 2025 VND million	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Internal payables	**52,497**	**91,651**
Payables to employees	52,497	91,651
External payables	**251,874**	**322,189**
Payments pending in payment operations	**119,120**	**188,555**
Tax and other statutory obligations	79,196	70,055
Payable for remittance operation	34,714	46,374
Unearned guarantee fee	17,951	16,434
Other payables	893	771
Bonus and welfare fund	**69,620**	**13,148**
	373,991	**426,988**

11. Taxes and other obligations to the state budget

	1 January 2025 VND million	*Movement during the period*		*30 September 2025 VND million*
		Payables VND million	*Paid VND million*	
Value added tax	1,448	16,768	12,210	6,006
Corporate income tax	60,661	176,260	167,854	69,067
Personal income tax	7,946	60,133	63,956	4,123
Others	-	5,188	5,188	-
	70,055	**258,349**	**249,208**	**79,196**

VIETBANK
VIETBANK
VIETBANK

12. Capital and reserves

12.1. Movements of changes in owners' equity

Movements of changes in owners' equity of the Bank during the period are as follows:

Items	*Share capital VND million*	*Share premium VND million*	*Capital supplementary reserve VND million*	*Financial reserve VND million*	*Exchange rate differences VND million*	*Undistributed profit VND million*	*Total VND million*
As at 01 January 2025	**7,139,413**	**(237)**	**256,558**	**419,427**	**-**	**885,892**	**8,701,053**
Increase in the period	1,070,907		(246,994)			(823,913)	-
Net profit for the period						689,984	689,984
Appropriation to bonus and welfare funds						(37,194)	(37,194)
Exchange rate differences					(362)		(362)
As at 30 September 2025	**8,210,320**	**(237)**	**9,564**	**419,427**	**(362)**	**714,769**	**9,353,481**

Pursuant to the Resolution of the 2025 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the Bank completed the issuance of 107,090,641 shares to increase its share capital from owners' equity. As a result, the Bank's share capital increased by VND 1,070,906,410,000, from VND 7,139,413,290,000 to VND 8,210,319,700,000. The Bank received Decision No. 2778/QĐ-NHNN dated 17 July 2025 from the State Bank of Vietnam regarding the amendment of share capital information in the Establishment and Operation License of Vietnam Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank

12.2. Share capital

	30 September 2025 *Quantity of shares*	*31 December 2024* *Quantity of shares*
Approved share capital	**821,031,970**	**713,941,329**
Issued share capital	**821,031,970**	**713,941,329**
Common shares	821,031,970	713,941,329
Outstanding shares	**821,031,970**	**713,941,329**
Common shares	821,031,970	713,941,329

Par value of each common share of the Bank is VND10,000.

The movement of the Bank's shares during the period is below:

	30 September 2025 *Quantity of shares*	*30 September 2024* *Quantity of shares*
Beginning balance	713,941,329	477,682,669
Issuing in period	107,090,641	93,470,601
Ending balance	**821,031,970**	**571,153,270**

12.3. Basic earnings per share

	30 September 2025 *VND million*	*30 September 2024* *VND million (restated)*
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (VND million)	689,984	653,571
Adjustment to decrease due to deduction of bonus and welfare fund (million VND) (*)	-	37,194
Profit distribution for common shares (million VND)	689,984	616,377
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares in the period (unit)	738,262,280	532,946,309
Basic earnings per share (VND/unit)	935	1,157

(*) The profit or loss after tax allocated to shareholders of common shares of the Bank is the adjusted figure for the allocation of reward and welfare funds. As of the accounting period ending on 30 September 2025, these figures do not deduct the allocation of reward and welfare funds as there has been no decision from the Shareholders' General Meeting yet.

VIETBANK VIETBANK VIETBANK

VI. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

13. Interest and similar income

	From 01/01/2025 to 30/09/2025 VND million	*From 01/01/2024 to 30/09/2024 VND million*
Interest income from deposits	1,313,054	770,935
Interest income from loans to customers	6,305,535	5,691,985
Interest income from securities investments	789,389	634,259
Income from guarantee service	3,657	7,902
Other income from credit activities	114,897	66,830
	8,526,532	**7,171,911**

14. Interest and similar expenses

	From 01/01/2025 to 30/09/2025 VND million	*From 01/01/2024 to 30/09/2024 VND million*
Interest expense on deposits	5,168,693	4,295,830
Interest expense on borrowings	225,698	129,769
Interest expense on valuable paper issued	911,603	623,374
Other credit activities expenses	2,632	9,960
	6,308,626	**5,058,933**

15. Net gain from investment securities

	From 01/01/2025 to 30/09/2025 VND million	*From 01/01/2024 to 30/09/2024 VND million*
Income from trading of investment securities	30,159	13,081
Expense from trading of investment securities	(8,599)	(1,166)
	21,560	11,915

VIETBANK VIETBANK VIETBANK

16. Operating Expenses

	From 01/01/2025 to 30/09/2025 VND million	*From 01/01/2024 to 30/09/2024 VND million*
Taxes, fees, and charges paid to the government	**1,127**	**1,089**
Employee expenses	**651,169**	**530,137**
- Salary and allowances	526,940	433,379
- Salary related expenses	55,348	45,770
- Other allowances	68,881	50,988
Operating expense relating to assets	**314,601**	**303,993**
- Depreciation of fixed assets	76,882	76,038
- Asset rental expenses	155,236	144,478
- Maintenance and repair of assets	69,248	73,808
- Expenses for assets, tools, and equipment	11,912	8,842
- Other asset-related expenses	1,323	827
Administrative and Operational Management Expenses	**202,383**	**172,797**
- Business trip expenses	6,950	4,471
- Advertising and marketing expenses	30,418	27,508
- Meeting, reception, and hospitality expenses	26,908	19,719
- Utility expenses (electricity, water, sanitation)	23,545	21,632
- Materials and printing costs	8,179	8,325
- Other administrative expenses	106,383	91,142
Insurance and Customer Deposit Protection Fees	**104,637**	**92,862**
Expense on provision (excluding provision for credit risks, securities risks)	**-**	**1,623**
- Provision charged for long term investment	-	1,623
Total	**1,273,917**	**1,102,501**

VIETBANK VIETBANK VIETBANK

VII. OTHER INFORMATION

17. Related party transactions

Significant transactions with related parties during the period are as follows:

Related party	*Transactions*	*From 01/012025 to 30/09/2025 VND million*	*From 01/01/2024 to 30/09/2024 VND million*
Board of Directors, Board of Management and Board of Supervisors	Interest payment on loans	82	-
	Interest payment on deposits	595	763
Related parties with the Board of Directors, Board of Management and Board of Supervisors	Interest payment on loans	7,272	7,022
	Interest payment on deposits	1,006	48

Receivables and payables balance with related parties during the period are as follows:

Related party	*Transactions*	*30 September 2025 VND million*	*31 December 2024 VND million*
Board of Directors, Board of Management and Board of Supervisors	Deposit balance	51,378	39,549
	Loan balance	826	824
	Accrual interest payable on deposits	646	407
Related parties with the Board of Directors, Board of Management and Board of Supervisors	Deposit balance	126,956	74,865
	Loan balance	43,631	136,696
	Accrual interest payable on deposits	1,166	572
	Accrual interest receivable on loans	816	4,204

VIETBANK

18. Concentration of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items by geographical regions

	Domestic VND million	*Overseas VND million*	*Total VND million*
Asset as at 30 September 2025			
Cash	660,421	-	660,421
Balance with the SBV	4,244,846	-	4,244,846
Due from and loans to other credit institutions	45,607,964	178,748	45,786,712
Loans and advance to customers - gross	105,195,260		105,195,260
Investment securities - gross	29,340,422		29,340,422
Other assets - gross	3,489,667		3,489,667
Liabilities as at 30 September 2025			
Borrowings from the Government and the SBV	2,550,415		2,550,415
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	54,869,652	-	54,869,652
Due to customers	100,795,427	34,369	100,829,796
Derivatives financial instruments and other financial liabilities	3,172	-	3,172
Valuable papers issued	17,706,980		17,706,980
Other liabilities	2,819,915		2,819,915
Off-balance-sheet commitments as at 30 September 2025	**810,315**	**-**	**810,315**

VIII. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

19. Financial risk management policies

The Bank's operations are exposed to various types of financial risks, including the following key risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, and market risk. The Bank's Board of Directors issues risk policies and defines the Bank's risk appetite to ensure that risks are identified, measured, and controlled in accordance with the Bank's financial capacity, development orientation, and regulations of the SBV.

The Bank applies the three lines of defense model: business units are responsible for controlling the risks arising from their operations; the Risk Management Division develops policies and monitors compliance; and the Internal Audit function provides independent assessment.

The Risk Management Committee, under the Board of Directors, advises the Board on the issuance and adjustment of risk management policies and procedures, as well as on the analysis and early warning of potential threats to operational safety. The Committee also evaluates the effectiveness of risk management and proposes appropriate measures and solutions for risk mitigation.

Credit risk is managed through the establishment, analysis, and monitoring of the credit portfolio, credit limits, and provisioning in accordance with regulations. Liquidity risk is monitored through regulatory liquidity safety ratios and periodic liquidity stress testing. Interest rate risk in the banking book is measured and monitored by assessing interest rate repricing gaps between assets and liabilities and analyzing the sensitivity of net interest income. Market risk is managed through the establishment and daily monitoring of position and loss limits for the trading book.

20. Market risk

20.1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the fair values of financial instruments. The Bank are exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches of maturity dates or dates of interest rate re-pricing in respect of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments over a certain period.

Analysis of assets and liabilities based on interest rate re-pricing date

The real interest rate re-pricing term is the remaining period from the date of preparation of the

financial statements to the most recent interest re-pricing period or the maturity date of the items on the separate statement of financial position whichever is earlier.

The following assumptions and conditions have been adopted in the analysis of interest rate re-pricing terms of the assets and liabilities of the Bank:

- Cash, long-term investments, derivatives and other financial assets, other assets (including fixed assets, receivables and other assets) and other payables are classified as non-interest-bearing items.
- Balances with the SBV are considered as current and the re-pricing term is therefore considered within one (1) month.
- The re-pricing period of interest rate of investment securities are determined based on the maturity date of securities at date of the separate financial statements.
- The re-pricing term of borrowings from Government and the SBV, due from and loans to other credit institutions, loans to customers, receivables from sale of debts, due to and borrowings from other credit institutions, due to customers and valuable papers issued is determined as follows:
  - Items which bear fixed interest rate for the entire contractual term: The re-pricing term is determined based on the remaining contractual term from the separate statement of financial position date.
  - Items which bear floating interest rate: The re-pricing term is determined based on the nearest interest re-pricing date from the separate statement of financial position date.

VIETBANK
VIETBANK
VIETBANK

Below table shows an analysis of the interest re-pricing period of assets and liabilities as at 30 September 2025:

			Interest re-pricing period						
	Overdue VND million	*Non-interest bearing VND million*	*Up to 1 month VND million*	*From 1 to 3 months VND million*	*From 1 to 6 months VND million*	*From 6 to 12 months VND million*	*From 1 to 5 years VND million*	*Over 5 years VND million*	*Total VND million*
Assets									
Cash	-	660,421							660,421
Balances with the SBV	-	3,116,511	1,128,335						4,244,846
Due from and loans to other credit institutions	-	-	34,442,542	11,305,170	39,000	-	-	-	45,786,712
Loans to customers - gross	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Investment securities - gross	4,152,680		33,589,338	19,730,454	37,051,126	5,888,847	4,779,973	4,779,973	105,195,260
Long-term investments - gross	105,195,260	-	-	1,399,862	4,544,147	8,761,365	4,443,289	10,191,759	29,340,422
Fixed assets	-	869,244							869,244
Other assets - gross	13,548	3,476,119							3,489,667
Total assets	**4,166,228**	**8,122,295**	**69,160,215**	**32,435,486**	**41,634,273**	**14,650,212**	**9,223,262**	**10,194,601**	**189,586,572**
Liabilities									
Borrowings from the Government and the SBV	-	-	2,544,490					5,925	2,550,415
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	-	-	42,559,297	11,310,355	-	1,000,000	-	-	54,869,652
Due to customers	-	-	50,848,331	11,208,765	23,658,572	11,190,184	3,923,944	-	100,829,796
Derivatives and other financial liabilities	-	3,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,172
Valuable papers issued	-	-	600,200	3,658,980	1,880,200	11,567,600	-	-	17,706,980
Other liabilities	-	2,819,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,819,915
Total liabilities	**-**	**2,823,087**	**96,552,318**	**26,178,100**	**25,538,772**	**23,757,784**	**3,923,944**	**5,925**	**178,779,930**
Interest sensitivity gap	**4,166,228**	**5,299,208**	**(27,392,103)**	**6,257,386**	**16,095,501**	**(9,107,572)**	**5,299,318**	**10,188,676**	**10,806,642**

Interest rate sensitivity

The Bank has not made the analysis on the interest rate sensitivity as at 30 September 2025 due to lack of sufficient data system and information.

20.2. Currency risk

Currency risk management is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Bank was incorporated and operated in Vietnam, so VND is the reporting currency and the major currency in which the Bank transacts is VND. The Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities mainly denominated in VND with the remainder mainly in USD, EUR and other currencies. However, some of the Bank's other assets are in currencies other than the reporting currency of VND, USD, EUR and other currencies. The Bank's management has set limits on position for each currency. Currency positions are monitored on a daily basis and hedging strategies used to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

Exchange rates of major currencies as at the reporting date are presented in *Note IX*.

The following table presents assets and liabilities in foreign currencies translated into VND as at 30 September 2025:

	USD equivalent VND million	*EUR equivalent VND million*	*Other currencies equivalent VND million*	*Total VND million*
Assets at as 30 September 2025				
Cash	65,942	3,961	2,442	72,345
Balances at the SBV	96,974	-	-	96,974
Due from and loans to other credit institutions	4,511,876	3,234	50,933	4,566,043
Loan to customers - gross	228,228	-	-	228,228
Other assets - gross	80,843	6	1	80,850
Total assets	**4,983,863**	**7,201**	**53,376**	**5,044,440**
Liabilities at as 30 September 2025				
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	5,255,120	-	-	5,255,120
Due to customers	1,366,009	3,472	1,351	1,370,832
Derivative financial instruments and other financial liabilities	834,547	-	26,180	860,727
Other liabilities	43,243	-	61	43,304
Total liabilities	**7,498,919**	**3,472**	**27,592**	**7,529,983**
Net on-balance-sheet position	**(2,515,056)**	**3,729**	**25,784**	**(2,485,543)**
Net off-balance-sheet position	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net position	**(2,515,056)**	**3,729**	**25,784**	**(2,485,543)**

Currency sensitivity

The Bank and its subsidiary have not made the analysis on the currency sensitivity as at 30 September 2025 since there is lack of sufficient data system and information.

20.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk which the Bank and its subsidiary have difficulties in meeting the obligations of financial liabilities. Liquidity risk occurs when the Bank and its subsidiary cannot afford to settle debt obligations at the due dates in the normal or stress conditions. To manage the liquidity risk exposure, the Bank and its subsidiary have diversified the mobilization of deposits from various sources in addition to its basic capital resources. In addition, the Bank and its subsidiary have established policy for control of liquidity assets flexibly; monitor the future cash flows and daily liquidity. The Bank and its subsidiary have also evaluated the estimated cash flows and the availability of current collateral assets in case of obtaining more deposits.

Liquidity risk exposure is managed by maintaining not limited to cash and cash equivalent by Nostro account, balance with SBV and other credit institutions and other valuable papers. Safety ratios related to risk are used to manage liquidity risk.

The maturity term of assets and liabilities is the remaining period of assets and liabilities as calculated from the consolidated statement of financial position date to the settlement date in accordance with contractual terms and conditions.

The following assumptions and conditions are applied in the maturity analysis of the assets and liabilities of the Bank and its subsidiary:

- Balances with the SBV are classified as demand deposits which include compulsory deposits. The balance of compulsory deposits depends on the composition and maturity of customer deposits.
- The maturity term of held for trading securities and investment securities is determined based on the maturity date of each kind of securities.
- The maturity term of borrowings to Government and the SBV, due from and loans to other credit institutions and loans to customers is determined on the maturity date as stipulated in contracts. The actual maturity term may be altered because loan contracts may be extended.
- The maturity term of long-term investments is considered as more than five years because these investments do not have specific maturity date.
- Vostro account and demand deposits are transacted as required by customers, and therefore, being classified as current accounts. The maturity term of due to and borrowings from other credit institutions, derivative and other financial assets, customer deposits, valuable papers issued and other payable are determined based on features of these items or the maturity date as stipulated in contracts. The maturity term of borrowings and term deposits is determined based on the maturity date in contracts. In fact, these amounts may be rotated, and therefore, they last beyond the original maturity date.

The maturity term of fixed assets and other assets is determined on the remaining useful life of assets.

VIETBANK

Below table presents the analysis of the remaining maturity of assets and liabilities of the Bank according to groups corresponding to the remaining contractual period calculated from the interim separate statement of financial position date.

	Overdue		*Current*					
	Above 3 months	*Up to 3 months*	*Up to 1 month*	*From 1 to 3 months*	*From 3 to 12 months*	*From 1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Total*
	VND million	*VND million*	*VND million*	*VND million*	*VND million*	*VND million*	*VND million*	*VND million*
Assets								
Cash			660,421					660,421
Balances at the SBV	-	-	4,244,846	-	-	-	-	4,244,846
Due from and loans to other credit institutions	-	-	34,442,542	11,305,170	11,305,170	-	-	45,786,712
Loans to customers – gross	1,319,239	2,833,441	13,923,990	10,269,212	47,337,129	13,280,954	16,231,295	105,195,260
Investment securities – gross	-	-	-	1,399,862	13,244,934	4,503,867	10,191,759	29,340,422
Fixed assets						157,982	711,262	869,244
Other assets – gross	13,548		3,476,119					3,489,667
Total assets	**1,332,787**	**2,833,441**	**56,747,918**	**22,974,244**	**60,621,063**	**17,942,803**	**27,334,316**	**189,586,572**
Liabilities								
Borrowings from the Government and the SBV	-	-	2,544,490	-	-	-	5,925	2,550,415
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	-	-	42,559,297	11,310,355	1,000,000	-	-	54,869,652
Due to customer	-	-	19,050,415	18,815,964	57,626,226	5,337,191	-	100,829,796
Derivative financial instruments and other financial liabilities	-	-	3,172	-	-	-	-	3,172
Valuable paper issued	-	-	500,000	2,950,000	9,500,000	1,607,300	3,149,680	17,706,980
Other liabilities	-	-	-	2,819,915	-	-	-	2,819,915
Total liabilities	-	-	**64,657,374**	**35,896,234**	**68,126,226**	**6,944,491**	**3,155,605**	**178,779,930**
Net liquidity gap	**1,332,787**	**2,833,441**	**(7,909,456)**	**(12,921,990)**	**(7,505,163)**	**10,998,312**	**23,978,711**	**10,806,642**

20.4. Other market price risks

Other than the assets and liabilities presented above, the Bank and its subsidiary have no other market price risks which have risk level accounting for 5% or more of net profit or the value of assets, liabilities accounting for 5% or more of total assets.

IX. EXCHANGE RATES OF APPLICABLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES AGAINST VIETNAM DONG AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

	30 September 2025 VND	*31 December 2024 VND*
USD	25,265	24,602
EUR	31,045	26,595
GBP	35,540	32,055
CAD	19,011	17,797
AUD	17,453	15,919
SGD	20,499	18,787
JPY	179	163
CHF	33,200	28,206
CNY	3,709	3,550
KRW	19	19

Can Tho City, Viet Nam
29 October 2025

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Ms. Tran Thi Minh Chau	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Minh	Ms. Tran Tuan Anh
General Accountant	Chief Accountant	General Director

VIETBANK