Vietnam Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank

Interim consolidated financial statements

Quarter I of 2026

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Vietnam Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2026

B02a/TCTD-HN

	Notes	31 December 2025 VND million	31 December 2024 VND million
ASSETS			
Cash on hand		**580,846**	**752,782**
Balances with the State Bank of Vietnam ("SBV")		**1,702,896**	**3,932,930**
Due from and loans to other credit institutions		**38,633,694**	**51,514,898**
Due from other credit institutions		38,333,694	50,914,898
Loans to other credit institutions		300,000	600,000
Held-for-trading securities		**-**	**-**
Held-for-trading securities		-	-
Derivatives and other financial assets	V.1	**129,851**	**328,330**
Loans to customers		**108,035,481**	**103,772,418**
Loans to customers	V.2	109,692,988	105,235,063
Provision for loans to customers	V.3	(1,657,507)	(1,462,645)
Investment securities	**V.4**	**33,071,019**	**29,131,152**
Available-for-sale securities		4,937,342	7,211,597
Held-to-maturity securities		28,146,707	21,943,835
Provisions for investment securities		(13,030)	(24,280)
Fixed assets		**3,881,709**	**3,903,389**
Tangible fixed assets		*915,861*	*910,054*
Cost		1,560,908	1,536,523
Accumulated depreciation		(645,047)	(626,469)
Intangible fixed assets		*2,965,848*	*2,993,335*
Cost		3,261,505	3,261,505
Accumulated amortization		(295,657)	(268,170)
Other assets		**4,175,585**	**3,435,134**
Receivables		504,122	474,713
Interest and fees receivables		3,375,011	2,738,336
Other assets		310,453	236,086
Provision for other assets		(14,001)	(14,001)
TOTAL ASSETS		**190,211,081**	**196,771,033**

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	Notes	31 December 2025 VND million	31December2024 VND million
LIABILITIES			
Borrowings from the State Bank of Vietnam	**V.5**	**4,050,211**	**4,415,355**
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions		**47,958,123**	**51,633,361**
Due to other credit institutions	V.6.1	45,258,123	49,208,283
Borrowings from other credit institutions	V.6.2	2,700,000	2,425,078
Due to customers	**V.7**	**96,521,453**	**101,449,573**
Valuable papers issued	**V.8**	**25,842,140**	**23,645,110**
Other liabilities		**3,277,416**	**3,196,067**
Interest and fees payables		3,010,879	2,797,043
Other payables	**V.9**	266,537	399,024
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**177,649,343**	**184,339,466**
OWNERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	**V.11**	**10,768,974**	**10,768,974**
Share premium	**V.11**	**(773)**	**(773)**
Statutory reserves	**V.11**	**657,816**	**657,816**
Exchange rate differences	**V.11**	**(1,262)**	**-**
Undistributed profits		**1,136,983**	**1,005,550**
Profit/Loss for the year		131,433	980,765
Accumulated profit/loss from previous years		1,005,550	24,785
TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY		**12,561,738**	**12,431,567**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		**190,211,081**	**196,771,033**

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CONSOLIDATED OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

	Notes	*31 March 2026 VND million*	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Guarantee for loans		-	50
Foreign exchange commitments		45,189,826	53,420,837
- *Spot foreign exchange commitments - buy*		*1,406,897*	*3,084,594*
- *Spot foreign exchange commitments - sell*		*652,242*	*927,886*
- *Swap commitments*		*43,130,687*	*49,408,357*
Letters of credit		32,381	14,254
Other guarantees		756,983	787,617
Other commitments		14,091,686	15,081,702
Interest and fees receivable but not collected yet		1,311,415	1,229,087
Bad debts written off		395,441	395,536
Assets and other documents		209,599	204,611
TOTAL		**61,987,331**	**71,133,694**

Can Tho City, Vietnam
28 April 2026

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Ms. Le Ha Cam Trang	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Minh	Mr. Le Thanh Quy Ngoc
General Accountant	Chief Accountant	Acting General Director

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Vietnam Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
And for the period from January 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026

B03a/TCTD-HN

	Notes	Quater I		Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
		VND million	*VND million*	*VND million*	*VND million*
Interest and similar income	VI.1	3,290,466	2,739,236	3,290,466	2,739,236
Interest and similar expenses	VI.2	(2,522,369)	(2,036,724)	(2,522,369)	(2,036,724)
Net interest and similar income		**768,097**	**702,512**	**768,097**	**702,512**
Fee and commission income		38,970	55,223	38,970	55,223
Fee and commission expenses		(17,320)	(24,688)	(17,320)	(24,688)
Net fee and commission income		**21,650**	**30,535**	**21,650**	**30,535**
Net gain from trading of foreign currencies		**15,712**	**20,654**	**15,712**	**20,654**
Net gain from investment securities	**VI.3**	**991**	**13,454**	**991**	**13,454**
Other operating income		162	1,818	162	1,818
Other operating expenses		(420)	(4,051)	(420)	(4,051)
Net (loss)/gain from other operating activities		**(258)**	**(2,233)**	**(258)**	**(2,233)**
TOTAL **OPERATING INCOME**	**VI.4**	**(444,579)**	**(398,178)**	**(444,579)**	**(398,178)**
Net operating profit before provision expense for credit losses		**361,613**	**366,744**	**361,613**	**366,744**
Provision expenses for credit losses		(194,862)	(118,399)	(194,862)	(118,399)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**166,751**	**248,345**	**166,751**	**248,345**
Current corporate income tax expenses		(35,318)	(50,185)	(35,318)	(50,185)
Total corporate income tax expenses		(35,318)	(50,185)	(35,318)	(50,185)
PROFIT AFTER TAX		**131,433**	**198,160**	**131,433**	**198,160**
Basic earnings per share (VND/share)	**V.11.3**			122	**278**

Can Tho City, Vietnam
28 April 2026

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Ms. Le Ha Cam Trang General Accountant	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Minh Chief Accountant	Mr. Le Thanh Quy Ngoc Acting General Director

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
And for the period from January 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026
(By direct method)

B04a/TCTD-HN

		Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
		2026	2025
		VND million	*VND million*
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
01	Interest and similar receipts	2,631,642	3,416,417
02	Interest and similar payments	(2,708,587)	(2,004,627)
03	Net fee and commission receipts	24,500	30,535
04	Net receipts from dealing in foreign currencies, gold and securities	53,883	34,108
05	Other operating expenses	(322)	(2,233)
06	Recoveries from bad debts previously written-off	60	(236,798)
07	Payments for operating and salary expenses	(422,904)	(360,126)
08	Corporate income tax paid during the period	(211,658)	(113,189)
	Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**(633,386)**	**764,087**
	Changes in operating assets		
09	(Increase)/decrease in due from and loans to other credit institutions	300,000	(500,000)
10	(Increase)/decrease in investment securities	(3,928,617)	(3,748,123)
11	(Increase)/decrease in derivatives and other financial assets	198,479	(80,449)
12	(Increase)/decrease in loans to customers	(4,457,925)	(3,424,988)
13	(Increase)/decrease in allowance for credit losses	-	-
14	(Increase)/decrease in other assets	1,597	(1,508,880)
	Changes in operating liabilities		
15	Increase/(decrease) in due to the SBV and borrowings from Government	(365,144)	(216,448)
16	Increase/(decrease in due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	(3,675,238)	884,615
17	Increase/(decrease) in customer deposits	(4,928,120)	8,175,704
18	Increase/(decrease) in valuable papers issued	2,197,030	2,440,680
20	Increase/(decrease)in derivatives and other financial liabilities	-	
21	Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	371,704	59,584
I	**Net cash flows used in operating activities**	**(14,919,620)**	**2,845,782**
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
01	Payments for purchases of fixed assets	(62,296)	(13,188)
02	Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets	4	-
II	**Net cash flows used in investing activities**	**(62,292)**	**(13,188)**

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued) B04a/TCTD-HN
And for the period from January 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026
(By direct method)

		Accumulated from the beginning of the year to the end of this quarter	
		2026	2025
		VND million	*VND million*
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
01	Increase in charter capital from capital contribution and/or share issuance	-	-
III	**Cash flows from financing activity**	-	-
IV	**Net cash flows during the period**	**(14,981,912)**	**2,832,594**
V	**Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period**	**55,600,610**	**44,594,502**
VI	**Foreign exchange rate differences**	**(1,262)**	**(1,224)**
VII	**Cash and cash equivalents at end**	**40,617,436**	**47,425,872**

Can Tho City, Vietnam
28 April 2026

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Ms. Le Ha Cam Trang	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Minh	Mr. Le Thanh Quy Ngoc
General Accountant	Chief Accountant	Acting General Director

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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, issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Soc Trang Province on 12 January 2007, amended the 28th on 28 August 2023. The Bank's Operation License No. 2399/QD/NHNN was amended and supplemented as follows:

Certificate/Decisions	*Date of issuance*
Establishment and Operation License No. 05/GP-NHNN	24 February 2023
Decision No. 1900/QD-NHNN	12 September 2024
Decision No. 2758/QD-NHNN	25 December 2024
Decision No. 1381/QD-QLGS5	24 June 2025
Decision No. 2778/QD-NHNN	17 July 2025
Decision No. 1949/QD-QLGS5	8 August 2025
Decision No. 05/QD-QLGS5	3 February 2026
Decision No. 179/QD-NHNN	5 February 2026

The operating term of the Bank is 50 years from 15 December 2006.

The main operating activities of the Bank during the year include providing banking services such as 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 and gold bar trading; international trade financing services; trading and providing interest rate derivative products; discounting commercial papers, bonds and other valuable papers; providing factoring services, cash management services, banking consultancy, financial advisory and asset management services, safe deposit box services; 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 31 March 2026 is VND 10,768,974 million (31 December 2025: VND 10,768,974 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

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4. The board of management and chief accountant

Name	*Position*	*Date of appointment/ re-appointment/resignation*
Mr. Le Thanh Quy Ngoc	Acting General Director	Appointed on 2 February 2026
Ms. Tran Tuan Anh	General Director	Resigned on 2 February 2026
Mr. Pham Linh	Deputy General Director	Re-appointed on 14 January 2026
Mr. Pham Danh	Deputy General Director	Re-appointed on 31 January 2026
Ms. Tran Thi Ngoc Ly	Deputy General Director	Appointed on 2 February 2026
Mr. Nguyen Tien Sy	Deputy General Director	Resigned on 2 February 2026
Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Minh	Chief Accountant	Appointed on 28 June 2025
Ms. Pham Thi My Chi	Deputy General Director and Chief Accountant	Resigned on 1 July 2025 Resigned on 28 June 2025

5. Operation network

The Bank's head office is located at 47 Tran Hung Dao, Phu Loi Ward, Can Tho City, Vietnam. As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has one (1) head office, thirty (30) branches, one hundred and two (102) transaction offices in provinces and cities nationwide.

6. Subsidiary

As at 31 March 2026, 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 managem ent	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.

7. Employees

The Bank has 3,036 employees as at 31 March 2026 (31 December 2025: 3,060 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 consolidated financial statements are prepared in Vietnam dong ("VND") which is also the Bank's currency. For the purpose of preparing these consolidated financial statements as at 31 March 2026, 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 consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated income statement, and the consolidated cash flows statement.

III. APPLIED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND SYSTEM

1. 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

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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, and Circular No. 70/2025/TT-NHNN dated December 31, 2025 of the Governor of the State Bank of Vietnam, amending and supplementing regulations on accounting, effective from January 1, 2026; 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, Vietnamese Accounting Standard No. 27 – Interim Financial Statements 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 consolidated financial position, the consolidated results of its operations and the consolidated cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries other than Vietnam.

The items that are not presented in this consolidated financial statements in accordance with Decision No. 16/2007/QĐ-NHNN dated 18 April 2007, 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 applicable to credit institutions issued by the State Bank of Vietnam, are items with no balances..

2. Basis of 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.

3. Consolidation of financial statements

The Bank also prepares consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the accounting period ended March 31, 2026.

IV. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Change in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted by the Bank in preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Bank's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

2. 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 consolidated statement of financial position and recorded in the consolidated statement of operating results at the end of the annual accounting period.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 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.*

6. 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

6.1. 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 as at 31 March 2026 at the rate of 0.75% of the total outstanding balance as at 31 March 2026 of debts classified 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 as at 31 March 2026 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 as at 31 March 2026. The basis for value and discounted value determination for each type of collateral is specified in Decree 86.The debt classification and specific provision rate for each loan group are as follows:

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; (g) At the request of the SBV based on the inspection, supervision conclusions and relevant credit information.	20%
4	Doubtful	(a) Debts are overdue for a period of between 181 days and 360 days; or	50%

Loan group		Description	Provision rate
		(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.	
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.

6.2. 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*
Outstanding principal amounts arise before September 07, 2024	Current or overdue for a period of 10 days	Obligations to repay outstanding principal and/or interest arise within the period starting from September 07, 2024 to December 31, 2025 inclusive.	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.

6.3. 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.

6.4. 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.

7. Securities held for trading

7.1. 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.

7.2. 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 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 consolidated income statement.

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

7.3. 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.

8. Available-for-sale securities

8.1. 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 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.

8.2. 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 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*.

9. 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*.

10. 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 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 consolidated income statement.

11. 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 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 consolidated income statement.

12. 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.

13. Leased assets

13.1. Lessee

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

13.2. Lessor

The Bank recognized the assets used for operating lease in the consolidated statement of financial position. Income from lease of assets is recognized in the "Fee and commission income" account of the 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.

14. Receivables

14.1. 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*.

14.2. 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 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%

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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%

15. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are reported as short-term or long-term prepaid expenses on the 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.

16. 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 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*".

17. Payables and accruals

Payables and accruals are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Bank.

18. 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.

19. 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 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 consolidated statement of financial position. The difference is amortized to the 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 consolidated statement of financial position. The difference will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the swap contract to the eparate income statement.

20. Share capital

20.1. Ordinary Share

Common stock is classified as owner's equity.

20.2. 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.

20.3. 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 remaining profit after tax after the appropriation to the capital supplementary reserve	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.

21. Recognition of income and expenses

Interest income and expenses

Interest income and interest expenses are recognized in the 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 consolidated income statement. Suspended interest income is reversed and monitored off-balance sheet and recognized in the 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 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 consolidated income statement.

Other income

Other revenues are recognized on a cash basis.

According to Decree No. 135/2025/ND-CP dated 12 June 2025 on the financial regime applicable to credit institutions, foreign bank branches and on financial supervision and the assessment of investment efficiency of State capital in wholly State-owned credit institutions and credit institutions with State capital, other income includes proceeds from payables that have become ownerless or for which creditors cannot be identified in accordance with the law, which are recognized as income; penalties and compensation received from customers due to contractual breaches, which are recorded as income; insurance compensation received, which is recognized as income after

offsetting insured losses; and other income as prescribed by law.

22. 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 consolidated statement of financial position date.

Current corporate income tax is charged or credited to the 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 consolidated statement of financial position date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for the 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 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 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.

23. Debts trading operation

The accounting treatment for debts purchased are recognized in accordance with Circular No. 09/2015/TT-NHNN dated 17 July 2015 and amended by Circular No. 18/2022/TT-NHNN dated 26 December 2022 providing guidance on the sale of debts of credit institutions and foreign bank branches.

Purchase debts

Debts purchased are initially recorded at purchase price and subsequently presented at cost less provision for credit losses. Price of debts purchased or sold is the settlement amount which the seller received under the debt purchase contract.

Debts purchased are initially classified in the risk group which is not lower than the risk group of the debts before the purchase. Subsequently, debts purchased are monitored, classified and provided for credit losses similar to normal loans to customers in accordance with Circular 31.

Sale of debts

Income and expenses from the sale of debts are recognized in accordance with Circular No. 09/2015/TT-NHNN dated 17 July 2015 and amended by Circular No. 18/2022/TT-NHNN dated 26 December 2022 providing guidance on the sale of debts of credit institutions and foreign bank branches.

According to Circular No. 09/2015/TT-NHNN, the difference between the prices of debts purchased or sold and their book value are recorded as follows:

- For debts recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position:
  - If the sale price is higher than the book value of the debt, the difference shall be recorded as income of the Bank in the year.
  - If the purchase or sale price is lower than the book value of the debt, the difference shall be used to offset against the indemnity paid by an individual or guarantor (in case such individual or guarantor is determined to be responsible for the damage and obliged to make indemnity under prevailing regulations), or the compensation paid by the insurer, or use of outstanding provision recognized as expense previously. The remaining balance (if any) shall be recognized as an operating expense of the Bank in the year.
- For debts written off and monitored off-balance sheet, the proceeds from sale of debts shall be recognized as other income of the Bank.

Book value of debts sold is the book value of the principal, interest and related financial obligations (if any) of debts recorded in the statement of financial position or off-balance sheet at the date of debts sold; or the book value at the date of writing-off of debts; or the book value of debts written off previously at the date of debts sold.

Price of debts sold is the sum of consideration to be paid by a debt buyer to a debt seller under a debt purchase and sale contract.

24. Employee benefits

24.1. 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.

24.2. 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.

24.3. 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.

25. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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.

26. 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.

27. 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 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 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 :

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- ✓ 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.

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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.

28. 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.

29. Basis of consolidation

The interim interim consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiary as at 31 March 2026.

The 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 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.

V. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

1. 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 31 March 2026			
Currency swap contracts	21,550,004	129,851	-
	21,550,004	**129,851**	**-**
Net amount		**129,851**	
As at 31 December 2025			
Currency swap contracts	25,232,428	328,330	-
	25,232,428	**328,330**	**-**
Net amount		**328,330**	

2. Loans to customers

	31 March 2026 VND million	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Loans to domestic economic entities and individuals	109,108,861	104,541,933
Loans by commercial bill discount and other valuable papers	2,725	2,725
Payments on behalf of customers	581,402	690,405
	109,692,988	**105,235,063**

2.1. Analysis of loans by quality

	31 March 2026 VND million	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Standard	104,739,437	101,077,955
Special mention	1,275,069	1,086,555
Substandard	734,777	589,361
Doubtful	640,856	329,790
Loss	2,302,849	2,151,402
	109,692,988	**105,235,063**

2.2. Analysis of loans by original term

	31 March 2026		*31 December 2025*	
	VND million	*%*	*VND million*	*%*
Short-term	70,319,930	64.10	69,445,756	65.99
Medium-term	18,566,463	16.93	15,437,067	14.67
Long-term	20,806,595	18.97	20,352,240	19.34
	109,692,988	**100**	**105,235,063**	**100**

3. 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 31 March 2026 are as follows:

	General provision VND million	*Specific provision VND million*	*Total VND million*
As at 1 January 2026	773,127	689,518	1,462,645
Provision charged for the period	32,299	162,563	194,862
Provison used	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	**805,426**	**852,081**	**1,657,507**

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Changes in provision for credit losses on loans to customers for the period ended as at 31 December 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	82,085	255,897	337,982
Provison used	-	(19,299)	(19,299)
As at 31 December 2025	**773,127**	**689,518**	**1,462,645**

4. Investment securities

4.1. Available-for-sale investment securities

	31 March 2026 VND million	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Debt securities		
Government bonds	1,601,164	1,601,180
Debt securities issued by other domestic credit institutions	1,635,878	2,405,033
Bonds issued by domestic economic organizations	1,700,300	3,205,384
	4,937,342	**7,211,597**
Provision for available-for-sale securities		
General provision	(13,030)	(24,280)
	4,924,312	**7,187,317**

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

	31 March 2026 VND million	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Debt securities		
Government bonds	8,332,186	8,333,301
Debt securities issued by other domestic credit institutions	17,265,677	11,061,412
Securities issued by domestic financial institutions	2,548,844	2,549,122
	28,146,707	**21,943,835**

5. Borrowings from the government and the SBV

	31 March 2026 VND million	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Borrowing through discount of valuable papers	4,045,126	4,410,073
Other borrowings	5,085	5,282
	4,050,211	**4,415,355**

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6. Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions

6.1. Due to other credit institutions

	31 March 2026 VND million	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Demand deposits	**1,103**	**1,677**
In VND	1,103	1,677
Term deposits	**45,257,020**	**49,206,606**
In VND	42,238,420	44,767,800
In foreign currencies	3,018,600	4,438,806
	45,258,123	**49,208,283**

6.2. Borrowings from other credit institutions

	31 March 2026 VND million	*31 December 2025 VND million*
In VND	2,700,000	2,400,000
In foreign currencies	-	25,078
	2,700,000	**2,425,078**

7. Due to customers

	31 March 2026 VND million	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Demand deposits	**3,218,301**	**4,444,077**
Demand deposits in VND	3,169,724	4,401,032
Demand deposits in foreign currencies	48,577	43,045
Term deposits	**8,255,639**	**8,760,617**
Term deposits in VND	8,220,799	8,735,539
Term deposits in foreign currencies	34,840	25,078
Saving deposits	**84,945,530**	**88,146,362**
Term saving deposits in VND	83,809,684	86,664,735
Term saving deposits in foreign currencies	1,135,846	1,481,627
Margin deposits	101,421	**97,955**
Deposits for specific purposes	562	**562**
	96,521,453	**101,449,573**

8. Valuable papers issued

Valuable papers issued by type of maturity are as follows:

	31 March 2026 VND million	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Certificate of deposits less than 1 year	18,600,000	16,400,000
Certificate of deposits over 5 years	2,134,840	2,137,810
Bonds having term over 5 years	5,107,300	5,107,300
	25,842,140	**23,645,110**

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9. Other payables

	31 March 2026 VND million	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Internal payables	**16,424**	**17,247**
Payables to employees	16,424	17,247
External payables	**229,619**	**361,283**
Tax and other statutory obligations	40,791	221,737
Payments pending in payment operations	101,772	77,804
Unearned guarantee fee	20,206	19,058
Payable for remittance operation	66,019	21,809
Other payables	831	20,875
Bonus and welfare fund *(i)*	**20,494**	**20,494**
	266,537	**399,024**

10. Taxes and other obligations to the state budget

		Movement during the period		
	1 January 2026 VND million	*Payables VND million*	*Paid VND million*	*31 March 2026 VND million*
Value added tax	2,251	3,519	(4,364)	1,406
Corporate income tax	209,458	35,318	(211,658)	33,118
Personal income tax	10,028	26,569	(30,330)	6,267
Others	-	3,665	(3,665)	-
	221,737	**69,071**	**(250,017)**	40,791

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11. Capital and reserves

11.1. Movements of changes in owners' equity

Movements of change 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 2026	**10,768,974**	**(773)**	**129,998**	**527,818**	**-**	**1,005,550**	**12,431,567**
Increase in the period	-	-	-	-	-		-
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	131,433	131,433
Appropriation to bonus and welfare funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-	(1,262)	-	(1,262)
As at 31 March 2026	**10,768,974**	**(773)**	**129,998**	**527,818**	**(1,262)**	**1,136,983**	**12,561,738**

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11.2. Share capital

	31 March 2026	*31 December 2025*
	Quantity of shares	*Quantity of shares*
Approved share capital	**1,076,897,384**	**1,076,897,384**
Issued share capital	**1,076,897,384**	**1,076,897,384**
Common shares	1,076,897,384	1,076,897,384
Outstanding shares	**1,076,897,384**	**1,076,897,384**
Common shares	1,076,897,384	1,076,897,384

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

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

	31 March 2026 Quantity of shares	*31 December 2025 Quantity of shares*
Beginning balance	1,076,897,384	713,941,329
Issuing in period		362,956,055
Ending balance	**1,076,897,384**	**1,076,897,384**

11.3. Basic earnings per share

	From 01/01/2026 to 31/03/2026 VND million	*From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025 VND million*
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (VND million)	**131,433**	**198,160**
Adjustment to decrease due to deduction of bonus and welfare fund (million VND) (*)	-	-
Profit distribution for common shares (million VND)	**131,433**	**198,160**
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares in the period (unit)	1,076,897,384	713,941,329
Basic earnings per share (VND/unit)	**122**	**278**

VI. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

1. Interest and similar income

	From 01/01/2026 to 31/03/2026 VND million	*From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025 VND million*
Interest income from deposits	512,974	461,350
Interest income from loans to customers	2,381,628	2,037,228
Interest income from securities investments	373,861	223,238
Income from guarantee service	1,391	1,228
Other income from credit activities	20,612	16,192
	3,290,466	**2,739,236**

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2. Interest and similar expenses

	From 01/01/2026 to 31/03/2026 VND million	*From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025 VND million*
Interest expense on deposits	2,051,441	1,653,792
Interest expense on borrowings	85,927	80,397
Interest expense on valuable paper issued	384,303	301,948
Other credit activities expenses	698	587
	2,522,369	**2,036,724**

3. Net gain from trading of investment securities

	From 01/01/2026 to 31/03/2026 VND million	*From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025 VND million*
Income from trading of investment securities	7,487	13,553
Expense from trading of investment securities	(17,746)	(99)
(Provision made)/Provision reversed for investment securities	11,250	-
	991	**13,454**

4. Operating Expenses

	From 01/01/2026 to 31/03/2026 VND million	*From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025 VND million*
Taxes, fees, and charges paid to the government	**264**	**388**
Employee expenses	**231,192**	**209,878**
- Salary and allowances	186,370	168,560
- Salary related expenses	19,975	17,966
- Other allowances	24,847	23,352
Operating expense relating to assets	**121,651**	**100,015**
- Depreciation of fixed assets	46,062	25,828
Administrative and Operational Management Expenses	**55,700**	**54,783**
- Business trip expenses	1,402	1,278
Insurance and Customer Deposit Protection Fees	**35,772**	**33,114**
Expense on provision (excluding provision for credit risks, securities risks)	-	-
Total	**444,579**	**398,178**

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VII. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES FOR ITEMS PRESENTED IN THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

1. Related party transactions

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

Related party	*Transactions*	*From 01/01/2026 to 31/03/2026 VND million*	*From 01/01/2025 to 31/03/2025 VND million*
Board of Directors, Board of Management and Board of Supervisors	Interest payment on loans	16	82
	Interest payment on deposits	17,260	2,645
Related parties with the Board of Directors, Board of Management and Board of Supervisors	Interest payment on loans	7	5,401
	Interest payment on deposits	138	3,338

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

Related party	*Transactions*	*31 March 2026 VND million*	*31 December 2025 VND million*
Board of Directors, Board of Management and Board of Supervisors	Deposit balance	33,257	51,710
	Loan balance	878	-
	Accrual interest payable on deposits	538	654
Related parties with the Board of Directors, Board of Management and Board of Supervisors	Deposit balance	83,673	109,010
	Loan balance	778	30,140
	Accrual interest payable on deposits	2,916	1,877
	Accrual interest receivable on loans	-	1,212

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

	Domestic VND million	*Overseas VND million*	*Total VND million*
Asset as at 31 March 2026			
Cash	580,846	-	580,846
Balance with the SBV	1,702,896	-	1,702,896
Due from and loans to other credit institutions	38,461,009	172,685	38,633,694
Derivatives and other financial assets	129,851	-	129,851
Investment securities - gross	109,692,988	-	109,692,988
Long-term investments - gross	33,084,049	-	33,084,049
Other assets - gross	4,189,586	-	4,189,586
Liabilities as at 31 March 2026			
Borrowings from the Government and the SBV	4,050,211	-	4,050,211
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	47,958,123	-	47,958,123
Due to customers	96,490,737	30,716	96,521,453
Valuable papers issued	25,842,140	-	25,842,140
Other liabilities	3,277,416	-	3,277,416
Credit commitments as at 31 March 2026	**789,364**	**-**	**789,364**

VIII. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

1. 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.

2. Market risk

2.1. 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 repricing period is the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the next repricing date or the remaining time to maturity of assets and liabilities, whichever is earlier.

The following assumptions and conditions are applied in the analysis of the effective interest rate repricing period of the Bank's assets and liabilities:

- Cash, deposits with the State Bank of Vietnam, long-term equity investments and other assets (including fixed assets and other assets); derivative financial instruments and other financial assets, as well as other liabilities, are classified as non-interest-bearing items.
- The real interest rate repricing period of trading securities is determined based on the expected holding period of the trading portfolio, as these securities are held in the short term to generate profits from price differences.
- The real interest rate repricing period of investment securities is determined based on the actual holding period or maturity as at the date of the interim consolidated financial statements for each type of security.
- The real interest rate repricing period of balances with the Government and the State Bank of Vietnam; deposits with and loans to other credit institutions; loans to customers; deposits from and borrowings from other credit institutions; customer deposits; and issued debt securities is determined as follows:

  - For items bearing fixed interest rates throughout the contractual term: the effective interest rate repricing period is based on the actual time to maturity from the end of the reporting period.

  - For items bearing floating interest rates: the effective interest rate repricing period is based on the next interest rate reset date from the end of the interim reporting period.

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Below table shows an analysis of the interest re-pricing period of assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026::

			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 3 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	-	580,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	580,846
Balances with the SBV	-	1,702,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,702,896
Due from and loans to other credit institutions	-	-	38,573,694	21,000	39,000	-	-	-	38,633,694
Derivatives and other financial assets	-	129,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,851
Loans to customers – gross	4,953,552	-	15,771,163	28,248,875	15,998,438	37,804,020	6,238,001	678,939	109,692,988
Investment securities - gross	-	-	689,994	1,300,000	6,407,948	10,503,613	4,242,967	9,939,527	33,084,049
Fixed assets	-	3,881,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,881,709
Other assets - gross	-	4,189,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,189,586
Total assets	**4,953,552**	**10,484,888**	**55,034,851**	**29,569,875**	**22,445,386**	**48,307,633**	**10,480,968**	**10,618,466**	**191,895,619**
Liabilities									
Borrowings from the Government and the SBV	-	-	2,983,744	1,061,382	-	-	-	5,085	4,050,211
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	-	-	44,558,123	3,100,000	300,000	-	-	-	47,958,123
Due to customers	-	-	16,695,734	18,636,359	35,951,472	24,540,908	696,980	-	96,521,453
Valuable papers issued	-	-	3,136,490	2,373,940	7,228,000	13,103,710	-	-	25,842,140
Other liabilities	-	3,277,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,277,416
Total liabilities	**-**	**3,277,416**	**67,374,091**	**25,171,681**	**43,479,472**	**37,644,618**	**696,980**	**5,085**	**177,649,343**
Interest sensitivity gap	**4,953,552**	**7,207,472**	**(12,339,240)**	**4,398,194**	**(21,034,086)**	**10,663,015**	**9,783,988**	**10,613,381**	**14,246,276**

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Interest rate sensitivity

The Bank has not made the analysis on the interest rate sensitivity as at 31 March 2026 due to lack of sufficient data system and information.

2.2. 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 31 March 2026::

	USD equivalent VND million	*EUR equivalent VND million*	*Other currencies equivalent VND million*	*Total VND million*
Assets at as 31 March 2026				
Cash	24,175	4,093	2,714	30,982
Balances at the SBV	127,325	-	-	127,325
Due from and loans to other credit institutions	3,746,405	4,766	49,650	3,800,821
Derivative financial instruments and other financial liabilities	(2,289,581)	-	(27,104)	(2,316,685)
Loan to customers - gross	60,993	-	-	60,993
Other assets - gross	76,616	6	-	76,622
Total assets	**1,745,933**	**8,865**	**25,260**	**1,780,058**
Liabilities at as 31 March 2026				
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	3,018,600	-	-	3,018,600
Due to customers	1,214,835	3,150	1,365	1,219,350
Other liabilities	37,353	-	-	37,353
Total liabilities	**4,270,788**	3,150	1,365	**4,275,303**
Net on-balance-sheet position	**(2,524,855)**	5,715	23,895	**(2,495,245)**
Net off-balance-sheet position	-	-	-	-
Net position	**(2,524,855)**	**5,715**	**23,895**	**(2,495,245)**

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2.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk which the Bank has difficulties in meeting the obligations of financial liabilities. Liquidity risk occurs when the Bank cannot afford to settle debt obligations at the due dates in the normal or stress conditions. To manage the liquidity risk exposure, the Bank has diversified the mobilization of deposits from various sources in addition to its basic capital resources. In addition, the Bank has established policy for control of liquidity assets flexibly; monitor the future cash flows and daily liquidity. The Bank has 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 of assets and liabilities represents the remaining period from the date of the interim consolidated financial statements to their settlement, in accordance with contractual terms or issuance condition.

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

- Cash and deposits with the State Bank of Vietnam (including compulsory reserves) are classified within the up to 1-month maturity band;
- The maturity of trading securities is determined based on the expected period required to convert bonds into cash, as these securities are held in the short term to generate profits from price differences;
- The maturity of investment securities is determined based on the contractual maturity date of each type of security;
- The maturity of equity investments and investments in fixed assets is considered to be over 5 years, as these investments do not have a defined maturity date;
- The maturity of deposits with and loans to other credit institutions and loans to customers is determined based on contractual maturity dates. Actual maturities may vary as loan agreements can be extended;
- Balances with the Government and the State Bank of Vietnam; deposits from and borrowings from other credit institutions; derivative financial instruments and other financial assets; customer deposits; issued debt securities; other assets and other liabilities are determined based on the nature of these items or their contractual maturity. Demand deposits are repayable on demand and are therefore classified within the up to 1-month maturity band. The maturity of term deposits and borrowings is determined based on contractual maturity dates. In practice, these items may be rolled over and thus maintained for periods longer than their original maturities.

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 consolidated statement of financial position date:

	Overdue		*Current*					
	Above 3 months VND million	*Up to 3 months VND million*	*Up to 1 month VND million*	*From 1 to 3 months VND million*	*From 3 to 12 months VND million*	*From 1 to 5 years VND million*	*Over 5 years VND million*	*Total VND million*
Assets								
Cash	-	-	580,846	-	-	-	-	580,846
Balances at the SBV	-	-	1,702,896	-	-	-	-	1,702,896
Due from and loans to other credit institutions	-	-	38,573,694	21,000	39,000	-	-	38,633,694
Derivatives financial instruments and other financial liabilities	-	-	31,551	(2,424)	100,724	-	-	129,851
Loans to customers – gross	3,678,482	1,275,069	10,181,134	16,144,643	42,861,305	17,432,398	18,120,057	109,692,988
Investment securities – gross	-	-	689,994	1,300,000	16,911,561	4,242,967	9,939,527	33,084,049
Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,881,709	3,881,709
Other assets – gross	-	-	647,623	476,757	1,289,818	674,867	1,100,521	4,189,586
Total assets	**3,678,482**	**1,275,069**	**52,407,738**	**17,939,876**	**61,202,408**	**22,350,232**	**33,041,814**	**191,895,619**
Liabilities								
Borrowings from the Government and the SBV	-	-	2,983,744	1,061,382	-	-	5,085	4,050,211
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	-	-	44,558,123	3,100,000	300,000	-	-	47,958,123
Due to customer	-	-	17,112,318	18,219,775	60,492,380	696,980	-	96,521,453
Valuable paper issued	-	-	2,500,000	1,850,000	14,250,000	2,607,300	4,634,840	25,842,140
Other liabilities	-	-	850,570	667,664	1,514,918	91,429	152,835	3,277,416
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**68,004,755**	**24,898,821**	**76,557,298**	**3,395,709**	**4,792,760**	**177,649,343**
Net liquidity gap	**3,678,482**	**1,275,069**	**(15,597,017)**	**(6,958,945)**	**(15,354,890)**	**18,954,523**	**28,249,054**	**14,246,276**

2.4. 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

	31 March 2026 *VND*	*31 December 2025* *VND*
USD	25,155	25,078
EUR	30,378	30,959
GBP	34,764	35,469
CAD	18,928	19,241
AUD	18,069	17,645
SGD	20,415	20,508
JPY	165	168
CHF	32,991	33,282
CNY	3,813	3,769
KRW	17	18

Can Tho City, Viet Nam
28 April 2026

Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
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General Accountant	Chief Accountant	Acting General Director

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