

Sacombank

Consolidated financial statements

Quarter IV/2024

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 Dec 2024

Unit: VND million

No	Items	Note	At 31/12/2024	At 31/12/2023
A	ASSETS			
I	Cash on hand, gold, gemstones		8,214,653	7,545,270
II	Balances with the State Banks		17,644,155	12,848,045
III	Due from and loans to other credit institutions		88,241,176	50,332,971
1	Due from other credit institutions		80,634,247	50,114,401
2	Loans to other credit institutions		7,606,929	218,570
3	Provision for due from and loans to other credit institutions		-	-
IV	Trading securities	V.1	-	-
1	Trading securities		-	-
2	Provision for trading securities		-	-
V	Derivatives and other financial assets	V.2	-	-
VI	Loans to customers		530,448,003	475,169,108
1	Loans to customers	V.3	539,314,658	482,731,122
2	Provision for credit losses on loans to customers	V.4	(8,866,655)	(7,562,014)
VI	Purchased debts		-	-
1	Purchased debts		-	-
2	Provision for credit losses on purchased debts		-	-
VII	Investment securities	V.5	85,648,177	74,635,845
1	Available-for-sale securities		23,554,968	22,562,535
2	Held-to-maturity securities		75,363,197	66,688,978
3	Provision for investment securities		(13,269,988)	(14,615,668)
VIII	Long-term investments	V.6	82,204	82,642
1	Investments in subsidiaries		-	-
2	Investment in joint - ventures		-	-
3	Investment in associate companies		-	-
4	Other long-term investments		96,642	97,014
5	Provision for long-term investments		(14,438)	(14,372)
IX	Fixed assets		7,355,128	7,269,440
1	Tangible fixed assets		4,375,198	4,282,772
a	Cost		8,871,194	8,340,278
b	Accumulated depreciation		(4,495,996)	(4,057,506)
2	Leasing assets		-	-
a	Cost		-	-
b	Accumulated depreciation		-	-
3	Intangible fixed assets		2,979,930	2,986,668
a	Cost		5,004,011	4,760,547
b	Accumulated depreciation		(2,024,081)	(1,773,879)
X	Investment in Real Estates		-	-
a	Cost		-	-
b	Accumulated amortisation		-	-
XI	Other assets		10,461,050	46,506,339
1	Receivables		6,727,957	42,027,312
2	Accrued interest and fees receivables		5,239,563	5,686,993
3	Deferred tax assets		542,460	397,824
4	Other assets		1,488,492	1,300,900
5	Provision for other assets		(3,537,422)	(2,906,690)
	TOTAL ASSETS		748,094,546	674,389,660
B	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
I	Borrowings from the State Banks	V.7	54,255	19,328
1	Due to and borrowings from State Bank		54,255	19,328

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No	Items	Note	At 31/12/2024	At 31/12/2023
2	Repo transactions of Government bonds with National Treasury		-	-
II	Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	V.8	70,655,292	37,950,111
1	Due to other credit institutions		61,323,310	34,386,028
2	Borrowings from other credit institutions		9,331,982	3,564,083
III	Due to customers	V.9	566,881,814	510,744,394
IV	Derivatives and other financial liabilities		54,007	91,459
V	Grants and entrusted funds and loans exposed to risks		449,009	323,147
VI	Valuable papers issued	V.10	36,753,523	28,992,491
VII	Other liabilities	V.11	18,274,576	50,534,866
1	Accrued interest and fees payables		8,510,442	11,643,974
2	Deferred tax liabilities	V.12.2	29,811	29,660
3	Other liabilities		9,710,254	38,836,726
4	Provision for other liabilities		24,069	24,506
	TOTAL LIABILITIES		693,122,476	628,655,796
VIII	EQUITY	V.13.1	54,972,070	45,733,864
1	Owners' equity		20,601,582	20,601,582
a	Charter capital		18,852,157	18,852,157
b	Capital for construction, purchases of fixed assets		1,121	1,121
c	Share premium		1,747,651	1,747,651
d	Treasury shares		-	-
e	Preferred shares		-	-
g	Other capital		653	653
2	Reserves		6,082,598	4,971,157
3	Foreign exchange differences		(138,225)	(225,489)
4	Differences from assets revaluation		-	-
5	Retained earnings		28,426,115	20,386,614
a	Current year Profit/Loss		10,087,495	7,718,616
b	Accumulated Profit/Loss from previous years		18,338,620	12,667,998
IX	Non-controlling Interest		-	-
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		748,094,546	674,389,660

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

STT	ITEMS	Note	At 31/12/2024	At 31/12/2023
1	Guarantees for borrowings		145,561	33,598
2	Commitments on foreign exchange transactions		96,982,516	122,683,800
	<i>Commitments on buying foreign currencies</i>		2,872,223	449,709
	<i>Commitments on selling foreign currencies</i>		1,060,117	1,103,464
	<i>Commitments on swap transactions</i>		93,050,176	121,110,627
3	Uncancellable Lending commitment		-	-
4	Letters of credit		7,782,191	7,075,433
5	Other guarantees		12,004,614	11,272,335
6	Other commitments		-	-
7	Uncollected interest and fee receivables		31,735,519	30,469,857
8	Written-off bad debts		9,034,321	6,676,375
9	Other assets and documents		78,470,578	84,007,389

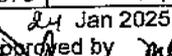
Preparer


Lưu Văn Hòa
Accountant

Reviewer


Huỳnh Thanh Giang
Chief Accountant



24 Jan 2025
Approved by 

Nguyễn Khắc Thạch Diễm
General Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

Quarter IV/2024

Unit: VND million

No.	Items	Note	Quarter IV		Cumulative year-to-date	
			Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
1	Interest and similar income	VI.14	12,600,526	13,894,367	49,988,721	55,927,329
2	Interest and similar expenses	VI.15	6,501,342	8,061,279	25,457,023	33,854,996
I	Net interest income		6,099,184	5,633,088	24,531,698	22,072,333
3	Fees and commission income		1,725,193	1,432,118	6,121,237	6,136,710
4	Fees and commission expenses		761,542	845,875	3,142,812	3,518,807
II	Net fees and commission income		963,651	586,243	2,978,425	2,617,903
III	Net gain from trading of foreign currencies		275,051	296,504	1,105,728	1,099,548
IV	Net gain from trading securities	VI.16	-	-	-	-
V	Net gain from investment securities	VI.17	10,136	(9,579)	55,547	33,817
5	Other income		169,981	265,296	369,016	445,447
6	Other expenses		108,853	63,963	367,937	118,874
VI	Net other income (Expense)/income from investments in other entities	VI.18	893	806	4,641	22,837
VIII	Operating expenses	VI.19	3,150,938	3,409,696	13,982,389	12,889,906
IX	Net operating profit before provision expense for credit losses		4,259,105	3,298,699	14,694,729	13,283,105
X	Provision expense for credit losses		(367,259)	544,058	1,974,364	3,688,105
XI	Profit before tax		4,626,364	2,754,641	12,720,365	9,595,000
7	Corporate income tax expense – current		1,183,139	635,469	2,787,723	2,016,154
8	Corporate income tax expense – deferred		(154,853)	(139,770)	(154,853)	(139,770)
XII	Corporate income tax expense		1,028,286	495,699	2,632,870	1,876,384
XIII	Profit after tax		3,598,078	2,258,942	10,087,495	7,718,616
XIV	Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
XV	Profit attributable to common shareholders		3,598,078	2,258,942	10,087,495	7,718,616
XVI	Basic earnings per share (VND/share)	VI.13.2			5,351	3,622

Preparer


Luu Van Hoa
Accountant

Reviewer


Huynh Thanh Giang
Chief Accountant

Approved by 
24 Jan 2025
NGÂN HÀNG
THƯƠNG MẠI CỔ PHẦN
SÀI GÒN
THƯƠNG TÍN
QUẬN 3 - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH
Nguyen Duc Thach Diem
General Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 (Direct method)
 Quarter IV/2024

Unit: VND million

No	Items	Note	Cumulative year-to-date	
			Current year	Previous year
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
01	Interest and similar income received		50,959,785	55,963,261
02	Interest and similar expenses paid		(28,308,950)	(29,631,339)
03	Net fees and commission income received		2,980,388	2,769,866
04	Net receipts from trading foreign currencies, gold and securities		1,309,309	1,029,602
05	Other income received		(215,173)	243,927
06	Recoveries from bad debts previously written-off		111,598	79,680
07	Salaries and operating expenses paid		(12,242,695)	(11,560,011)
08	Corporate income tax paid		(2,541,467)	(840,774)
	Net cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		12,052,795	18,054,212
	Changes in operating assets			
09	Increase/(decrease) in due from and loans to other credit institutions		(7,388,360)	106,735
10	Increase/(decrease) in trading securities		(10,356,865)	(6,433,560)
11	Increase/(decrease) in derivatives and other financial assets		(37,453)	-
12	Increase/(decrease) in loans to customers		(56,589,854)	(43,985,521)
13	Utilization of provision to write off loans, investment, other receivables		(2,061,284)	(1,835,071)
14	Increase/(decrease) in other operating assets		2,776,849	(10,751,435)
	Changes in operating liabilities			
15	Increase/(decrease) in borrowings from the State Bank of Vietnam		34,927	(9,881,881)
16	Increase/(decrease) in due to and borrowings from other credit institutions		34,335,896	10,863,621
17	Increase/(decrease) in due to from customers		56,137,421	56,003,898
18	Increase/(decrease) in valuable papers issued		9,220,304	3,209,262
19	Increase/(decrease) in grants and entrusted funds and loans exposed to risks		125,863	83,310
20	Increase/(decrease) in derivatives and other financial liabilities		-	201,317
21	Increase/(decrease) in other operating liabilities		979,081	11,126,535
22	Utilisations of reserves		(864,072)	(10,068)
I	NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		38,365,248	26,751,354
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
01	Payments for purchases of fixed assets		(1,015,860)	(1,287,591)
02	Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets		2,947	9,921

No	Items	Note	Cumulative year-to-date	
			Current year	Previous year
03	Payments for disposals of fixed assets		-	-
04	Purchasing of investments in real estates		-	-
05	Proceeds from disposals of investment in real estates		-	-
06	Payments from disposals of investment in real estates		-	-
07	Payments for investing in other entities		-	-
08	Proceeds from disposals of other long-term investments		372	-
09	Receipts of dividends and profit distributions from capital contribution, share purchase		4,641	22,837
II	NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(1,007,900)	(1,254,833)
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-
01	Increase of share capital from share issuing		-	-
02	Proceeds from issuance of valuable papers qualifying as tier 2 capital; and other long term loans		1,809,625	-
03	Payment from issuance of valuable papers qualifying as tier 2 capital; and other long term loans		(3,268,898)	(37,078)
04	Payments of dividends		(1)	(25)
05	Payment of purchasing treasury shares		-	-
06	Proceeds from selling of treasury shares		-	-
III	NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(1,459,274)	(37,103)
IV	NET CASH FLOWS DURING THE YEAR		35,898,074	25,459,418
V	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		70,507,716	45,104,295
VI	EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS		87,265	(55,997)
VII	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		106,493,055	70,507,716

(*) Current year column indicates the movements of cash flow from 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024.

(**) Previous year column indicates the movements of cash flow from 01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023.

Preparer

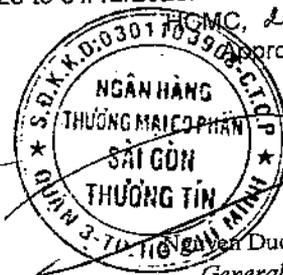


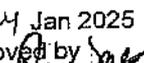
Luu Van Hoa
Accountant

Reviewer



Huynh Thanh Giang
Chief Accountant



HCMC, 24 Jan 2025
Approved by 

Ven Duc Thach Diem
General Director

1. I. THE BANK

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

1. Establishment and operations

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

The Bank was established and operated in accordance with Banking License No. 111/GP-NHNN issued by the State Bank of Vietnam on 9 November 2018 replacing Banking License No. 0006/NH-GP dated 5 December 1991, Business Registration Certificate No. 0301103908 dated 13 January 1992 and other amendments issued by Ho Chi Minh City Department of Planning and Investment. The Bank’s operation period is 99 years from 5 December 1991.

On 1 October 2015, Southern Commercial Joint Stock Bank was officially merged into Saigon Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank according to Decision No. 1844/QĐ-NHNN dated 14 September 2015 issued by the State Bank of Vietnam. Accordingly, Saigon Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank has received and inherited all assets and obligations of Southern Commercial Joint Stock Bank since the date of merger.

The Bank is allowed to carry out full range of banking services including mobilizing and receiving short, medium and long-term deposits from organizations and individuals; providing short, medium and long-term loans to organizations and individuals based on the Bank’s nature and capacity of the capital resources; foreign exchange trading; international trade financing services; discount of commercial papers, bonds and other valuable papers; providing settlement services, operating in monetary market; banking and financial consultancy; trading in government and corporate bonds; gold trading; cash management services, asset preservation; cabin and safer renting; entrustment and trusteeship services; insurance agent; brokerage and other banking services as allowed by the State Bank of Vietnam.

2. Board of Directors

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date of Appointment/Resignation</u>
Mr Duong Cong Minh	Chairman	Re-Appointed on April 22 nd 2022
Ms Nguyen Duc Thach Diem	Standing Vice Chairman	Appointed on April 22 nd 2022
Mr Pham Van Phong	Vice Chairman	Appointed on April 22 nd 2022
Mr Nguyen Xuan Vu	Member	Re-Appointed on April 22 nd 2022
Mr Phan Dinh Tue	Member	Appointed on April 22 nd 2022
Mr Vuong Cong Duc	Independent Member	Appointed on April 22 nd 2022
Ms Pham Thi Thu Hang	Independent Member	Appointed on April 22 nd 2022

3. Board of Supervisors

Name	Position	Date of Appointment/Resignation
Mr Tran Minh Triet	Chief Supervisor	Re-Appointed on April 22 nd 2022
Mr Nguyen Van Thanh	Member	Appointed on April 22 nd 2022
Mr Lam Van Kiet	Member	Appointed on April 22 nd 2022
Ms Ha Quynh Anh	Member	Appointed on April 22 nd 2022

4. Board of Management and Chief Accountant

Name	Position	Date of Appointment/Resignation
Ms. Nguyen Duc Thach Diem	General Director	Appointed on July 25 th 2017
Mr. Nguyen Minh Tam	Deputy General Director	Appointed on May 21 st 2007
Mr. Dao Nguyen Vu	Deputy General Director	Appointed on June 27 th 2007
Ms. Quach Thanh Ngoc Thuy	Deputy General Director	Appointed on February 5 th 2010
Mr. Nguyen Ba Tri	Deputy General Director	Appointed on July 26 th 2012
Mr. Ho Doan Cuong	Deputy General Director	Appointed on October 1 st 2012
Mr. Ha Van Trung	Deputy General Director	Appointed on October 10 th 2012
Mr. Hoang Thanh Hai	Deputy General Director	Appointed on April 7 th 2014
Mr. Le Duc Thinh	Deputy General Director	Appointed on September 15 th 2017
Ms. Nguyen Thi Kim Oanh	Deputy General Director	Appointed on May 04 th 2022
Mr. Huynh Thanh Giang	Chief Accountant	Appointed on June 1 st 2012
Mr. Bui Van Dung	Deputy General Director	Resigned on April 1 st 2024

Legal Representative Ms. Nguyen Duc Thach Diem General Director

5. Charter capital

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank's charter capital is VND18,852,157 million ("VND million"). As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank has issued 1,885,215,716 ordinary shares with a par value of VND10,000 per share. The Bank's shares have been listed on the Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange.

6. Location and operation network

The Bank's Head Office is located at 266-268 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia Street, Vo Thi Sau Ward, District 3, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. As at 31 December 2024, the Bank had one (1) Head Office, one hundred and nine (109) branches, four hundred and thirty-seven (437) domestic transaction offices located in cities and provinces in Vietnam (31/12/2023: the Bank had one (1) Head Office, one hundred and nine (109) branches, four hundred and forty-three (443) domestic transaction offices located in cities and provinces in Vietnam).

7. Subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank had six (6) subsidiaries as follows:

Entity name	Operation Licence No.	Business activities	Percentage of equity owned and voting rights	
			31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Sacombank Asset Management Company Limited	4104000053	Asset management	100%	100%
Sacombank Leasing Company Limited	65a/GP-NHNN	Mobilising capital and leasing activities	100%	100%
Sacombank Remittance Express Company Limited	0304242674	Foreign currency remittance service and foreign exchange agent	100%	100%
Sacombank Jewelry Company Limited	0305584790	Retailing gold, silver and precious stones, jewelry; commercial inspection; gold trading, manufacturing gold and jewelry	100%	100%
Sacombank (Cambodia) Plc. ("Sacombank Cambodia")	N.27	Banking business	100%	100%
Saigon Thuong Tin Bank Lao Co., Ltd. ("Sacombank Lao")	07/NHNN-Lao	Banking business	100%	100%

8. Number of employees

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had 18,088 employees (31/12/2023: 18,514 employees).

9. Auditor

The auditor of the Bank and its subsidiaries is KPMG Vietnam Limited

2. II. Basis of preparation

1. Statement of compliance

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Accounting System for Credit Institutions stipulated by the State Bank of Vietnam and the relevant statutory requirements applicable to interim financial reporting.

These standards and relevant statutory requirements may differ in some material respects from International Financial Reporting Standards and generally accepted accounting principles and standards in other countries. Accordingly, the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the consolidated financial position and consolidated results of operations and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and practices in countries or jurisdictions other than Vietnam. Furthermore, their utilisation is not designed for those who are not informed about Vietnamese accounting principles, procedures and practices applicable to credit institutions.

Basis of measurement

The interim consolidated financial statements, except for the consolidated statement of cash flows, are prepared on the accrual basis using historical cost concept. The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared using the direct method.

2. Annual accounting period

The annual accounting period of the Group is from 1 January to 31 December.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared for the twelve-month period ended 31 December 2024.

3. Accounting and presentation currency

The Bank's accounting currency is Vietnam Dong ("VND"), which is also the currency used for financial statement presentation purpose, rounded to the nearest million ("VND million").

4. Form of accounting records applied

The Group uses general journals to record its transactions using accounting software.

3. III. Summary of significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted by the Group in the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policies that have been adopted by the Group in the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those adopted in the preparation of the most recent consolidated annual financial statements.

1. Changes in accounting policies due to changes in relevant regulations

- **Application of Decree No.86/2024/ND-CP dated July 7th 2024.**

On July 7th 2024, The Government has issued Decree No.86/2024/ND-CP on providing for amounts and methods of establishing risk provisions and use of provisions for management of risks arising from operations of credit institutions and foreign bank branches and cases in which credit institutions allocate forgivable interest. Decree 86 is effective from July 11th 2024

The bank has retrospectively applied related requirements of Decree 86 from July 7th 2024. Changes in the bank's accounting policies due to above retrospective application of Decree 86 and corresponding effect on the Bank's Financial Statements, if any, are disclosed at Note III.9 (ii) and Note 25.

- **Application of Circular 31/2024/TT-NHNN dated June 30th 2024**

On June 30th 2024, State Bank of Vietnam has issued Circular 31/2024/TT-NHNN on classification of assets in operation of commercial banks, non-bank credit institutions and foreign bank branches. Circular 31 is effective from July 1st 2024

Circular 31 also replaces Circular 11/2021/TT-NHNN dated July 30th 2021 issued by SBV on Providing the classification of assets, risk provisioning levels and methods and use of provisions for handling risks in operations of credit institutions and foreign bank branches

The bank has retrospectively applied requirements of Circular 31 from the debt classification of July 2024. Changes in the Bank's accounting policies due to above retrospective application of Circular 31 and corresponding effect on the Bank's Financial Statements, if any, are disclosed at Note III.9 (i)

2. **Accounting policies applicable to the items in accordance with the Post-merger Restructuring Plan approved the State Bank of Vietnam under Decision No. 34/QD-NHNN.Tym, Official Letter No. 426/NHNN-TTGSNH.Tym and Official Letter No. 1010/NHNN-TTGSNH (hereinafter referred to as “Restructuring Plan”)**

On 22 May 2017, the Post-merger Restructuring Plan of Saigon Thuong Tin Commercial Joint Stock Bank with the implementation period until the end of 2025 and the Bank’s proposals for the financial regimes and resolutions in relation to accrued interest receivables, VAMC’s special bonds, bad debts, doubtful assets and investments during the restructuring period was approved by the State Bank of Vietnam according to Decision No. 34/QD-NHNN.Tym and Official Letter No. 426/NHNN-TTGSNH.Tym. During the implementation of the Restructuring Plan, the Bank periodically submits the progress reports, escalates difficulties (if any), and proposes the solution to the State Bank of Vietnam. On 18 December 2020, the State Bank of Vietnam issued Official letter No. 1010/NHNN-TTGSNH to provide guidance on the Bank’s additional proposal as specified in the report of implementing results of the Post-merger Restructuring Plan:

The contents of the Post-merger Restructuring Plan, the Bank’s proposals and SBV’s official approvals, implementation guidance (Decision No. 34/QD-NHNN.Tym, Official Letter No. 426/NHNN-TTGSNH.Tym and Official Letter No. 1010/NHNN-TTGSNH) (hereinafter referred to as “Restructuring Plan”) form the basis for recognition, measurement and presentation of relevant items in the interim consolidated financial statements. The basis is summarised as follows:

- **Accrued interest receivables:** The Bank is permitted to block accrued interest receivables of certain bad debts and doubtful assets in its consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2015 and amortise such accrued interest receivables to operating expense based on its financial capability over a maximum period of 10 years in line with detailed proposals in the Restructuring Plan;
- **Allowance for credit losses:** The Bank is permitted to make and allocate allowance for credit losses based on its financial capability in line with detailed proposals in the Restructuring Plan;
- **Special bonds issued by VAMC:** The Bank is permitted to make allowance for VAMC’s special bonds based on its financial capability during the term of the bonds (Note 10);
- **Doubtful assets, foreclosed assets:** The Bank is required to develop specific processes and plan to completely resolve the foreclosed assets to recover these bad assets. The Bank is permitted to sell its bad debts and doubtful assets to organisations and individuals at market prices and amortise losses arising from sales of these debts to operating expense based on its financial capability over a maximum period of 5 years from the selling date (Note 14(a) and Note 14(d)). On 18 December 2020, the State Bank of Vietnam issued Official letter No. 1010/NHNN-TTGSNH to provide guidance on the Bank’s additional proposals as specified in the report of implementing results of the Post-merger Restructuring Plan. Therefore, foreclosed assets in Inspection Conclusion No. 04/KLTT-TTGSNH.m would be addressed by SBV in a separate document response later. By the time of preparing these interim consolidated financial statements, the Bank has not received document response from SBV; and
- **Investments in excess of 11% of the investee’s charter capital and cross ownership:** The Bank is approved to follow the proposed schedule for resolving these investments in the Restructuring Plan to comply with the prevailing regulations.

From the year ended 31 December 2023 and the six-month period ended 30 September 2024, the Bank has ceased to apply certain policies within the Restructure Plan as follows:

- **Accrued interest:** The Bank has collected and allocated all accrued interest and fees within the Plan up to 31 December 2022. From 1 January 2023, the Bank recognises accrued interest according to Note 3(x). The change in accounting policy is because the Bank has no items that need to apply the policies within the Restructuring Plan for the current period, therefore the Bank does not make

any retroactive adjustments with regards to the change.

- Allowances for losses on loans in the Restructuring Plan: at 31 December 2023, the Bank made full allowance for losses on loans in the Restructuring Plan (Note 8);
- Allowance for special bonds issued by VAMC in the Restructuring Plan: at 31 December 2023, the Bank made full allowance for special bonds issued by VAMC in the Restructuring Plan (Note 10b(iii));
- In addition, at 31 December 2023 and 30 September 2024, the Bank did not hold any investment in shares exceeding 11% of the Bank's charter capital.

3. Basis of consolidation

- *Subsidiaries*

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Where the accounting policies of subsidiaries are different from those adopted by the Bank, adjustments have been made where necessary to ensure the consistency of accounting policies adopted for the consolidated financial statements.

- *Transactions eliminated on consolidation*

Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, gold, balances with the State Bank of Vietnam ("SBV"), deposits with other credit institutions on demand or with original term to maturity of not more than three months from the transaction date which are readily convertible into certain amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risks of change in value at the date of this report and securities which have maturity dates within three months from the purchase dates.

5. Deposits with and loans to other credit institutions

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

The credit risk classification of deposits with and loans to other credit institutions and allowance for credit risks *thereof* are provided in accordance with Circular 31 and Decree 86.

Accordingly, the Group makes a specific allowance for deposit with (except for current accounts) and loans to other credit institutions according to the method as described in Note III.9.

According to Decree 86/2024, the Group is not required to make a general allowance for deposit and loans to other credit institutions.

6. Derivative and other financial assets

- *Currency forward contracts and currency swap contracts*

The Bank involves in currency forward contracts and currency swap contracts to facilitate customers to transfer, modify or minimise foreign exchange risk or other market risks, and also for the trading purpose of the Group.

Forward contracts are commitments to either purchase or sell a designated currency at a specific future date for a specific exchange rates and cash settlement. Forward contracts are recorded at nominal values at the transaction dates and are subsequently revalued at the end of the accounting period; the difference on the revaluation is recognised in the item "Foreign exchange differences" in "Owners' equity" and transferred to the consolidated statement of income at the end of the financial year. The premium or discount due to the difference between the spot exchange rate and the forward exchange rate at the effective date of the contract will be recognised immediately at the effective date of the contract as an asset if positive or a liability item if it is negative. The difference will be allocated to the interim consolidated statement of income over the term of the forward contract.

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 amount of premium or discount due to the difference between spot rate and the forward rate at the effective date of the contract will be recognised to the interim consolidated statement of financial position as an asset item if it is positive or a liabilities item if it is negative. The difference will be allocated to the interim consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the swap contract.

- ***Currency option contracts***

Commitments in currency options are not recognised in the interim consolidated statement of financial position. Fees for options paid or received are recorded as receivables or payables and are amortised on a straight-line to income or expense during the period of the contract.

The contractual value of currency option contracts is revaluated monthly at the spot rate at month-end. Unrealized gains or losses at each month end are recorded in "Foreign exchange difference" in monthly consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to the consolidated statement of income at the year end.

7. Purchased debts

Purchased debts are recognised at the amount which has been paid for debt purchase and classified into the group of which is not lower than the group of debts classified before purchase. Interest receipt including the interest incurred before the purchase is recognised using the following principles: (i) reduce the value of purchased debts by the interest amount before the purchase date; (ii) recognise the interest income in the period by the amount incurred after the purchase date.

The Group classifies debts and makes allowance for purchased debt in accordance with the regulations on making and using allowance against credit risk as described in Note 3(h).

8. Loans to customers

Loans to customers are stated at the amount of principal less allowance for credit losses.

Short-term loans have maturity of less than one year from disbursement date. Medium-term loans have maturity of more than one to five years from disbursement date. Long-term loans have maturity of more than five years from disbursement date.

9. Loan classification and allowance for credit losses

- i. Loan classification*

The classification of deposits and borrowings to other credit institutions, unlisted corporate bonds purchased and trusted for purchase by the Group (including bonds issued by other credit institutions), loans to customers, entrusted for credit granting by the Bank, sales and purchases of debts, promissory notes and bills, certificates of deposit, bonds issued by other credit institutions and foreign bank branches, repo on government bonds (collectively called "debts") is made in compliance with the quantitative method as prescribed in Article 10 of Circular 31. Accordingly, the Group performs monthly debt classification based on the principal balance on the last day of the month.

The Group classifies debt using the following quantitative method:

Group		Overdue status
1	Current debts	<p>(a) Debts are in due and assessed as fully and timely recoverable for both principals and interests; or</p> <p>(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.</p>
2	Special mentioned debts	<p>(a) Debts are overdue for a period of between 10 days and 90 days; or</p> <p>(b) Debts that repayment terms are restructured for the first time.</p>
3	Sub-standard debts	<p>(a) Debts overdue for a period between 91 days and 180 days; or</p> <p>(b) Debts that repayment terms are extended for the first time; or</p> <p>(c) Debts that interests are exempted or reduced because customers do not have sufficient capability to repay all interests under agreement; or</p> <p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debts violating Clause 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 under Article 134 of Law on credit institutions; or • Debts violating Clause 1, 2, 3, 4 under Article 135 of Law on credit institutions; or • Debts violating Clause 1, 2, 5, 9 under Article 136 of Law on credit institutions. <p>(e) Debts are required to be recovered according to regulatory inspection conclusions; or</p> <p>(f) Debts are required to be recovered according to 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.</p>
4	Doubtful debts	<p>(a) Debts are overdue for a period between 181 days and 360 days; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) Debts that repayment terms are restructured for the second time; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(f) Debts are required to be recovered according to 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.</p>
5	Loss debts	<p>(a) Debts are overdue for a period of more than 360 days; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) Debts that repayment terms are restructured for the second time and overdue under that second restructured repayment term; or</p> <p>(d) Debts that repayment terms are restructured for the third time or more, regardless of being overdue or not; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(g) Debts are required to be recovered according to decisions on early payment due to customers' breach of agreements but have not yet been recovered for a</p>

Group	Overdue status
	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.

Where a customer has more than one debt with the Group and any of the outstanding debts is classified into a higher risk group, the Group has to classify the entire remaining debts of that customer into the corresponding higher risk group.

In case a customer's debt is classified into a loan group with a lower risk group than the loan group according to the classification result provided by the Vietnam National Credit Information Center under the State Bank of Vietnam ("CIC"), the Group must adjust the debt classification results according to the loan group provided by the CIC.

For off-balance sheet commitments, the Group classifies debts based on the number of overdue days from the date when the Group performs committed obligations:

- Group 3 – Sub-standard debts: overdue for a period of less than 30 days;
- Group 4 – Doubtful debts: overdue for a period of between 30 days and 90 days;
- Group 5 – Loss debts: overdue for a period of no less than 90 days.

Debt classification for debts with restructured repayment terms, interest and fee exemption and reduction to support customers affected by the Covid-19 pandemic

The Bank applies Circular No. 14/2021/TT-NHNN dated 7 September 2021 ("Circular 14") and Circular No. 03/2021/TT-NHNN dated 2 April 2021 ("Circular 03") of the State Bank of Vietnam amending and supplementing a number of articles of Circular No. 01/2020/TT-NHNN dated 13 March 2020 ("Circular 01") of the State Bank of Vietnam providing regulations on loan restructuring regulating, interest and/or fees exemption or reduction and loan classification retention to assist customers affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Accordingly, for customers with debts arising before 1 August 2021 and the obligation to repay principal and/or interest arises during the period from 23 January 2020 to 30 June 2022, and these customers are unable to repay the principal and/or interest on time according to the signed loan contract or agreement due to a decrease in revenue and income due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Bank is allowed to restructure the debt repayment period, waive or reduce interest and fees, and maintain the debt group as follows:

<i>Disbursement date</i>	<i>Overdue status</i>	<i>Overdue date</i>	<i>Principle of loan classification retention</i>
Before 1/8/2021	Current or overdue for a period of 10 days	From 30/3/2020 to 30/6/2022	Retain the latest loan classification as before 23 January 2020 or as before the first-time restructuring date
Before 23/1/2020	Overdue	From 23/1/2020 to 29/3/2020	Retain the latest loan classification as before 23 January 2020
From 23/1/2020 to 10/6/2020		From 23/1/2020 to 17/5/2021	Retain the latest loan classification as before overdue transferring date
From 10/6/2020 to 1/8/2021		From 17/7/2021 to 7/9/2021	
Before 24/4/2023	Current or overdue for a period of up to 10 days	From 24/4/2023 to 30/6/2024	Retain the latest loan classification as before the restructuring date

Debt classification for debts with restructured repayment term, keeping the debt group unchanged to support customers facing difficulties in production and business activities and customers facing difficulties in repaying loans for living and consumption needs.

From 24 April 2023, the Bank restructures the debt repayment period and maintain the debt group to assist customers facing difficulties in repaying loans for living and consumption needs according to the provisions of Circular No. 02/2023/TT-NHNN issued by the State Bank of Vietnam on 23 April 2023 (“Circular 02”) and Circular No. 06/2024/TT-NHNN issued by the State Bank of Vietnam on 18 June 2024 (“Circular 06”) amending and supplementing some articles of Circular 02. Accordingly, the Bank will restructure the debt repayment period and maintain the debt group at the most recent time before restructuring for debts that meet the following conditions:

- Debt incurred before 24 April 2023 from lending activities and arising obligations to repay principal and/or interest during the period from 24 April 2023 to 31 December 2024;
- The outstanding balance of the debt with restructured repayment term is within the due date or overdue up to 10 days from the due date of payment;
- The Bank assesses customers who are unable to repay the principal and/or interest on time according to the contract due to a decrease in revenue and income, but are able to repay the principal and/or interest in full according to the restructured repayment period.

ii. Allowance for credit losses

Allowance for credit losses comprises specific allowance for credit losses and general allowance for credit losses.

Specific allowance for credit losses

In accordance with Decree 86, a specific allowance for credit losses at the end of each month is calculated based on the allowance rate corresponding to each debt group and outstanding principal of debts at the last working day of each month less the allowed value of collateral assets.

The specific allowance rate applied to each debt group is as follows:

Group	Type	Specific allowance rate
1	Current debts	0%
2	Special mentioned debts	5%
3	Sub-standard debts	20%
4	Doubtful debts	50%
5	Loss debts	100%

The value and maximum deduction rate of collateral assets are determined according to the allowance of Decree 86 và Circular 31, whereby each type of collateral has a certain maximum deduction rate for the purpose of calculating allowance for credit risks.

The Group determines and records the specific amount of additional provisions to be set aside for all outstanding customer debt on a monthly basis, including the debt balance that has been restructured, exempted, or reduced interest based on the debt classification results according to Circular 31 (if the regulation on maintaining the debt group according to Circular 01, Circular 03 and Circular 14 is not applied) as follows:

Additional allowance for each stage	Duration
At least 30% of the additional specific allowance must be made.	As of 31 December 2021
At least 60% of the additional specific allowance must be made.	As of 31 December 2022
100% of the additional specific allowance must be made.	As of 31 December 2023

The Group determines and records the specific amount of additional allowance to be set aside for all outstanding customer debt, including debt balances with restructured terms, exempted or reduced interest according to the debt classification results according to Circular 31 (if not applying the regulation on maintaining the debt group according to the provisions of Circular 02) as follows:

Additional allowance	Deduction period
At least 50% of the additional specific allowance must be made.	As of 31 December 2023
100% of the additional specific allowance must be made.	As of 31 December 2024

General allowance for credit losses

According to Decree 86, a general allowance for credit losses is made at the rate of 0.75% of the total outstanding principal balance on the last working day of each month of debts from Group 1 to Group 4 excluding term deposits and loans to other credit institutions, purchases of valuable papers issued by other credit institutions, and repurchases of government bonds.

- ***Write-off bad debts***

In accordance with *Decree 86*, loans to customers are written-off against the allowance when they have been classified to Group 5 or when borrowers have been declared bankrupt or dissolved (for borrowers being organisations) or borrowers are deceased or missing (for borrowers being individuals).

Written-off debt against allowance are recorded as off-balance sheet items for following up and collection. The amounts collected from the debts previously written-off are recognised in the interim consolidated statement of income upon receipt.

- ***Allowance for off-balance sheet commitments***

The debt classification of off-balance sheet commitments is to control and monitor credit quality. The Bank is not required to make allowance for off-balance sheet commitments, except where the Group has been required to make payment under the guarantee contract, in which case the payment on behalf is classified and allowance for credit losses is made in accordance with the accounting policy as described in Note III.9(i) and Note III.9(ii).

10. Investment securities

- (i) ***i. Available-for-sale securities***

Classification and recognition

Available-for-sale securities include debt and equity securities that are acquired by the Group for the investment and available-for-sale purposes, not regularly traded but can be sold when there is a benefit. For equity securities, the Group is also neither the founding shareholder nor the strategic partner and does not have the ability to make certain influence in establishing and making the financial and operating policies of the investees through a written agreement on assignment of its personnel to the Board of Directors/Board of Management.

Available-for-sale equity securities are initially recognised at cost at the purchase date and continuously presented at cost in subsequent periods.

Available-for-sale debt securities are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised in a separate account.

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

Measurement

Periodically, available-for-sale securities will be considered for impairment.

Allowance for impairment of securities is made when carrying value of the securities is higher than its market value in compliance with Circular No. 48/2019/TT-BTC and Circular No. 24/2022/TT-BTC. Allowance for impairment is recognised in the "Net gain/(loss) from investment securities" account of the interim consolidated statement of income.

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 Group shall make allowance for those bonds in accordance with Circular 11 as described in Note 3(g)(iii).

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

Derecognition

Available-for-sale securities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the securities have expired or the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of these securities.

ii. Held-to-maturity securities

Classification and recognition

Held-to-maturity securities are debt securities with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities where the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

The Group recognises held-to-maturity securities on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of these securities (trade date accounting).

Measurement

Held-to-maturity debt securities are initially recognised at cost, which includes purchase price plus directly attributable costs such as brokerage, transaction, information, taxes, fees and bank charges (if any). These securities are subsequently recognised at amortised cost (affected by amortization of

discounts and premiums) less allowance for securities risks (including allowance for credit risks and allowance for securities value diminution). Premiums and discounts arising from the purchase of debt securities are amortised to the interim consolidated income statement of income on a straight-line basis over the holding period.

Held-to-maturity debt securities of unlisted enterprises are recorded at cost less credit risk provision in accordance with Circular 11 as presented in Note 3(g).

Post-acquisition interest income from held-to-maturity securities is recognised in the consolidated statement of income on an accrual basis. Interest income from held-to-maturity securities which is attributable to the period before acquisition date is deducted from the carrying amount of held-to-maturity securities.

The allowance for credit losses of held-to-maturity unlisted corporate bonds and allowance for diminution in the value of other held-to-maturity securities as mentioned above are reversed if the recoverable amount increases after the allowance being recognised. An allowance is reversed only to the extent that the securities' carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no allowance had been recognised.

Derecognition

Held-to-maturity securities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from these securities have expired or the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of with these securities.

iii. Special bonds issued by Vietnam Asset Management Company (“VAMC”)

Special bonds issued by VAMC are valuable papers with specific term issued by VAMC to purchase bad debts from the Group. Special bonds are recognised at par value at the transaction date and continuously recognised at par value in subsequent periods. Par value of special bonds relating to the bad debts sold, is the difference between the outstanding loan balance and unused balance of specific allowance of loan.

During the holding period, the Group annually calculates and make allowance in accordance with Circular No. 14/2015/TT-NHNN dated 28 August 2015 amending and supplementing some articles of Circular No. 19/2013/TT-NHNN which stimulates the purchase, sale and write-off bad debts of VAMC.

As required by Circular No. 14/2015/TT-NHNN, each year within five consecutive working days prior to the maturity date of special bonds, the Group is obliged to fully make specific allowance for each special bond using the below formula:

$$X_{(m)} = \frac{Y}{n} \times m - (Z_m + X_{m-1})$$

In which:

- $X_{(m)}$ is minimum allowance for special bonds in the m^{th} year;
- X_{m-1} is accumulated specific allowance for special bonds in the $m-1^{\text{th}}$ year;
- Y is par value of special bonds;
- n is term of the special bond (years);
- m is the number of years from the bond issuance date to the provision date;
- Z_m is accumulated bad debt recoveries at the allowance date (m^{th} year). Credit institutions should co-operate with VAMC to determine the recovery of the bad debts.

If $(Z_m + X_{m-1}) \geq (Y/n \times m)$, the specific allowance ($X_{(m)}$) will be zero (0).

Specific allowance for each special bond is recognised in the interim statement of income in "Allowance expense for credit losses". General allowance is not required for the special bonds.

Allowance for special bonds issued by VAMC belonging to the Restructuring Plan is made in compliance with the Restructuring Plan (Note 3(a)).

On settlement date of special bonds, interest receipt from recovering of debts is recognised into "Interest and similar income".

11. Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specific date in the future are not derecognised from the interim consolidated financial statements. The corresponding cash received is recognised in the interim consolidated statement of financial position as a liability item. The difference between the sale price and repurchase price is recognised to the interim consolidated statement of income using contract interest rate.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specific date in the future are recognised in the interim consolidated financial statements. The corresponding cash paid is recognised in the interim consolidated statement of financial position as an asset item. The difference between the repurchase price and sale price is recognised to the interim consolidated statement of income using contract interest rate.

Allowance for securities purchased with commitment to resell belonging to the Restructuring Plan is made in compliance with the official approval, guidance of the SBV for the Post-merger Restructuring Plan and the Bank's proposals in the Restructuring Plan (Note 3(a)).

12. Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recorded at cost in the interim consolidated financial statements of the Bank. Dividends received from the profit after tax of subsidiaries is recognised as income in the interim consolidated statement of income.

Allowance for impairment of investments in subsidiaries are made for each impaired investment at the date of this report. The Bank makes allowance for impairment of investments in subsidiaries if the investment is impaired due to the subsidiaries' losses. Increases or decreases in the allowance account balance are recognised in "Operating expenses".

13. Other long-term investments

Other long-term investments represent investments in other entities in which the Group holds less than or equal to 11 % of voting rights. These investments are initially recorded at cost at the investment date.

Registered trading securities on unlisted public company market (UPCoM), allowance for diminution in value is made when their actual market price which determined by weighted average prices within the last 30 transaction days before the statement of financial position date announced by the Stock Exchange, is lower than the book value of the securities. In case of no transactions available within 30 days for such the securities prior to the statement of financial position date, the Group determines the allowance rate for each investment similar to other investments below.

Accordingly, allowance for diminution in the value of each investment is made using below formula:

Level of allowance for investment	=	Actual rate of charter capital (%) of the Bank at a business organisation at the time of making the allowance	x	Parties' actual investment capital at the business organisation receiving capital contribution at the time of making the allowance	-	Actual equity capital of business organisation at the time of making the allowance
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Allowance is reversed when the recoverable amount of the investment increases after the allowance made. Allowance is reversed up to the extent that the carrying value of the investment does not exceed the carrying value of this investment assuming that no allowance is recognised.

14. Tangible fixed assets

(i) i. Cost

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The initial cost of a tangible fixed asset comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after the tangible fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance, and overhaul costs, is charged to interim consolidated statement of income in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of tangible fixed assets beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of tangible fixed assets.

(ii) ii. Depreciation

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of tangible fixed assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

▪ buildings and structures	5 - 50 years
▪ machines and equipment	3 - 8 years
▪ motor vehicles	7 - 10 years
▪ other fixed assets	6 - 25 years

15. Intangible fixed assets

(i) i. Land use rights

Land use rights comprise:

- Those granted by the State for which land use payments are collected; and
- Those acquired in a legitimate transfer; and
- Rights to use leased land obtained before the effective date of Land Law 2003 for which payments have been made in advance for more than 5 years and supported by land use rights certificate issued by a competent authority.

Land use rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation. The initial cost of land use rights comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs incurred in conjunction with securing the land use rights.

Indefinite land use rights are stated at cost and are not amortised.

Definite land use rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation on a straight-line basis over the period ranging from 7 to 61 years.

ii. Computer software

Cost of acquiring new software, which is not an integral part of the related hardware, is capitalised and recognised as an intangible asset. Software cost is amortised on a straight-line basis within 4– 5 years.

16. Leases

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the interim consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the interim consolidated statement of income as an integral part of the total lease expense.

17. Other assets

i. Construction in progress

Construction in progress represents the costs of construction and purchases of machinery equipment which have not been fully completed or installed. No depreciation is provided for construction in progress during the period of construction and installation.

ii. Receivables classified as credit risk bearing assets

Except for receivables from credit activities under the Post-merger Restructuring Plan, which are recorded, measured, and made allowance by the Bank in accordance with the approval documents of the State Bank of Vietnam on the Post-merger Restructuring Plan and the Bank's proposals in the Restructuring Plan as described in Note 3(a), receivables classified as credit risk bearing assets are stated at cost less any allowance for credit losses. The Bank classifies and makes allowance for these receivables in accordance with the accounting policy as described in Note 3(g).

iii. Other assets

Other receivables not classified as credit risk bearing assets are stated at cost less allowance for other assets.

Other receivables not classified as credit risk bearing assets are considered as allowance for credit risks based on the aging schedule of overdue receivables or the expected loss that may occur in the event that the debt has not yet reached maturity, but the economic organisation is bankrupt or undergoing dissolution procedures; the debtor is missing, absconding, being prosecuted, tried by law enforcement agencies, or serving a sentence or has died. The arising allowance costs are recognised in "Operating expenses" during the period.

For overdue receivables, the provisioning level is prescribed in Circular No. 48/2019/TT-BTC and Circular No. 24/2022/TT-BTC as follows:

Overdue status	Allowance rate
Over 6 months to less than 1 year	30%
From 1 to less than 2 years	50%
From 2 to less than 3 years	70%
From 3 years and above	100%

iv. Prepaid expenses and deferred expenses

Prepaid expenses include short-term prepaid expenses or long-term prepaid expenses on the interim consolidated financial statements and are amortised over the period for which the prepayments are made or the period in which economic benefits are generated from these expenses.

18. Deposits and borrowings from other credit institutions, customers' deposits and valuable papers issued

Deposits and loans from other credit institutions, customers' deposits and issuance of valuable papers are disclosed and presented at the principal balance at the end of the accounting period. At the time of initial recognition, the cost of issuing valuable papers is recorded as a reduction in the principal balance of the valuable papers. The Bank gradually allocates these costs to "Interest and similar costs" using

the straight-line method in accordance with the term of the valuable papers.

19. Other payables

Payables and accruals are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not the Bank has received invoices from the supplier.

20. Fiduciary assets

Fiduciary activities that the Bank bears no risks

The Bank carries out fiduciary activities. Assets held on behalf of the customers are not recorded in the interim consolidated financial statements since they are not assets of the Bank.

Fiduciary activities that the Bank bears the risks

The Bank receives entrusted funds from the entrustors in order to grant loans to customers. The Bank records loans granted from entrusted funds in the loans and advances to customers. The accounting policy for these loans is described in Note 3(h).

21. Technology and Science Development Fund

According to the relevant regulations and Official Letter No. 10186/NHNN-TCKKT dated 24 December 2009 issued by the State Bank of Vietnam to the Bank, the Technology and Science Development Fund is recognised immediately in general administration expenses when this fund is made and credited to a separate account in other liabilities. The Fund is used for fixed assets or operating expenses that are allowed to be netted-off by this fund.

22. Capital

i. Charter capital

Ordinary shares are stated at par value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

ii. Share premium

On receipt of proceeds from share issuance from shareholders, the difference between the issue price and the par value of the shares is recorded in share premium account in equity.

iii. Treasury shares

Treasury shares are recognised only in respect of repurchased shares which are aggregated fractions of share arising when the company issues shares to pay dividends or issues shares from equity reserves in accordance with an approved issuance plan, or repurchased odd-lots of shares as requested by the shareholders. In all other cases, when shares recognized as equity are repurchased, their par value amount is recognized as a reduction to share capital. The difference between the par value and the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of tax effects, is included in share premium.

23. Reserves

(i) i. Statutory reserves

The Bank and Sacombank Leasing Company Limited

According to the Decree No. 93/2017/ND-CP dated 7 August 2017 issued by the Government on the financial regime applicable to credit institutions and foreign bank branches, before distributing profits, the Bank and Saigon Thuong Tin Bank Leasing Company Limited must set aside the following mandatory reserve funds:

	Annual allocation	Maximum balance
Reserve to supplement charter capital	5% of profit after tax	100% charter capital
Financial reserve	10% of profit after tax	Not regulated

Saigon Thuong Tin Bank Lao Sole Co., Ltd.

According to the Law on Commercial Bank dated 16 January 2007, Saigon Thuong Tin Bank Lao Sole Co., Ltd. is required to use profits after tax to make the following allocations before distribution of profits:

- Statutory reserves.
- Business development reserve and other reserves.

In accordance with the regulations on Capital Safety No. 1/BOL dated 28 August 2001 of the Governor of the Bank of Lao P.D.R and other relevant guidelines, commercial banks are required to allocate to statutory reserves at least 5% profits after tax after deducting accumulated losses, this reserve is made until reaching 10% of tier 1 capital. Based on this requirement, the Board of Management will determine the specific allocation rate annually. Business development reserve and other reserves are made based on the decision of the Board of Management.

Sacombank Asset Management Co., Ltd.

In accordance with Circular No. 27/2002/TT-BTC dated 22 March 2002 issued by Ministry of Finance, the distribution of profits, the establishment of funds and the purposes of using the Company's funds are carried out in accordance with current regulations applicable to the Parent Bank.

ii. Other reserves

Other reserves comprise investment and development fund and other reserves appropriated from the profit after tax decided by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. These reserves are not required by laws, fully distributable and classified as part of equity.

24. Off-balance sheet items

Commitments and contingent liabilities

From time to time, the Bank has outstanding commitments to extend credit. These commitments take the form of approved loans and overdraft facilities. The Bank also provides financial guarantees and letters of credit to guarantee the performance of customers to third parties. The contingent liabilities and commitments may expire without being advanced in whole or in part. Therefore, the amounts do not represent a firm commitment of future cash flows.

25. Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the interim consolidated statement of income on an accrual basis. Accrued interest arising from loans classified from groups 2 to 5 according to Circular 31 and loans with restructured repayment terms and maintained in the same debt group as prescribed will not be recognised in the interim consolidated statement of income. Accrued interest on these debts is transferred to off-balance sheet accounts and recognised in the interim consolidated statement of income when the Bank actually receives it. The application of regulations required by Decree 86 does not cause any material effect on the Bank's Financial Statements of the period ending September 30th2024

26. Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income is recognised in the consolidated statement of income when earned.

27. Revenue from investment activities

Revenue from securities investment activities is determined based on the difference between the selling price and the average cost price of the securities.

Cash dividends received from investment activities are recognised as income when the Bank's right to receive dividends is established. Stock dividends and bonus shares received are not recognised as income of the Bank but only the number of shares is updated.

28. Income and expenses from the sale of debts

Income and expenses from the sale of debts are recognised in accordance with Circular No. 09/2015/TT-NHNN issued by the SBV providing guidance on the purchase and sale of debts of credit institutions and foreign bank branches. Accordingly, the difference between the debt purchase and sale prices and book value of the debt seller is accounted as follows:

For debts that are being recorded in-balance sheet:

- If the sale price of debts is higher than the book value, the difference is recorded as income of the Bank in the period;
- If the sale price of debts is lower than the book value, the difference is offset from the compensation from the individuals or collectives (in case of losses caused by individuals or collectives and are required to compensate in accordance with regulations), insurance claims from the insurers and the risk provision being established and recorded in expenses, the deficit is recorded as expenses of the Bank in the period;

For debts being recorded in off-balance sheet, debts removed from the balance sheet, the proceeds from the sale of the debt are recorded as other income of the Bank.

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

Debt purchase and sale price are the sum of money to be paid by a debt purchaser to a debt seller under a debt purchase and sale contract.

29. Other income

Receivables which have recorded as income but then they are assessed to be uncollectable or are not collected at maturity date will be recognised as a reduction of income when are incurred in the same period or recognised as expense when incurred in a different period and monitored off-balance-sheet, then recognised in the interim consolidated statement of income upon actual receipt.

30. Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Corporate income tax is recognised in the interim consolidated statement of income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted at the end of the accounting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the accounting period.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

31. Foreign currency transactions

In accordance with the accounting system of the Bank, all transactions are recorded in original currencies. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into VND using exchange rates ruling at the interim consolidated statement of financial position. Income and expenses arising in foreign currencies during the year are converted into VND at rates ruling at the transaction dates. Foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised and followed in the "Foreign exchange differences" under "Owners' Equity" section and will be transferred to the interim consolidated statement of income at the end of the financial year.

32. Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Severance allowance and unemployment insurance

Under the Vietnamese Labour Code, when an employee who has worked for 12 months or more ("the eligible employees") voluntarily terminates his/her labour contract, the employer is required to pay the eligible employee severance allowance calculated based on years of service and employee's compensation at termination. Provision for severance allowance has been provided based on employees' years of service and their average salary for the six-month period prior to the end of the annual accounting period. For the purpose of determining the number of years of service by an employee, the period for which the employee participated in and contributed to unemployment insurance in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations and the period for which severance allowance has been paid by the Group are excluded.

33. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related to the Group if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, or where the Group and the other party are subject to common control or significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities and include close family members of any individual considered to be a related party.

34. Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on geographical segments. The secondary format for segment reporting is based on business segments.

35. Classification of financial instruments

Solely for the purpose of providing disclosures about the significance of financial instruments to the Group's financial position and results of operations and the nature and extent of risk arising from financial instruments, the Group classifies its financial instruments as follows:

i. Financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

- It is considered by the Group as held-for-trading. A financial asset is classified as held-for-trading if:
 - it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;
 - there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
 - it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).
- Upon initial recognition, it is designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than:

- those that the Group, upon initial recognition, designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
- those that the Group designates as available-for-sale; and
- those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those:

- that the Group intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which are classified as held for trading and those that the Group, on initial recognition, designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
- that the Group, upon initial recognition, designates as available-for-sale; or
- for which the Group may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which are classified as available-for-sale.

Available-for-sale financial assets

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

- loans and receivables;
- held-to-maturity investments; or
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

ii. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

- It is considered by the Group as held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:
 - it is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term;
 - there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
 - it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is financial guarantee contract or a designated and

- effective hedging instrument).
- Upon initial recognition, it is designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Financial liabilities which are not classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost.

The above-described classification of financial instruments is solely for presentation and disclosure purposes and is not intended to be a description of how the financial instruments are measured. Accounting policies for measurement of financial instruments are disclosed in other relevant notes.

36. Nil balances

Items or balances required by Circular No. 49/2014/TT-NHNN issued by the State Bank of Vietnam on 31 December 2014 (“Circular 49”) and Circular No. 27/2021/TT-NHNN issued by the State Bank of Vietnam on 31 December 2021 to amend and supplement Circular 49 that are not shown in these interim consolidated financial statements indicate nil balances.

V Notes to consolidated balance sheet (unit : VND million)

Additional information for items presented on Balance Sheet

		Ending balance	Opening balance
1	Trading securities		
1.1	Debt securities	-	-
	- Issued by the Government	-	-
	- Issued by the SBV	-	-
	- Issued by domestic credit institutions	-	-
	- Issued by domestic economic entities	-	-
	- Oversea issuer	-	-
1.2	Equity securities	-	-
	- Issued by domestic credit institutions	-	-
	- Issued by domestic economic entities	-	-
1.3	Other equity securities	-	-
1.4	Provisions for trading securities	-	-
	Total	-	-
2	Derivatives and other financial assets		
		Total contract value (at foreign exchange rate at contract date)	Total carrying value (at foreign exchange rate as at the balance sheet date)
			Assets Liabilities
	At 31 Dec 2024		
	Currency derivatives	49,363,120	54,007
	- Forward currency contracts	3,018,962	8,187
	- Swap currency contracts	46,344,158	45,820
	- Selling currency option	-	-
	- Buying currency options	-	-
	- Future contracts	-	-
	- Other derivatives	-	-
	At 31 December 2023		
	Currency derivatives	60,881,285	91,459
	- Forward currency contracts	1,499,696	8,807
	- Swap currency contracts	59,381,589	82,652
	- Buying currency options	-	-
	- Selling currency option	-	-
	- Future contracts	-	-
	- Other derivatives	-	-
3	Loans and advances to customers	Ending balance	Opening balance
	Loans to local economic entities and individuals	526,118,318	471,378,083
	Discounted transferrable instruments and valuable papers	221,919	62,537
	Finance leases	5,572,861	4,638,330
	Payments on behalf of customers	12,970	3,060
	Loans funded by grants and entrusted funds and loans exposed	-	-
	Loans to foreign economic entities and individuals	6,976,590	6,237,112
	Loans instructed by the government	-	-
	Frozen and awaiting resolution loans	412,000	412,000
	Total	539,314,658	482,731,122
	- Analysis of loans and financial lease by quality	Ending balance	Opening balance
	Group 1 - Current debts	522,224,177	468,241,584
	Group 2 - Special mentioned debts	4,133,291	3,505,472
	Group 3 - Sub-standard debts	1,459,877	1,490,299
	Group 4 - Doubtful debts	2,627,546	4,593,502
	Group 5 - Loss debts	8,869,767	4,900,265
	Total	539,314,658	482,731,122

- Analysis of loans and financial lease by original term

	Ending balance	Opening balance
Short-term loans	343,508,420	304,684,401
Medium-term loans	58,328,796	53,310,217
Long-term loans	137,477,442	124,736,504
Total	539,314,658	482,731,122

4 Provision for loans to customers:

- Current period : from 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024; previous period : from 01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023

	General allowance	Specific allowance
Current period		
Beginning balance	3,583,769	3,978,245
Provision charged during the period	389,681	1,642,001
Provision used during the period	-	(755,694)
Provision used to resolve debts sold to VAMC	-	-
Adjustment by audit	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	3,062	25,591
Ending balance	3,976,512	4,890,143
Previous period		
Beginning balance	3,267,326	2,362,858
Provision charged during the period	317,419	1,965,445
Provision used during the period	-	(371,406)
Provision used to resolve debts sold to VAMC	-	-
Adjustment by audit	(1,330)	10,744
Foreign exchange differences	354	10,604
Ending balance	3,583,769	3,978,245

5 Investment securities

	Ending balance	Opening balance
5.1 Available-for-sale securities		
a Debt securities	23,548,753	22,556,350
- Issued by the Government	11,639,439	17,645,512
- Issued by domestic credit institutions	11,900,000	4,900,000
- Issued by domestic economic entities	-	-
- Issued by foreign economic entities	9,314	10,838
b Equity securities	6,215	6,185
- Issued by domestic credit institutions	-	-
- Issued by domestic economic entities	5,580	5,580
- Oversea issuer	635	605
c - Provision for available-for-sale investment securities	(12,129)	(12,786)
Total	23,542,839	22,549,749
5.2 Held-to-maturity investment securities		
- Issued by the Government	57,915,187	45,456,081
- Issued by domestic credit institutions	2,500,000	4,800,000
- Issued by domestic economic entities	14,948,010	16,432,897
- Oversea issuer	-	-
- Provision for held-to-maturity investment securities	(13,257,859)	(14,602,882)
Total	62,105,338	52,086,096
Total	85,648,177	74,635,845

6 Long-term investments

	Ending balance	Opening balance
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in joint - ventures	-	-
Investment in associate companies	-	-

	Investments in other entities	96,642	97,014
	Provision for long-term investments	(14,438)	(14,372)
	Total	82,204	82,642
7	Borrowings from the State Bank of Vietnam :	Ending balance	Opening balance
	Borrowings from the SBV	-	-
	Due to the Ministry of Finance	54,237	19,273
	Borrowings from discounted / rediscounted valuable papers	-	-
	Borrowings from pledge of valuable papers	-	-
	Borrowings from clearing activities	-	-
	Vay hỗ trợ đặc biệt	-	-
	Vay khác	-	-
	Nợ quá hạn	-	-
	Deposits of National Treasure	-	-
	Deposits in VND	18	55
	Deposits in foreign currencies	-	-
	Other borrowings	-	-
	Total	54,255	19,328
8	Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	Ending balance	Opening balance
8.1	Due to other credit institutions		
	Demand deposits	9,621,304	8,665,738
	- In VND	9,615,605	8,656,905
	- In foreign currencies	5,699	8,833
	Term deposits	51,702,006	25,720,290
	- In VND	47,186,000	21,100,000
	- In foreign currencies	4,516,006	4,620,290
	Total	61,323,310	34,386,028
8.2	Borrowings from other credit institutions		
	- In VND	9,176,625	2,381,276
	<i>In which : discount borrowings, rediscount valuable papers</i>	-	-
	<i>secured borrowings</i>	-	-
	- In foreign currencies	155,357	1,182,807
	<i>In which : discount borrowings, rediscount valuable papers</i>	-	-
	<i>secured borrowings</i>	-	-
	Total	9,331,982	3,564,083
	Total due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	70,655,292	37,950,111
9	Due to customers	Ending balance	Opening balance
	Categorised by type of deposits		
	Demand deposits	101,948,098	93,525,246
	- In VND	96,155,544	88,047,428
	- In foreign currencies	5,792,554	5,477,818
	Term deposits	463,079,859	415,732,180
	- In VND	454,166,487	407,447,416
	- In foreign currencies	8,913,372	8,284,764
	Special-purpose capital deposits	1,245,237	950,232
	Margin deposits	608,620	536,736
	Total	566,881,814	510,744,394
10	Valuable papers issued	Ending balance	Opening balance
	Definitive bonds issued to other institutions		
	Under 12 months	-	-
	From 1 year to 5 years	5,000,000	2,000,000
	From 5 years and above	-	-
	Total	5,000,000	2,000,000
	Certificate of deposits	Ending balance	Opening balance
	Under 12 months	441,068	492,958

From 1 year to 5 years	21,238,441	13,170,528
From 5 years and above	10,074,014	13,329,005
Total	31,753,523	26,992,491
Total	36,753,523	28,992,491

Categorised by types	Ending balance	Opening balance
Face values	36,753,523	28,992,491
Premium	-	-
Discount	-	-
Total	36,753,523	28,992,491

Categorised by currencies	Ending balance	Opening balance
By VND	36,753,518	28,992,486
By USD	5	5
By gold	-	-
Total	36,753,523	28,992,491

11 Other liabilities

Item	Ending balance	Opening balance
1. Accrued interest expense	8,510,442	11,643,974
2. Deferred tax liabilities	29,811	29,660
3. Other payables and liabilities	9,710,254	38,836,726
4. General provision for losses on contingencies and commitments	24,069	24,506
* Others liabilities notes	-	-
Internal payables	1,843,851	1,570,077
External payables	5,743,017	35,169,238
Other provisions	24,069	24,506
- Provision for losses on contingencies and commitments	-	-
- Provision for settlement activities	-	-
- Provision for others	24,069	24,506
- Bonus and welfare fund	2,123,386	2,097,411
Total	18,274,576	50,534,866

12 Obligations to the State Treasury and Deferred income tax

12.1 Obligations to the State Treasury

	Item	Opening balance	Movements during the period		Ending balance
			Payable	Paid	
1	VAT	61,405	660,575	(667,774)	54,207
2	Excise taxes	-	-	-	-
3	BIT	936,516	2,787,723	(2,541,467)	1,182,772
4	Import export duties	-	-	-	-
5	Capital taxes	-	-	-	-
6	Natural resources taxes	-	-	-	-
7	Land and Housing taxes	-	-	-	-
8	Land rental	-	-	-	-
9	Other taxes	61,509	709,376	(706,797)	64,088
10	Other fees, duties and pa	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,059,431	4,157,674	(3,916,038)	1,301,066

12.2 Deferred income tax:

a Deferred income taxes assets:

	Ending balance	Opening balance
- Deferred income tax assets in term of deductible temporary differences	397,824	242,847
- Deferred income tax assets in term of unused tax losses	212,725	173,890
- Deferred income tax assets in term of unused tax incentive	-	-
- Reversal of deferred income tax assets in term of prior periods	(69,075)	(19,338)
Foreign exchange differences	986	425

Deferred income taxes assets:	542,460	397,824
b Deferred income taxes liabilities:		
Deferred income taxes liabilities:	29,660	29,460
- Deferred income taxes liabilities arising from taxable temporary differences	151	200
- Reversal of deferred income tax liabilities booked from prior periods	-	-
Deferred income taxes liabilities:	29,811	29,660

13 Equity

13.1 Statement of changes in equity (detail in page 39)

13.2 Basic earnings per share

Profit/Loss attributable to the equity holders of the Bank	10,087,495	7,718,616
- Appropriation to bonus and welfare fund	-	890,046
- Weighted average number of ordinary shares in the year	1,885,215,716	1,885,215,716
- Basic earnings per share (VND/share)	5,351	3,622

13.3 Details of shareholders of the Bank

Unit: VND million

	Current period		Previous period	
	Total	Ordinary shares	Total	Ordinary shares
- The State of Vietnam	-	-	-	-
- Other shareholders	18,852,157	18,852,157	18,852,157	18,852,157
- Share premium	1,747,651	1,747,651	1,747,651	1,747,651
- Treasury shares	-	-	-	-
Total	20,599,808	20,599,808	20,599,808	20,599,808

13.4 Details of shares issued by the Bank are as follows:

	Ending balance	Opening balance
- Number of authorized shares :	1,885,215,716	1,885,215,716
- Number of issued shares :	1,885,215,716	1,885,215,716
+ Ordinary shares:	1,885,215,716	1,885,215,716
+ Preferred shares :	-	-
- Number of treasury shares :	-	-
+ Ordinary shares:	-	-
+ Preferred shares :	-	-
- Number of outstanding shares :	1,885,215,716	1,885,215,716
+ Ordinary shares:	1,885,215,716	1,885,215,716
+ Preferred shares :	-	-
- Face value of each share:	10.000 VND	10.000 VND

VI. Notes to consolidated income statements (unit: VND million)

- Current period column: movements from 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024
- Previous period column: movements from 01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023

14 Interest and similar income from	Current period	Previous period
Interest income from deposits	1,620,764	821,192
Interest income from loans to customers	45,033,727	52,018,902
Interest income from investments in debt securities:	2,174,192	1,800,011
- Interest income from trading securities	519	16,643
- Interest income from investments securities	2,173,673	1,783,368
Income from finance leases	498,431	485,199
Income from guarantee services	245,336	257,134

	Income from purchased debts	-	2,600
	Income from other credit activities	416,271	542,291
	Total	49,988,721	55,927,329
15	Interest and similar expenses on:	Current period	Previous period
	Interest expense on deposits	22,928,804	31,474,025
	Interest expense on borrowings	186,792	378,523
	Interest expense on valuable papers	2,013,349	1,892,513
	Interest expense on finance leases	-	-
	Interest expense from other activities	328,078	109,935
	Total	25,457,023	33,854,996
16	Net gain / loss from trading of held-for- trading securities :	Current period	Previous period
	Income from trading of held-for-trading securities	-	-
	Expense from trading of held-for-trading securities	-	-
	Provision for held-for-trading securities	-	-
	Total	-	-
17	Net gain / loss from dealing of investment securities :	Current period	Previous period
	Income from dealing of investment securities	57,922	46,701
	Expense from dealing of investment securities	(3,033)	(8,342)
	Provision for investment securities	658	(4,542)
	Total	55,547	33,817
18	Gain from capital investments	Current period	Previous period
	Dividends received during the year		
	- From trading securities	-	-
	- From investment securities	1,206	1,618
	- From other long-term investments	3,435	21,219
	Distributions of profit/(loss) from associates and joint ventures using the equity method	-	-
	Other incomes	-	-
	Total	4,641	22,837
19	Operating expenses	Current period	Previous period
1	Taxes and other fees	431,066	283,395
2	Personnel expenses	7,419,161	6,869,829
	In which: - Salary and allowances	6,695,462	6,226,526
	- Salary related contribution, uniform and personal protective equipments	497,781	486,361
	- Subsidises	225,917	156,942
	- Social	-	-
3	Asset expenditure :	2,728,478	2,725,472
	- In which: Depreciation and amortization charges	980,725	1,148,589
4	Other operating expenses:	2,094,104	1,927,463
	In which: - Business trip expense	153,911	128,575
	- Trade union expenses	180	188
5	Insurance for customer deposits	661,041	605,054
	Allowance made/(reversed) for other assets	648,473	472,523
6	Allowance made/(reversed) for long-term investments	66	6,170
7	Others	-	-
	Total	13,982,389	12,889,906

VII. Other information

20 Credit risk exposures of off-balance sheet items: none

21	Transactions with related parties	Current period	Previous period
	Interest income	314,524	334,565
	Interest expenses	(24,896)	(39,458)
	Fee and commission income	7,069	15,928
	Fee and commission expenses	-	-
	Balance at 31 Dec 2024		
	Deposits	540,081	512,997
	Loans	4,118,956	4,184,627
	Loans to other credit institutions	-	-
	Advances	29,827	29,827
	Certificates of deposit	23,192	22,130
	Deposits at other credit institutions	-	-
	Borrowings from other credit institutions	-	-
	Other payables	7,770	16,106
	Other receivables	25,031	26,298
	Post-tax remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors (*)	53,129	44,183
	Post-tax remuneration of members of the Board of Supervision	17,340	16,993
	Post-tax income of members of the Board of Management (*)	94,648	101,507
	(*) Post-tax income / remuneration of BoD, BoS and BoM of the bank and its subsidiaries		

22 Concentration of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments by geographical area (detail in page 40)

VIII Financial risk management

23 Risk management policy for financial instruments

Risk is inherent in the Bank and its subsidiaries' activities and is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank and its subsidiaries' continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank and its subsidiaries is accountable for the risk prevention within their responsibilities. The Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (then being subdivided into trading and non-trading risks). It is also subject to various operational risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. The Bank's policy is to monitor those business risks through the Bank and its subsidiaries' strategic planning process.

(i) Risk management structure

The Board of Management is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. However, each separate member shall be responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

(ii) Board of Management

The Board of Management is responsible for monitoring the overall risk management process within the Bank and its subsidiaries.

(iii) Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee advises the Board of Management in the promulgation of procedures and policies under their jurisdiction relating to risk management in the Bank and its subsidiaries' activities. Risk Management Committee analyses and provides warnings on the potential risks that may affect the Bank and its subsidiaries' operation and preventive measures in the short term as well as long term. Risk Management Committee reviews and evaluates the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management of procedures and policies of the Bank and its subsidiaries to make recommendations to the Board of Management on the improvement of procedures, policies and operational strategies.

(iv) Board of Supervisors

The Board of Supervisors has the responsibility to control the overall risk management process within the Bank and its subsidiaries

(v) Internal Audit

According to the annual internal audit plan, business processes throughout the Bank and its subsidiaries are audited annually by the internal audit function, which examines both the adequacy of the procedures and compliance with procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with the Board of Directors, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board of Supervisors.

(vi) Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Bank and its subsidiaries' risks are measured using a method which reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical models.

Monitoring and controlling of risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Bank and its subsidiaries in compliance with the SBV's regulations. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank and its subsidiaries as well as the level of risk that the Bank and its subsidiaries is willing to accept.

Information compiled from all business activities is examined and processed in order to analyze, control and early identify risks. This information is presented and explained to the Board of Management, Board of Directors, and the department heads. The report includes aggregate credit exposure, credit metric forecasts, limit exceptions, liquidity ratios and risk profile changes. The Board of Directors assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for credit losses on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors receives a comprehensive risk report quarterly which is designed to provide all the necessary information to assess and conclude on the risks of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

For all levels throughout the Bank and its subsidiaries, specifically tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business departments have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information.

(vii) Risk mitigation

The Bank and its subsidiaries actively use collaterals to reduce its credit risks.

(viii) Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would affect the group of customers' payment obligations or payment receipt rights when due under changes in economic, political or other conditions.

These above concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank and its subsidiaries' performance to the development of a particular industry or geographic allocation.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries' policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risk are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective hedging is used within the Bank and its subsidiaries in respect of the industries and other related factors.

24 Market risk

24.1 Interest risk : detail in page 41

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the fair values of financial instruments. The Bank and its subsidiaries 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. The Bank and its subsidiaries manage this risk by matching the dates of interest rate re-pricing of assets and liabilities through risk management strategies. Analysis of assets and liabilities based on interest rate re-pricing date

Re-pricing term of the effective interest rate is the remaining period from the date of the consolidated financial statements to the nearest re-pricing date of interest rate applicable to assets and equity.

The following assumptions and conditions are used in analysis of the re-pricing period of interest rates of the Bank's assets and liabilities:

- ▶ Cash, gold and precious stones; investment in equity securities; long-term investment and other assets (including fixed assets, investment properties and other assets) are classified as non-interest bearing items.
- ▶ The re-pricing term of balances with the SBV is considered as up to 1-month.
- ▶ The re-pricing term of investment securities and trading securities is calculated based on the time to maturity from the balance sheet date for each type of securities.

► The re-pricing term of placements with other banks and loans to other banks; loans and finance leases to customers; borrowings from the Government and SBV; placements from other credit institutions and borrowings from other credit institutions; customer deposits and grants, entrusted funds and loans exposed to risks are determined as follows:

- Items which bear fixed interest rate during the contractual term: The re-pricing term is determined based on the time to maturity from the balance sheet date.
- Items which bear floating interest rate: The re-pricing term is determined based on the time to the nearest interest rate re-pricing date from the balance sheet date.
- The re-pricing term of valuable papers is determined based on the time to the nearest interest rate re-pricing date from the balance sheet date.

The following table presents the interest re-pricing period of the Bank and its subsidiaries' assets and liabilities as at 31 Dec 2024

24.2 Currency risk: detail in page 42

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

The Bank and its subsidiaries are incorporated and operating in Vietnam with reporting currency as VND. The major currency of its transaction is also VND, some transactions are denominated in gold, USD, EUR and other foreign currencies, except for Sacombank (Lao) Plc. with LAK as trading currency and Sacombank (Cambodian) Plc. with US dollar as principal currency. The Bank and its subsidiaries has set limits to control the positions of the currencies. Positions are monitored on a daily basis and hedging strategies are used to ensure positions of the currencies to be maintained within the established limits. The following table presents assets and liabilities in foreign currencies translated into VND as at 31 Dec 2024:

24.3 Liquidity risk: detail in page 43

Liquidity risk is the risk which the Bank and its subsidiaries have difficulties in meeting the obligations of financial liabilities. Liquidity risk occurs when the Bank and its subsidiaries 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 subsidiaries have 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 and its subsidiaries have also evaluated the estimated cash flows and the availability of current collateral assets in case of obtaining more deposits.

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

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

- Balances with the central banks are classified as demand deposits which include compulsory deposits;
- The maturity term of investment securities is calculated based on the maturity date of each kind of securities; except for the maturity term of investments in Government bonds and bonds issued by the Vietnam Development Bank is considered within one month because of their high liquidity;
- The maturity term of due from and loans to other credit institutions, loans and finance leases to customers is determined based 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 bad debts will be resolved following to the Restructuring Plan as approved by the SBV is determined from 1 to 5 years;
- The maturity term of long-term investments is considered as more than one year because these investments do not have specific maturity date;
- The maturity term of due to and borrowings from other credit institutions, customer deposits are determined based on features of these items or the maturity date as stipulated in contracts. Vostro account and demand deposits are transacted as required by customers, and therefore, classified as current accounts. The maturity term of borrowings and term deposits is determined based on the maturity date in contracts. In practice, these amounts may be rolled over, and therefore, they may last beyond the original maturity date;
- The maturity term of fixed assets is determined based on the remaining useful life of assets.

The following table presents the Bank and its subsidiaries' assets and liabilities by relevant maturity based on the remaining period calculated as at 31 Dec 2024. In fact, these amounts may be rotated, and therefore, they last beyond the original maturity date.

24.4 Other market risks

Except for the assets and liabilities presented above, the Bank and its subsidiaries has 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.

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES ACCORDING TO IX. CIRCULAR NO. 210/2009/TT-BTC

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

The Circular 210 only provides for the presentation and disclosures of financial instruments; therefore, the concepts of financial assets, financial liabilities and related concepts are applied solely for the supplemental presentation. Assets, liabilities and equity of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been recognized and measured in accordance with the Vietnamese Accounting Standards, Vietnamese Accounting System for Credit Institutions, the official approvals for the Post-merger Restructuring Plan of the State Bank of Vietnam and the Bank's proposals in the Restructuring Plan in relation to accrued interest receivables, VAMC's special bonds, bad debts, doubtful assets and equity investments during the restructuring period and statutory requirements relevant to preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements

Financial assets

Financial assets of the Bank and its subsidiaries within the scope of Circular 210 comprise cash, gold, precious stones, balances with State Bank, due from other credit institutions, loans and finance leases to customers and other credit institutions, trading and investment securities, receivables and other assets under currency derivative contracts.

According to Circular 210, financial assets are classified appropriately, for the purpose of disclosure in these consolidated financial statements, into one of the following categories:

► A financial asset at fair value through profit or 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 selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- There is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

b) Upon initial recognition, it is designated by the Bank and its subsidiaries as at fair value through profit or loss.

► Held-to-maturity investments:

Are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank and its subsidiaries has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity other than:

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

► Loans and finance leases to customers and receivables:

Are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than:

- a) Those that the Bank and its subsidiaries intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which shall be classified as held-for-trading, and those that the Bank and its subsidiaries upon initial recognition designated as at fair value through profit or loss;
- b) Those that the Bank and its subsidiaries upon initial recognition designated as available-for-sale; or
- c) Those for which the Bank and its subsidiaries may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which shall be classified as available for sale.

► Available-for-sale assets:

Are 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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Bank and its subsidiaries within the scope of Circular 210 consist of borrowings from the Government and the State Bank, due to and borrowings from other credit institutions, due to customers, grants, entrusted funds and loans exposed to risks, valuable papers issued, payables and other liabilities under currency derivative contracts.

According to Circular 210, financial liabilities are classified appropriately, for the purpose of disclosure in these consolidated financial statements, into one of the following categories:

► A financial liability at fair value through profit or 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 selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- There is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

b) Upon initial recognition it is designated by the Bank and its subsidiaries as at fair value through profit or loss.

► Financial liabilities at amortized cost:

Financial liabilities which are not categorised as at fair value through profit or loss will be classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and reported at the net amount in the consolidated balance sheet, if and only if, the Bank and its subsidiaries have an enforceable legal right to offset financial assets against financial liabilities and the Bank and its subsidiaries have intention to settle on a net basis, or the realization of the assets and settlement of liabilities is made simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of cash and short term deposits approximate to their carrying value due to their short term maturity.

25 Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (detail in page 44)

13.1 Statement of changes in owners' equity

	Charter capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	Investment and development fund	Financial reserve	Reserve to supplement charter capital	Retained earnings	Capital for construction, purchases of fixed	Total
	1	2	5	6	7	8	10	12	13
Balance at 1 January 2024	18,852,157	1,747,651	(225,489)	118,539	3,111,411	1,741,207	20,386,614	1,774	45,733,864
- Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,087,495	-	10,087,495
- Foreign exchange differences	-	-	87,264	-	-	-	-	-	87,264
- Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	728,915	382,525	(1,111,441)	-	-
- Appropriation to bonus and welfare fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	(890,046)	-	(890,046)
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46,508)	-	(46,508)
Balance at 31 Dec 2024	18,852,157	1,747,651	(138,225)	118,539	3,840,326	2,123,732	28,426,115	1,774	54,972,070

22. Concentration of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments by geographical area

Unit: VND million

As at 31 Dec 2024	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Due from and loans to other credit institutions – gross	81,666,692	6,574,483	88,241,176
Loans and finance leases to customers - gross	532,338,068	6,976,590	539,314,658
Purchased debts - gross	-	-	-
Trading and investment securities - gross	98,908,216	9,949	98,918,165
Long-term investments - gross	96,642	-	96,642
Borrowings from State Banks	54,255	-	54,255
Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions	70,406,670	248,622	70,655,292
Due to customers	558,070,814	8,811,001	566,881,814
Grants, entrusted funds and loans exposed to risks	-	449,009	449,009
Valuable papers issued	36,753,523	-	36,753,523
Derivatives and other financial assets (Nominal amount)	49,354,239	8,882	49,363,120
Contingent liabilities and credit commitments – gross	115,518,733	1,637,735	117,156,468
Total	1,543,167,850	24,716,272	1,567,884,122

24.1 Interest rate risk

As at 31 Dec 2024	Overdue	Free of interest	Less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From over 3 to 6 months	From over 6 to 12 months	From over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assets									
I- Cash on hand, gold and gemstones	-	8,214,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,214,653
II - Balances with the State Banks	-	1	17,644,154	-	-	-	-	-	17,644,155
III - Due from and loans to other credit institutions – gross	-	-	87,761,435	104,770	324,174	50,797	-	-	88,241,176
IV - Trading securities – gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V- Derivatives and other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Loans to customers – gross	17,090,480	-	179,651,052	331,335,201	942,432	1,479,572	3,993,799	4,822,122	539,314,658
VII - Purchased debts – gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII - Investment securities – gross	-	14,954,890	1,675,823	1,125,701	5,034,957	4,250,705	31,206,904	40,669,185	98,918,165
IX - Capital contribution, long-term investments – gross	-	96,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,642
X - Fixed assets	-	7,355,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,355,128
XI - Other assets – gross	2,240,835	11,721,601	-	-	20,645	-	15,391	-	13,998,472
Total assets	19,331,315	42,342,915	286,732,464	332,565,672	6,322,208	5,781,074	35,216,094	45,491,307	773,783,049
Liabilities									
I- Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions and State banks	-	-	69,636,084	951,357	61,905	16,047	44,154	-	70,709,547
II- Due to customers	-	1,238,315	198,642,657	121,611,949	127,040,254	110,851,734	7,486,021	10,884	566,881,814
III- Derivatives and other financial liabilities	-	54,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,007
IV- Grants and entrusted funds received	-	-	-	1,743	-	9,255	128,785	309,226	449,009
V- Valuable papers issued	-	-	5,651,842	1,170,918	17,033,831	7,878,985	5,017,947	-	36,753,523
VI- Other liabilities	-	18,274,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,274,576
Total liabilities	-	19,566,898	273,930,583	123,735,967	144,135,990	118,756,021	12,676,907	320,110	693,122,476
Interest sensitivity gap of balance sheet items	19,331,315	22,776,017	12,801,881	208,829,705	(137,813,782)	(112,974,947)	22,539,187	45,171,197	80,660,573
Interest sensitivity gap of off-balance sheet items									
Total interest sensitivity gap	19,331,315	22,776,017	12,801,881	208,829,705	(137,813,782)	(112,974,947)	22,539,187	45,171,197	80,660,573

24.2 Currency risk

Unit : VND million

As at 31 Dec 2024	EUR	USD-translated	Other currencies-translated	Total
Assets				
I- Cash on hand, gold and gemstones	225,695	2,467,493	486,249	3,179,437
II- Balances with the State Banks	797	2,258,258	317,477	2,576,532
III- Due from and loans to other credit institutions – gross	78,218	7,279,465	3,548,916	10,906,599
IV- Trading securities – gross	-	-	-	-
V- Derivatives and other financial assets	-	-	-	-
VI - Loans and advances to customers – gross	-	13,902,721	2,057,633	15,960,354
VII - Purchased debts – gross	-	-	-	-
VIII- Investment securities – gross	-	635	9,314	9,949
IX- Capital contribution, long-term investments – gross	-	-	-	-
X- Fixed assets	-	73,639	96,155	169,794
XI- Other assets – gross	1,547	1,039,810	121,570	1,162,927
Total assets	306,257	27,022,021	6,637,314	33,965,592
				-
Liabilities and equity				-
				-
I- Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions and State Banks	8	4,602,688	74,369	4,677,065
In which: Due to and borrowings from foreign credit institutions	-	-	-	-
II- Due to customers	189,246	13,378,884	1,466,747	15,034,877
III- Derivatives and other financial liabilities	9,595	8,404,220	2,682,673	11,096,488
IV- Grants and entrusted funds received	-	-	449,009	449,009
V- Valuable papers issued	-	5	-	5
VI- Other liabilities	11,572	659,563	396,849	1,067,984
VII- Equity	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities and equity	210,421	27,045,360	5,069,647	32,325,428
FX position on-balance sheet	95,836	(23,339)	1,567,667	1,640,164
FX position off-balance sheet	(94,926)	2,201,850	(294,817)	1,812,107
FX position on and off-balance sheet	910	2,178,511	1,272,850	3,452,271

24.3 Liquidity risk

Unit : VND million

As at 31 Dec 2024	Overdue		Current					Total
	Overdue over 3 months	Overdue up to 3 months	Up to 1 month	From over 1 to 3 months	From over 3 to 12 months	From over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Assets								
I - Cash on hand, gold and gemstones	-	-	8,214,653	-	-	-	-	8,214,653
II - Balances with the State Banks	-	-	17,644,155	-	-	-	-	17,644,155
III - Due from and loans to other credit institutions – gross	-	-	87,761,435	104,770	374,971	-	-	88,241,176
IV - Trading securities – gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V- Derivatives and other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Loans and advances to customers – gross	12,957,190	4,133,290	33,632,500	99,419,317	192,303,131	80,999,567	115,869,663	539,314,658
VII - Purchased debts – gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII - Investment securities – gross	-	-	12,190,184	106,354	12,045,363	35,922,766	38,653,498	98,918,165
IX - Capital contribution, long-term investments – gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,642	96,642
X - Fixed assets	-	-	6,304	3,630	77,525	1,462,309	5,805,360	7,355,128
XI - Other assets – gross	2,240,154	681	5,577,202	806,272	2,591,159	2,695,670	87,334	13,998,472
Total assets	15,197,344	4,133,971	165,026,433	100,440,343	207,392,149	121,080,312	160,512,497	773,783,049
Liabilities								
I- Due to and borrowings from other credit institutions and State Banks	-	-	68,567,370	456,969	465,538	932,746	286,924	70,709,547
II- Due to customers	-	-	199,611,681	121,609,162	237,856,766	7,778,675	25,530	566,881,814
III- Derivatives and other financial liabilities	-	-	54,007	-	-	-	-	54,007
IV- Grants and entrusted funds received	-	-	-	1,743	9,255	128,785	309,226	449,009
V- Valuable papers issued	-	-	5,094,501	203,147	18,818,691	10,827,559	1,809,625	36,753,523
VI- Other liabilities	-	-	6,936,800	3,783,254	7,257,551	293,180	3,791	18,274,576
Total liabilities	-	-	280,264,359	126,054,275	264,407,801	19,960,945	2,435,096	693,122,476
Net liquidity gap	15,197,344	4,133,971	(115,237,926)	(25,613,932)	(57,015,652)	101,119,367	158,077,401	80,660,573

25. Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

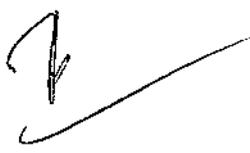
Unit: VND million

As at 31 Dec 2024	Trading	Held to maturity	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	Other assets and liabilities at amortized	Total	Fair value (*)
Cash, gold and precious stones	-	-	-	-	8,214,653	8,214,653	8,214,653
Balances with central banks	-	-	-	-	17,644,155	17,644,155	17,644,155
Due from and loans to other credit institutions	-	-	7,606,929	-	80,634,247	88,241,176	(*)
Trading securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)
Derivatives and financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)
Loans and finance leases to customers	-	-	530,448,003	-	-	530,448,003	(*)
Purchased debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)
Available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	23,542,839	-	23,542,839	(*)
Held-to-maturity securities	-	62,105,338	-	-	-	62,105,338	(*)
Other long-term investments	-	-	-	82,204	-	82,204	(*)
Other assets	-	-	-	-	9,151,733	9,151,733	(*)
Total assets	-	62,105,338	538,054,932	23,625,043	115,644,788	739,430,101	
Borrowings from the State Banks	-	-	-	-	54,255	54,255	(*)
Due to and borrowings from other credit institution	-	-	-	-	70,655,292	70,655,292	(*)
Due to customers	-	-	-	-	566,881,814	566,881,814	(*)
Derivatives and other financial liabilities	54,007	-	-	-	-	54,007	(*)
Grants, entrusted funds and loans exposed to risks	-	-	-	-	449,009	449,009	(*)
Valuable papers issued	-	-	-	-	36,753,523	36,753,523	(*)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	12,803,839	12,803,839	(*)
Total liabilities	54,007	-	-	-	687,597,732	687,651,739	

(*) Because the Vietnamese Accounting Standards and Accounting System do not have specific guidance on the fair value determination, the fair value of these items cannot be determined.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Management on 24 Jan 2025.

Prepared by



Accountant
Luu Van Hoa

Reviewer



Chief Accountant
Huynh Thanh Giang



Approved by 

General Director
Nguyen Duc Thach Diem