

**VIETNAM JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK FOR  
INDUSTRY AND TRADE**  
*(Incorporated in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam )*

## **REVIEWED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For the 6-month period ended 30 June 2024**

In accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards,  
accounting regime applicable to credit institutions in Vietnam  
and legal regulations relating to interim separate financial reporting



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## STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (Continued)

### THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Board of Management of the Bank is responsible for preparing the interim separate financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the interim separate financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2024, and of its interim separate financial performance and its interim separate cash flows for the 6-month period then ended in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, accounting regime applicable to credit institutions in Vietnam and legal regulations relating to interim separate financial reporting. In preparing these interim separate financial statements, the Board of Management is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting principles have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the interim separate financial statements;
- Prepare the interim separate financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Bank will continue in business; and
- Design and implement an effective internal control system for the purpose of properly preparing and presenting the interim separate financial statements so as to minimize errors and frauds.

The Board of Management is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the interim separate financial position of the Bank, and that the interim separate financial statements comply with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, accounting regime applicable to credit institutions in Vietnam and legal regulations relating to interim separate financial reporting. The Board of Management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of frauds and other irregularities.

The Board of Management confirms that the Bank has complied with the above requirements in preparing these interim separate financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Management,



\_\_\_\_\_  
Nguyen Tran Manh Trung  
Deputy General Director

Hanoi, 14 August 2024



No: 0222/VN1A-HN-BC

## REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**To:**  
**The Shareholders**  
**The Board of Directors and the Board of Management**  
**Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade**

We have reviewed the accompanying interim separate financial statements of Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade (the "Bank"), prepared on 14 August 2024 as set out from page 05 to page 49, which comprise the interim separate statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the interim separate income statement and the interim separate cash flow statement for the 6-month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Board of Management's Responsibility

The Bank's Board of Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim separate financial statements in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, accounting regime applicable to credit institutions in Vietnam and legal regulations relating to interim separate financial reporting and for such internal control as the Board of Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of interim separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these accompanying interim separate financial statements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Vietnamese Standard on Review Engagements (VSRE) 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity.

A review of interim separate financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Vietnamese Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

## REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM SEPERATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim separate financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the interim separate financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2024, and its interim separate financial performance and its interim separate cash flows for the 6-month period then ended in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, accounting regime applicable to credit institutions in Vietnam and legal regulations relating to interim separate financial reporting.



Khúc Thị Lan Anh

Deputy General Director

Audit Practising Registration Certificate

No. 0036-2023-001-1

**DELOITTE VIETNAM AUDIT COMPANY LIMITED**

14 August 2024

Hanoi, S.R. Viet Nam

# INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2024

Unit: VND Million

NO.	ITEMS	Notes	Closing balance	Opening balance
<b>A.</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>I.</b>	<b>Cash</b>		<b>9,309,970</b>	<b>9,610,410</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Balances with the State Bank of Vietnam ("SBV")</b>		<b>28,979,958</b>	<b>40,596,555</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Placements with and loans to other credit institutions</b>		<b>347,110,637</b>	<b>276,784,594</b>
1.	Placements with other credit institutions		334,751,012	260,206,169
2.	Loans to other credit institutions		12,359,625	16,578,425
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Trading securities</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,118</b>
1.	Trading securities		-	63,118
<b>V.</b>	<b>Loans to customers</b>		<b>1,531,045,035</b>	<b>1,433,266,054</b>
1.	Loans to customers	7	1,558,604,714	1,460,764,608
2.	Provisions for credit losses of loans to customers	8	(27,559,679)	(27,498,554)
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Investment securities</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>155,982,677</b>	<b>177,769,970</b>
1.	Available-for-sale investment securities	9.1	145,412,544	177,090,667
2.	Held-to-maturity investment securities	9.2	10,786,848	786,778
3.	Provisions for impairment of investment securities		(216,715)	(107,475)
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Capital contribution, long-term investments</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,835,582</b>	<b>5,835,582</b>
1.	Investments in subsidiaries	10.1	4,123,832	4,123,832
2.	Investments in joint-ventures	10.2	1,688,788	1,688,788
3.	Other long-term investments		22,962	22,962
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>9,514,312</b>	<b>9,895,243</b>
1.	Tangible fixed assets		5,724,802	5,976,638
a.	Cost		16,369,775	16,305,468
b.	Accumulated depreciation		(10,644,973)	(10,328,830)
2.	Intangible assets		3,789,510	3,918,605
a.	Cost		6,665,220	6,665,612
b.	Accumulated amortisation		(2,875,710)	(2,747,007)
<b>IX.</b>	<b>Other assets</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>50,426,524</b>	<b>57,435,976</b>
1.	Other receivables	11.1	34,996,668	40,262,627
2.	Interest and fee receivables		12,665,235	14,359,841
3.	Other assets	11.2	2,843,777	2,892,664
4.	Provisions for impairment of other balance sheet assets	11.3	(79,156)	(79,156)
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>			<b>2,138,204,695</b>	<b>2,011,257,502</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements



**INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Continued)**

*As at 30 June 2024*

Unit: VND Million

NO.	ITEMS	Notes	Closing balance	Opening balance
<b>B.</b>	<b>LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>I.</b>	<b>Borrowings from the Government and the SBV</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>111,854,927</b>	<b>21,814,105</b>
1.	Deposits and borrowings from the Government and the SBV		108,330,940	21,814,105
2.	Repos of government bonds with the State Treasury		3,523,987	-
<b>II.</b>	<b>Deposits and borrowings from other credit institutions</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>288,674,154</b>	<b>295,337,817</b>
1.	Deposits from other credit institutions	13.1	247,543,006	258,392,237
2.	Borrowings from other credit institutions	13.2	41,131,148	36,945,580
<b>III.</b>	<b>Deposits from customers</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,464,381,947</b>	<b>1,409,417,688</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Derivative financial instruments and other financial liabilities</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,393,298</b>	<b>552,633</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>Grants, trusted funds and borrowings where the Bank bears risks</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,160,674</b>	<b>2,163,999</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Valuable papers issued</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100,256,876</b>	<b>115,375,727</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Other liabilities</b>		<b>38,270,778</b>	<b>44,843,702</b>
1.	Accrued fee and interest expenses		22,357,555	27,958,258
2.	Other payables and liabilities	17	15,913,223	16,885,444
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>			<b>2,006,992,654</b>	<b>1,889,505,671</b>
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>Capital and reserves</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>131,212,041</b>	<b>121,751,831</b>
1.	Contributed capital		62,669,744	62,669,744
a.	Charter capital		53,699,917	53,699,917
b.	Share premium		8,969,827	8,969,827
2.	Reserves		18,618,137	18,618,137
3.	Retained earnings		49,924,160	40,463,950
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY</b>			<b>2,138,204,695</b>	<b>2,011,257,502</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements*



INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Continued)

As at 30 June 2024

Unit: VND Million

OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

NO. ITEMS	Notes	Closing balance	Opening balance
1. Credit guarantees	27	8,143,710	8,785,288
2. Foreign exchange transactions commitments	27	811,654,913	725,754,038
<i>Foreign currency purchase commitments</i>		5,630,041	1,407,061
<i>Foreign currency sale commitments</i>		5,629,422	1,405,875
<i>Cross currency swap contracts</i>		800,395,450	722,941,102
3. Letters of credit (L/C) commitments	27	48,705,567	55,973,190
4. Other guarantees	27	95,419,140	102,183,064
5. Other commitments	27	74,481,205	68,704,794
6. Uncollected loan interest and fees		9,886,338	9,516,848
7. Bad debts written-off		168,277,208	147,183,994
8. Other properties and valuable papers		81,072,729	84,155,460

Prepared by



Tran Thi Thu Huong  
Deputy Head of Financial  
Accounting Department

Approved by



Nguyen Hai Hung  
Chief Accountant

Approved by



Nguyen Tran Manh Trung  
Deputy General Director

14 August 2024

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements

# INTERIM SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT

For the 6-month period ended 30 June 2024

Unit: VND Million

NO.	ITEMS	Notes	Current period	Prior period
1.	Interest and similar income	20	60,228,873	66,097,812
2.	Interest and similar expenses	21	(30,351,488)	(41,185,174)
I.	<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>29,877,385</b>	<b>24,912,638</b>
3.	Income from services		4,581,567	4,880,622
4.	Expenses on services		(1,761,320)	(1,680,512)
II.	<b>Net profit from services</b>		<b>2,820,247</b>	<b>3,200,110</b>
III.	<b>Net gain from trading foreign currencies</b>		<b>2,503,309</b>	<b>2,366,077</b>
IV.	<b>Net gain from trading securities</b>	22.1	<b>952</b>	<b>511</b>
V.	<b>Net (loss)/gain from investment securities</b>	22.2	<b>(104,955)</b>	<b>34,750</b>
5.	Other operating income		3,377,638	3,226,106
6.	Other operating expenses		(1,495,856)	(425,133)
VI.	<b>Net profit from other activities</b>		<b>1,881,782</b>	<b>2,800,973</b>
VII.	<b>Income from capital contribution, equity investments</b>	23	<b>3,205</b>	<b>440,580</b>
VIII.	<b>Operating expenses</b>	24	<b>(9,118,650)</b>	<b>(8,462,863)</b>
IX.	<b>Net profit from operating activities before credit provision expenses</b>		<b>27,863,275</b>	<b>25,292,776</b>
X.	<b>Provision expenses for credit losses</b>		<b>(15,659,735)</b>	<b>(13,142,866)</b>
XI.	<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>12,203,540</b>	<b>12,149,910</b>
7.	Current corporate income tax expense	25	(2,437,553)	(2,334,071)
XII.	<b>Corporate income tax expense</b>		<b>(2,437,553)</b>	<b>(2,334,071)</b>
XIII.	<b>Profit after corporate income tax</b>		<b>9,765,987</b>	<b>9,815,839</b>

Prepared by



Tran Thi Thu Huong  
Deputy Head of Financial  
Accounting Department

Approved by



Nguyen Hai Hung  
Chief Accountant

Approved by



Nguyen Tran Manh Trung  
Deputy General Director

14 August 2024

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements

**INTERIM SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

*For the 6-month period ended 30 June 2024*

Unit: VND Million

NO. ITEMS	Current period	Prior period
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
01. Interest and similar income received	61,910,427	65,093,468
02. Interest and similar expenses paid	(36,033,694)	(33,040,721)
03. Income received from services	2,735,602	3,107,198
04. Net cash from dealing in foreign currencies and trading securities	3,309,326	2,414,257
05. Other income	(647,888)	386,186
06. Cash recovered from bad debts written off or compensated by provision for credit losses	2,099,423	1,966,377
07. Payments to employees and for operating management	(9,784,056)	(8,163,807)
08. Corporate income tax paid for the period	(4,211,947)	(4,017,006)
<b>Net cash from operating profit before movements in assets and working capital</b>	<b>19,377,193</b>	<b>27,745,952</b>
<b><i>Movements in operating assets</i></b>	<b><i>(61,177,110)</i></b>	<b><i>(58,644,467)</i></b>
09. Movements in placements with and loans to other credit institutions	24,844,917	11,031,542
10. Movements in trading securities	21,741,171	(633,767)
11. Movements in derivatives and other financial assets	-	1,687,589
12. Movements in loans to customers	(97,840,106)	(83,470,074)
13. Movements in provisions for credit losses	(15,598,610)	(13,738,034)
14. Movements in other operating assets	5,675,518	26,478,277
<b><i>Movements in operating liabilities</i></b>	<b><i>125,476,215</i></b>	<b><i>32,832,614</i></b>
15. Movements in borrowings from the Government and the SBV	90,040,822	(99,341,104)
16. Movements in deposits and borrowings from other credit institutions	(6,663,663)	51,730,785
17. Movements in deposits from customers	54,964,259	61,012,954
18. Movements in issued valuable papers (excluding issued valuable papers charged to financial activities)	(15,118,851)	21,247,940
19. Movements in grants, trusted funds and borrowings where the Bank bears risks	(3,325)	13,911
20. Movements in derivatives and other financial liabilities	840,665	-
21. Movements in other operating liabilities	1,416,308	(1,831,872)
<b>I. Net cash generated by operating activities</b>	<b>83,676,298</b>	<b>1,934,099</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements*



**INTERIM SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Continued)**

*For the 6-month period ended 30 June 2024*

Unit: VND Million

NO. ITEMS	Current period	Prior period
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
01. Acquisition of fixed assets	(428,606)	(292,312)
02. Proceeds from sales, disposal of fixed assets	4,540	2,686
03. Expenses on sales, disposal of fixed assets	(1,514)	(296)
04. Investments in other entities	-	(283,800)
05. Dividends and profit received from long-term investments in other entities	3,205	440,580
<b>II. Net cash (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(422,375)</b>	<b>(133,142)</b>
<b>III. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>83,253,923</b>	<b>1,800,957</b>
<b>IV. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>273,371,122</b>	<b>245,998,446</b>
<b>V. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Note 26)</b>	<b>356,625,045</b>	<b>247,799,403</b>

Prepared by



Tran Thi Thu Huong  
Deputy Head of Financial  
Accounting Department

Approved by



Nguyen Hai Hung  
Chief Accountant

Approved by



Nguyen Tran Manh Trung  
Deputy General Director

14 August 2024

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim separate financial statements*



**NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

*These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying interim separate financial statements*

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade (herein referred to as “the Bank” or “VietinBank”) is a joint stock commercial bank incorporated and registered in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

**Establishment and operation**

The Bank was incorporated on the basis of equitizing Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade, a State-owned commercial bank that was incorporated under the name of Vietnam Industrial and Commercial Bank in accordance with Decree No. 53/ND-HDBT dated 26 March 1988 of the Council of Ministers on the organization of the State Bank of Vietnam (“SBV”). The Bank was officially renamed Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade in accordance with Decision No. 402/CT dated 14 November 1990 granted by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and remodeled to become a State Corporation under Decision No. 285/QĐ-NH5 dated 21 September 1996 of the Governor of the SBV. On 25 December 2008, Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade successfully carried out its initial public offering.

On 03 July 2009, the Bank was equitized and renamed Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade according to Establishment and Operation License No. 142/GP-NHNN dated 03 July 2009 issued by the SBV and Business Registration Certificate No. 0103038874 dated 03 July 2009 issued by Hanoi Authority for Planning and Investment. The latest (13<sup>th</sup>) amended Enterprise Registration Certificate No. 0100111948 was issued by Hanoi Authority for Planning and Investment on 08 January 2024. On 17 June 2022, the SBV granted Establishment and Operation License No. 13/GP-NHNN to replace the Establishment and Operation License No. 142/GP-NHNN dated 03 July 2009 and amending and supplementing decisions relating thereto from 2017 to 2021. The latest amending and supplementing decision related to the Establishment and Operation License was issued by the SBV on 28 December 2023.

The Bank was established to carry out banking activities under its Establishment and Operation License and Enterprise Registration Certificate, including receiving demand deposits, term deposits, savings deposits and other types of deposits; credit granting; opening current accounts for customers; providing domestic payment services; opening accounts; organizing internal payment and joining the national interbank payment system; providing cash management, banking and financial advisory services; services of managing, preserving assets, leasing cabinets, safe boxes; participating in bidding, purchasing and selling for Treasury bills, negotiable instruments, Government bonds, SBV bills and other valuable papers on the money market; buying and selling Government bonds and corporate bonds; issuing certificates of deposit, promissory notes, treasury bills and bonds to mobilize capital according to the provisions of Law on credit institutions, Law on securities, the Government’s regulations and the SBV’s guidance; borrowing capital from the SBV in the form of refinancing according to the provisions of the Laws of the SBV and the SBV’s guidance; having borrowings to/from and deposits at/from other credit institutions, branches of foreign banks, domestic and foreign financial institutions according to the provisions of law and the SBV’s guidance; carrying out capital contribution, shares acquisition according to the provisions of law and the SBV’s guidance; acting as trustor, trustee and agent in banking-related activities, insurance business and asset management according to the provisions of law and the SBV’s guidance; trading and providing foreign exchange services on the domestic and international market within the scope prescribed by the SBV; trading, supplying interest rate derivatives; providing securities depository and gold trading services; e-wallet; supplying commodity price derivative products; investing in Government bond futures contracts; providing clearing and settlement services for securities transactions in accordance with the Securities Law; supervising bank according to securities regulation.

### **Charter capital**

The Bank's charter capital under the Establishment and Operation License No. 142/GP-NHNN dated 03 July 2009 is VND 11,252,973 million, of which State-owned capital is VND 10,040,855 million and capital raised from the Initial Public Offering is VND 1,212,118 million.

On 18 October 2010, the Bank completed its share issuance with 391,931,841 shares additionally issued, of which 76,848,603 shares were issued in form of share dividend payment and 315,083,238 shares were sold to the Bank's shareholders.

On 10 March 2011, the Bank completed its share issuance to a strategic shareholder with the total number of newly issued shares of 168,581,013.

On 28 December 2011, the Bank completed its share issuance to the existing shareholders with the total number of newly issued shares of 337,162,100.

On 13 April 2012, the Bank completed its share issuance to the existing shareholders with the total number of new issued shares of 598,782,376.

On 14 May 2013, the Bank completed its share issuance to Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. with the total number of newly issued shares of 644,389,811.

On 22 October 2013, the Bank completed its share issuance to the existing shareholders with the total number of newly issued shares of 457,260,208.

On 21 July 2021, the Bank completed its share issuance to the existing shareholders for dividend payment purpose with the total number of newly issued shares of 1,082,346,053.

On 14 December 2023, the Bank completed its share issuance to the existing shareholders for dividend payment purpose with the total number of newly issued shares of 564,241,139.

Accordingly, as at 30 June 2024, the Bank's charter capital is VND 53,699,917 million. In which, proportion of ownership of the Government is 64.46% and proportion of ownership of strategic shareholder named The Bank of Tokyo – Mitsubishi UFJ is 19.73%.

### **Operating network**

The Head Office of the Bank is located at 108 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi, Vietnam. As at 30 June 2024, the Bank has one (01) Head Office; two (02) local representative offices (in Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City) and one (01) overseas representative office in Myanmar; eight (08) administrative units including: one (01) School of Human Resource Development and Training, one (01) Card centre, one (01) Trade Finance Centre, five (05) Cash management centres; one hundred and fifty seven (157) branches and nine hundred and fifty six (956) transaction offices (including two (02) overseas branches).



**Subsidiaries**

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank has seven (07) subsidiary companies and one (01) subsidiary bank as follows:

No	Name	Operating Licence	Nature of business	Proportion of ownership
1	Finance Leasing Company Limited – Viet Nam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade	License of Establishment and Operation No. 53/1998/QD-NHNN5 dated 26 January 1998 issued by the SBV and the 1 <sup>st</sup> Business Registration Certificate No. 0101047075/GP dated 31 August 2009 by Hanoi Authority for Planning and Investment, the 11 <sup>th</sup> amendment dated 01 June 2022	Finance and banking	100%
2	Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade Securities Joint Stock Company	Establishment and Operation License No. 107/UBCK-GP dated 01 July 2009 issued by the State Securities Commission and Amended License No. 97/GPDC-UBCK dated 10 October 2022	Securities activities	75.6%
3	Asset Management Company Limited - Viet Nam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade	Business Registration Certificate No. 0302077030/GP dated 20 July 2010 issued by Department of Planning and Investment of Ho Chi Minh City, the 6 <sup>th</sup> amendment dated 12 January 2021	Asset management	100%
4	VietinBank Insurance Joint Stock Corporation	Establishment and Operation License No. 21/GP-KDBH dated 12 December 2002 issued by the Ministry of Finance and Amended License No. 21/GPDC33/KDBH dated 03 March 2022 by the Ministry of Finance	Non-life insurance	73.4%
5	VietinBank Gold and Jewellery Trading Company Ltd	Enterprise Registration Certificate No. 0105011873/GP dated 25 November 2010 granted by Hanoi Authority for Planning and Investment, the 9 <sup>th</sup> amendment dated 19 December 2022	Trading, producing and refining gold, silver, precious stones	100%
6	VietinBank Fund Management Company Limited	Establishment and Operation License No. 50/UBCK-GP dated 26 October 2010 issued by State Securities Commission and Amended License No. 46/GPDC-UBCK dated 21 June 2024	Fund management	100%

No	Name	Operating Licence	Nature of business	Proportion of ownership
7	VietinBank Global Money Transfer Company	Enterprise Registration Certificate No. 0105757686 dated 03 January 2012 issued by Hanoi Authority for Planning and Investment, the 1 <sup>st</sup> amendment dated 13 March 2015	Monetary transfer intermediary	100%
8	VietinBank Lao Limited	Enterprise Registration Certificate No. 068/NHCHDCNDL dated 08 July 2015 granted by Bank of the Lao P.D.R and Amended License No. 2947/Chtaw dated 27 September 2023	Finance and banking	100%

#### Employees

The total number of employees of the Bank as at 30 June 2024 was 22,507 (as at 31 December 2023: 22,333).

#### Disclosure of information comparability in the interim separate financial statements

The comparative figures of the interim separate statement of financial position and the corresponding notes are the figures of the Bank's audited separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The comparative figures of the interim separate income statement, interim separate cash flow statement and the corresponding notes are the figures of the Bank's reviewed interim separate financial statements for the 6-month period ended 30 June 2023.

## 2. ACCOUNTING CONVENTION AND ACCOUNTING PERIOD

#### Accounting convention

The accompanying interim separate financial statements, expressed in Vietnam Dong (VND), are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, accounting regime applicable to credit institutions in Vietnam and legal regulations relating to interim separate financial reporting. However, due to the Bank's large scale of operation, for the purpose of preparing these interim separate financial statements, the figures are rounded to and presented in millions of Vietnamese Dong (VND Million). This presentation does not materially impact the interim separate financial statements in terms of the interim separate financial position, the interim separate financial performance and interim separate cash flows of the Bank. With regard to the number of shares, the Bank presented the items in Note 19.3.

The accompanying interim separate financial statements are not intended to present the interim separate financial position, interim separate financial performance and interim separate cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Vietnam.

#### Accounting period

The Bank's financial year begins on 01 January and ends on 31 December. The accompanying interim separate financial statements were prepared for the 6-month period ended 30 June 2024.



**3. ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING GUIDANCE AND NEW GUIDANCES IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE**

**Adoption of new accounting guidance**

***Circular No. 06/2024/TT-NHNN dated 18 June 2024***

On 18 June 2024, the State Bank ("SBV") issued Circular No. 06/2024/TT-NHNN ("Circular 06") amending and supplementing a number of articles of Circular No. 02/2023/TT-NHNN ("Circular 02") dated 23 April 2023 of the State Bank of Vietnam regulates credit institutions to restructure debt repayment terms and maintain the same debt group to support customers in difficulty. Accordingly, Circular 06 stipulates that the restructuring of debt repayment terms for customers according to the provisions of this Circular will be implemented from the effective date of this Circular until 31 December 2024. Circular 06 takes effect from 18 June 2024.

The Bank's Board of Management has applied Circular 06 in the interim separate financial reporting for the period ended 30 June 2024.

**New guidances in issue but not yet effective**

***Law on Credit Institutions No. 32/2024/QH15 dated 18 January 2024***

On 18 January 2024, the National Assembly issued the Law on Credit Institutions No.32/2024/QH15 ("Credit Institutions Law 2024") regulating the establishment, organization, operation, and early intervention, special control, reorganization, dissolution, bankruptcy of credit institutions; handling of bad debts and collateral for bad debts of credit institutions. The Credit Institutions Law 2024 takes effect from 01 July 2024, replacing the Law on Credit Institutions No. 47/2010/QH12 dated 16 June 2010 and the Law No. 17/2017/QH14 dated 20 November 2017 amending and supplementing a number of Articles of the Law on Credit Institutions, except for certain provisions effective from 01 January 2025.

***Circular No. 21/2024/TT-NHNN dated 28 June 2024***

On 28 June 2024, the State Bank of Vietnam issued Circular No. 21/2024/TT-NHNN ("Circular 21") regulating letter of credit (L/C) operations and other business activities of credit institutions related to letters of credit. Circular 21 takes effect from 01 July 2024, including regulations on credit risk classification, provisioning levels and methods, and the use of provisions to handle credit risks of commitments and assets in credit granting for L/C operation, in performing the purchase without recourse of the set of documents required to be presented under L/C, and in entrusting the issuance of L/C according to legal regulations on asset classification, risk provisioning levels and methods, and the use of provisions to handle risks in the operations of banks and foreign bank branches.

***Circular No. 31/2024/TT-NHNN dated 30 June 2024***

On 30 June 2024, the State Bank issued Circular No. 31/2024/TT-NHNN ("Circular 31") regulating the classification of assets in the operations of commercial banks, non-bank credit institutions, and foreign bank branches. Circular 31 replaces Circular No. 11/2021/TT-NHNN dated 30 July 2021 ("Circular 11") of the State Bank of Vietnam regulating asset classification, risk provisioning levels and methods, and the use of provisions to handle risks in the operations of credit institutions and foreign bank branches. Circular 31 takes effect from 01 July 2024.

***Decree No. 86/2024/ND-CP dated 11 July 2024***

On 11 July 2024, the Government issued Decree No. 86/2024/ND-CP ("Decree 86") regulating the risk provisioning levels and methods, and the use of provisions to handling risks in the operations of credit institutions, foreign bank branches and cases where credit institutions are required to derecognize interest receivables that had been recorded. Decree 86 takes effect from 11 July 2024.



Key changes of Circular 31 and Decree 86 that have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements in the future include the following:

- Regarding the classification of assets with credit risk, Circular 31 supplements requirements for debts arising from L/C operations, and removes requirements for purchases of promissory notes and bills of credit domestically issued by credit institutions, foreign bank branches;
- Regarding methods and principles of debt classification, Circular 31 amends and supplements requirements relating to the following: the principles of classification of entrusted amounts to issue letters of credit; the debts that a credit institution accepting mandatory transfer sells to a credit institution undergoing mandatory transfer according to a mandatory transfer plan approved by a competent authority, but proceeds from selling debts have not been fully recovered; the payment amount for purchase or for entrustment to purchase unlisted bonds whose terms can be extended in accordance with the law; discounting negotiable instruments and other valuable papers; debts arising from L/C operations; loans and deposits of a supporting credit institution at a special-control credit institution; loans, guarantees, deposits of credit institutions accepting mandatory transfer and other credit institutions at commercial banks undergoing mandatory transfer; debts that have their repayment terms restructured;
- For debts whose interest are exempted or reduced in according to the State Bank's regulations on restructuring debt repayment terms, exempting or reducing interest and fees, maintaining the debt group to support customers affected by Covid-19 are allowed to be reclassified into lower risk debt groups (including group 1) when fully meeting the conditions as prescribed in Circular 31;
- The deductible value of collateral must be deemed to be nil (0) in certain cases as specified in Decree 86; and
- Other debts arising between credit institutions and foreign bank branches in Vietnam from activities governed by Decree 86 are not subject to general provisioning.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies which have been adopted by the Bank in the preparation of these interim separate financial statements, are as follows:

##### Estimates

The preparation of the interim separate financial statements in conformity with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, accounting regime applicable to credit institutions in Vietnam and legal regulations relating to interim separate financial reporting requires the Board of Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the interim separate financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the accounting period. Although these accounting estimates are based on the Board of Management's best knowledge, actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

##### Foreign currencies

According to the Bank's accounting system, all transactions are recorded in original currencies. At the date of the interim separate financial statements, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into VND using the average buying and selling spot exchange rates at the close of business of the period-end date if the difference between this rate and the weighted average buying and selling exchange rate of the same day is less than 1% (see details of foreign currency rates applied as at 30 June 2024 in Note 34). Otherwise, the Bank uses the weighted average buying and selling exchange rates ruling at the period-end date for conversion. Income and expenses arising in foreign currencies of the Bank are converted into VND at exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities from foreign currencies into VND are recognized in the interim separate income statement.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, current accounts at the SBV, current accounts, time deposits with term of three months or less from the deposit date at other credit institutions and securities investment with the original maturity of three months or less from the transaction date.

#### **Placements with and loans to other credit institutions**

Placements with and loans to other credit institutions are disclosed and presented at their outstanding principal amounts at the end of the reporting period.

The credit risk classification for placements with and loans to other credit institutions and the corresponding provisioning shall comply with the provisions of Circular No. 11/2021/TT-NHNN dated 30 July 2021 ("Circular 11") of the SBV. Accordingly, the Bank makes specific provisions for deposits (except for current accounts and placements with Vietnam Bank for Social Policies following the regulations of the SBV on maintaining the balance of deposits at Vietnam Bank for Social Policies of state credit institutions) at other credit institutions and foreign bank branches as prescribed by law, and deposits at overseas credit institutions and loans to other credit institutions in a similar way to those for loans to customers.

#### **Derivatives**

##### ***Foreign currency forward and swap contracts***

For foreign currency forward and swap contracts, the difference between equivalent VND amounts of foreign currency purchase/sale commitments using the forward exchange rate and the spot exchange rate as at effective date of the contract is recognized immediately at the effective date of the contract under "Interest and fee receivables" item or "Interest and fee payables" item in the interim separate statement of financial position. The difference is subsequently allocated to "Net gain/(loss) from foreign currency trading" item over the term of the contract.

As at the date of the interim separate financial statements, commitments of foreign currency forward contracts and swap contracts are revaluated and exchange differences arising from the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated balances of these contracts are recognized in the interim separate income statement.

##### ***Interest rate swap contracts***

Commitments of one-currency-interest-rate swap contracts are not recorded in the interim separate statement of financial position. For two-currency-interest-rate swap contracts with nominal principal swap, commitments are recognized in the interim separate statement of financial position. Income and expenses arising from interest rate effects are recorded on the accrual basis. For two-currency-interest-rate swap contracts without nominal principal swap, commitments are recognized in the interim separate statement of financial position at the date of principal exchange. Income and expenses arising from interest rate effects are recorded on the accrual basis.

#### **Loans to customers**

Loans to customers are disclosed and presented at their principal amounts outstanding at the end of the reporting period.



**Provision for credit losses**

***Classification of loans and provision for credit losses***

Under Circular 11, credit institutions are required to implement loan classification and credit risk provisioning. Loan classification and credit risk provisioning in compliance with Circular 11 are applied to Assets (hereinafter referred to as "debts") including:

- Loans;
- Finance leasing;
- Discounts, rediscounts of negotiable instruments and other valuable papers;
- Factoring;
- Credit facilities in the form of credit card issuance;
- Payments on behalf under off-balance-sheet commitments;
- Amounts for purchase and entrustment of purchase of corporate bonds (including bonds issued by other credit institutions) which have not yet been listed on stock exchanges nor registered for trading on the UPCoM trading system (hereinafter referred to as unlisted bonds), excluding the purchase of unlisted bonds with trusted funds to which the trustee bears the risk;
- Credit granting entrustment;
- Deposits (except for current accounts and deposits at Vietnam Bank for Social Policies following regulations of the SBV on maintaining the balance of deposits at Vietnam Bank for Social Policies of state credit institutions) at other credit institutions and foreign bank branches as prescribed by law, and deposits at overseas credit institutions;
- Debt sale and purchase according to the State Bank's regulations on buying and selling debt;
- Repos of Government bonds in the stock market following the law on issuance, registration, depository, listing and trading of Government debt securities in the stock market;
- Purchase of promissory notes, bills and certificates of deposit issued by other credit institutions and foreign bank branches.

Accordingly, customers' loans are determined to be the highest of risk group as classified under Article 10 and Article 11 of Circular 11 and customers' highest debt group at credit institutions provided by the Credit Information Center ("CIC") of the SBV at the time of loan classification.

The Bank maintains the same debt group for a number of loans in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 10/2015/TT-NHNN dated 22 July 2015 and Circular No. 25/2018/TT-NHNN dated 24 October 2018 of the SBV amending and supplementing a number of articles of Circular No. 10/2015/TT-NHNN guiding the implementation of some contents of the Government's Decree No. 55/2015/ND-CP dated 09 June 2015 ("Decree 55") on credit policies for agricultural and rural development; Circular 02 and Circular 06 of SBV amending and supplementing a number of articles of Circular 02 providing instructions for credit institutions and foreign bank branches on debt rescheduling and debt category maintaining to assist customers in difficulty and documents of the SBV on debt classification and risk provisioning.

Loans are classified by risk level into the following groups: Standard, Special mention, Substandard, Doubtful and Loss. Loans classified as either Substandard, Doubtful or Loss are considered bad debts. Loan classification and provision for credit losses will be made at the end of each month and recognized in the following month. Provision for credit losses as at 30 June is recognized in the interim separate income statement for that period.



The specific provision at the period-end date is calculated by subtracting the discounted value of collateral from the outstanding loan balance multiplied by the specific provision rate based on the loan classification result at the period-end. The specific provision rate for each debt group according to Circular 11 is prescribed as follows:

Group	Category	Provision rate
1	Standard	0%
2	Special mention	5%
3	Substandard	20%
4	Doubtful	50%
5	Loss	100%

The additional specific provision to be made is specified in Circular 02. Accordingly, the Bank is required to make specific provision for debts to customers whose repayment terms of the remaining principal balance are rescheduled as prescribed by this Circular as follows:

- Up to 31 December 2023: by at least 50% of the specific provision to be additionally made; and
- Up to 31 December 2024: 100% of the specific provision to be additionally made.

Following Circular 11, a general provision is made for credit losses that are yet to be identified during the loan classification and specific provisioning process as well as in cases where the Bank encounters potential financial difficulty due to the deterioration in loan quality. Accordingly, the Bank is required to fully make and maintain a general provision at 0.75% of the total outstanding loan balances which are classified into groups 1 to 4, excluding deposits at domestic credit institutions and foreign bank branches in Vietnam following the law and at overseas credit institutions; loans, termed purchase of valuable papers among credit institutions and foreign bank branches in Vietnam; purchases of promissory notes, bills, certificates of deposit or bonds issued locally by other credit institutions and foreign bank branches; and repurchase agreements of Government bonds in accordance with Circular 11.

#### ***Write-off of bad debts***

Provision is recorded as an expense on interim separate income statement and will be used to write-off bad debts. In accordance with Circular 11, the Bank must set up Risk Management Committee to deal with bad debts if they are classified as Group 5, or if borrowers are either liquidated or bankrupted legal entities or deceased or missing individuals.

#### **Classification of off-balance-sheet commitments**

The Bank classifies guarantee, acceptances of payment and irrevocable loan commitments and other credit risk bearing commitments (collectively referred to as "off-balance-sheet commitments") into groups as stipulated in Article 09, Article 10 or Article 11 of Circular 11. Accordingly, off-balance-sheet commitments are classified by risk level into the following groups: Standard, Special mention, Substandard, Doubtful and Loss.

The Bank does not make general and specific provisions for off-balance-sheet commitments in accordance with the guidance of Circular 11.

## Investments

### *Trading securities*

Trading securities include debt securities and equity securities that the Bank has bought and had the intention to sell in the near future to gain benefits from price differences. Trading securities are recognized at cost at the date of transaction and subsequently recorded at cost during the holding period. Interest and cash dividends derived from trading securities are recognized on a cash basis in the interim separate income statement.

These securities are subject to impairment review at the date of the interim separate financial statements. Provisions for securities that are stipulated in the scope of Circular 11 (as described in the summary of significant accounting policies for "Provision for credit losses") are made in accordance with Circular 11. Provisions for impairment of securities that are not stipulated in the scope of Circular 11 are made when their carrying values are higher than their market values determined in accordance with prevailing accounting regulations. Provision for impairment is recognized in the interim separate income statement as "Net gain/(loss) from trading securities".

### *Investment securities*

#### *Available-for-sale investment securities*

Available-for-sale securities include debt and equity securities that the Bank holds for investment and available-for-sale purposes, not frequently traded but can be sold when there is a benefit. For equity securities, the Bank is neither the founding shareholder nor the strategic partner of the investees through a written agreement on the assignment of its personnel to the Board of Directors/Board of Management.

Available-for-sale equity securities are recognized at cost at the transaction date and subsequently recorded at cost during the holding period.

Available-for-sale debt securities are initially recognized at par value at the transaction date. Accrued interest before the acquisition date (for debt securities with interest payment in arrears) or interest income received upfront awaiting amortization (for debt securities with interest payment in advance) is recorded in a separate account. Any discount or premium, which is the difference between the cost and the amount equal to par value plus (+) accrued interest before the acquisition date (if any) or minus (-) interest received upfront awaiting amortization (if any), is also recorded in a separate account.

During the term of those securities in subsequent period, these securities are recorded at par value, and the discount/premium (if any) is amortized into the interim separate income statement using the straight-line method over the estimate remaining term of securities. The interest received during the securities term is recorded as follows: accumulative interest income before the purchasing date is recorded as a decrease from the cost of such securities and the same amount is credited into the accrued interest income; accumulative interest income after the purchasing date is recognised as the Bank's income on an accrual basis. Interest received in advance is recorded as income from securities investment using the straight-line method over the period of securities investment.

Periodically, available-for-sale securities are subject to impairment review. Provisions for securities that are stipulated in the scope of Circular 11 (as described in the summary of significant accounting policies for "Provision for credit losses") are made in accordance with Circular 11. Provisions for impairment of securities that are not stipulated in the scope of Circular 11 are made when their carrying values are higher than their market values determined in accordance with prevailing accounting regulations. Provision for impairment is recorded in the interim separate income statement as "Net gain/(loss) from investment securities".



*Held-to-maturity investment securities*

Held-to-maturity investment securities are debt securities that the Bank purchases for investment purposes to gain interest and the Bank has the intention and the capacity to hold the securities until maturity. Held-to-maturity securities have determinable value and fixed maturity dates. In case of being sold before maturity, they will be reclassified as trading or available-for-sale securities. Held-to-maturity investment securities are recognized similarly to available-for-sale debt securities.

Periodically, held-to-maturity securities are subject to impairment review. Provisions for securities that are fallen within the scope of Circular 11 (as described in the summary of significant accounting policies for "Provision for credit losses") are made in accordance with Circular 11. Provisions for impairment of securities that are not fallen within the scope of Circular 11 are made when their carrying values are higher than their market values determined in accordance with prevailing accounting regulations. Provision for impairment is recorded in the interim separate income statement as "Net gain/(loss) from investment securities".

*Reclassification*

According to Official Letter No. 2601/NHNN-TCKT dated 14 April 2009 by the SBV, reclassification after the transaction date is made only once for each item of investment securities. In special cases or in case a large number of securities have to be reclassified (greater than or equal to 50% of the total value of the portfolio), the Bank will disclose the effect of reclassification on total assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses of the Bank in the interim separate financial statements.

*Investments in subsidiaries*

Investments in subsidiaries over which the Bank has control are carried at cost in the interim separate financial statements. Distributions from accumulated net profits of subsidiaries arising subsequently to the acquisition date are recognized in the interim separate income statement for the period. Distributions from other sources are considered recovery of investments and are deducted from the cost of the investments.

*Investments in joint ventures*

Investment in a joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby the Bank and other parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control, i.e. that the strategic financial and operating policy decisions relating to the activities of the joint ventures require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in joint ventures are carried at cost in the interim separate financial statements. Accordingly, the Bank's contributed capital is initially recorded at cost. Distributions from accumulated net profits of the joint ventures arising subsequently to the date of acquisition are recognized in the interim separate income statement for the period. Distributions from other sources are considered recovery of investments and are deducted from the cost of the investments.



***Other long-term investments***

Other long-term investments represent the Bank's capital investments in other enterprises at which term for holding, revocation or payment is over 1 year and the Bank either owns less than 11% of the voting rights and is a founding shareholder; or a strategic partner; or is capable of controlling, to some extent, the process of initiating and approving financial and operating policies of the investees, which is evidenced by a written agreement on delegating personnel for representation in the Board of Directors/Board of Management. These investments are initially recognized at cost at the transaction date and always carried at that cost during the subsequent holding period.

***Provision for impairment of capital contribution, long-term investments***

Provision for impairment of investments in capital contribution and long-term investments are made when the investee is operating at loss in accordance with prevailing accounting regulations.

Provision for impairment of capital contribution and long-term investments are recognized as an operating expense in the interim separate income statement. In case an investment is made in listed shares or the fair value of an investment is reliably determined, the provision is made based on the market value of the stock (similar to the provision for impairment of trading securities).

***Recognition***

The Bank recognizes investment securities and other investments at the date when the Bank performs the contractual terms (transaction-date based policy). Investment securities and other investments are initially recognized at cost. After initial recognition, investment securities and other investments are recognized under the above accounting policies.

***Derecognition***

Investment securities and other investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments end or when the Bank transfers to the buyer the significant risks and rewards associated with the ownership of these investments.

***Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreement***

Securities sold under agreements to be repurchased at a specific date in the future (repos) are recorded in the interim separate financial statements. The corresponding cash received from these agreements is recognized in the interim separate statement of financial position as a borrowing and the difference between the sale price and the repurchase price is allocated to the interim separate income statement over the agreement validity period using the straight-line method based on the contractual interest rate.

Securities purchased under agreements to be resold at a specific date in the future (reverse repos) are not recognized in the interim separate financial statements. The corresponding cash paid under these agreements is recognized in the interim separate statement of financial position as a loan and the difference between the purchase price and resale price is allocated into the interim separate income statement over the agreement validity period using the straight-line method based on the contractual interest rate.

#### Trust activities and trusted funds

The value of trusted funds is recorded when the trust contracts have been signed and trusted funds have been realized. Rights and obligations of the trustor and trustee relating to profit and profit sharing, trust fees, other rights and obligations are compliant with the terms of the signed contracts. The assets that are held under custody services are not considered assets of the Bank and therefore, they are not recognized in the interim separate statement of financial position of the Bank.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of tangible fixed asset comprises all the Bank's purchase price plus any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working conditions for its intended use.

Costs related to additions and improvements are capitalized and expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to the interim separate income statement when incurred. When assets are sold or disposed, their cost and accumulated depreciation are written off from the interim separate statement of financial position and any gains or losses resulting from their disposals are recorded in the interim separate income statement.

#### Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. The cost of an intangible asset comprises all the Bank's expenditures paid to acquire the asset until it is put into use.

Expenditures for improvements of intangible assets are capitalized. The expenditures related to intangible assets incurred after initial recognition and evaluated with certainty, increasing the economic benefits of the intangible fixed assets compared to the initial activity level, are capitalized. Other expenditures related to intangible assets incurred after initial recognition are charged to the interim separate income statement. When intangible assets are sold or disposed, their cost and accumulated amortization are written off and any gains or losses resulting from their disposals are recorded in the interim separate income statement.

#### Leasing

A lease is classified as a finance lease when significant rights and risks relating to ownership of the leased item are transferred to the lessee. All leases other than finance leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease assets are recognized off the interim separate statement of financial position. Rentals under operating leases are recorded in "Operating expenses" on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### Depreciation and amortization

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Estimated useful lives (Years)</u>
Buildings and structures	05 - 40
Machinery and equipment	03 - 07
Motor vehicles and transmission equipment	06 - 07
Management tools, equipment and other tangible fixed assets	03 - 06
Computer software and other intangible assets	02 - 05



Land use rights are not amortized if they are granted by the Government of Vietnam for an indefinite term. Land use rights with definite term are amortized over the granted term.

#### **Prepaid expenses**

Prepaid expenses include actual expenses that have arisen but are related to the business performance of many accounting periods. Prepaid expenses comprise prepaid office rentals and other prepaid expenses.

Office rentals represent the office rental paid in advance. Prepaid office rental is allocated to the interim separate income statement using the straight-line method over the rental period.

Other prepaid expenses include repair, maintenance costs for assets, costs of tools and supplies issued for consumption prepaid service charges and other prepaid expenses, which are expected to provide future economic benefits to the Bank. These expenses are capitalized as prepaid expenses and are allocated to the interim separate income statement using the straight-line method over the period of three years or less in accordance with prevailing accounting regulations.

#### **Receivables**

Receivables other than those from credit activities in the Bank's operation are initially recognized at cost and subsequently recorded at cost. Other receivables are subject to impairment review based on the overdue status of the outstanding receivables or based on the expected loss for the following cases: institutional debtors who have fallen into bankruptcy or have been in the process of dissolution; or individual debtors who are missing, escaping, prosecuted, on trial or passed away even though receivables are not overdue. Provision expense incurred is recorded as "Operating expenses" in the interim separate income statement during the period.

Provision rates for doubtful receivables are applied in accordance with the prevailing accounting regulations.

#### **Other provisions**

Other provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle that obligation. Other provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the accounting period.

#### **Capital and reserves**

##### ***Common shares***

Common shares are classified as owners' equity.

##### ***Share premium***

When capital is received from shareholders, the difference between selling price and par value is recorded as share premium in owners' equity. Incurred expenses that directly relate to the issuance of common shares are recognized as a decrease in share premium.

##### ***Treasury shares***

When issued shares are repurchased, the aggregate amount paid, including expenses that directly relate to the repurchase of shares, after deducting taxes, is recorded as treasury shares and stated as a decrease in owners' equity.



### ***Reserves***

Reserves are used for specific purposes and are appropriated from the Bank's profit after tax based on the regulated ratios in the following sequence:

- Charter capital supplementary reserve: 5% of profit after tax but not exceeding the Bank's charter capital;
- Financial reserve fund: 10% of profit after tax;
- Bonus fund for the Board of Management, bonus and welfare fund are established in accordance with the decisions of the General Shareholders' Meeting;
- Other reserves: established in accordance with current regulations and the decisions of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

### **Revenue and expenses**

#### ***Interest and similar income/expenses***

Interest income and interest expenses are recognized in the interim separate income statement on the accrual basis. Accrued interest income arising from the loans that are classified from group 2 to group 5 in accordance with Circular 11, interest receivables on loans restructured and maintained as Standard loan group (group 1) as prescribed in Circular 02, Circular 06 and Decree 55 will not be recognized in the interim separate income statement. Accrued interest income on such loans is recorded as an off-balance-sheet item and is recognized in the interim separate income statement upon actual receipt.

Income from interest on securities investments are recorded on the accrual basis. Accrued interest income of securities that are fallen within the scope of Circular 11 and classified from group 2 upwards is not recognized in the interim separate income statement for the period. These accruals are recorded as off-balance-sheet items and are only recognized in the interim separate income statement upon actual receipt.

#### ***Income from service charges and commissions***

Income from service charges and commissions is recognized on the accrual basis.

#### ***Income from guarantee and L/C commitment activities***

Income from guarantee and L/C commitment activities is recognized on the accrual and allocation bases.

#### ***Income from securities trading***

Income from securities trading is recognized as difference between selling price and cost of securities sold.

#### ***Recognition of dividends and profits received***

Cash dividends and profits received from investment and capital contributions activities are recorded in the interim separate income statement when the Bank's right to receive dividends and profits has been established. Share dividends, which are distributed from profits of joint stock companies, are recognized neither as an increase in the value of received shares nor financial income in the interim separate financial statements but are only used for tracking the increase in the number of shares according to Circular No. 200/2014/TT-BTC dated 22 December 2014 issued by the Ministry of Finance.

***Revenue from other services***

When the contract results can be determined reliably, revenue will be recognized based on the level of work completion. If the contract results cannot be determined reliably, revenue will only be recognized at the recoverable level of the recorded expenses.

***Recognition of uncollectible receivables***

According to Circular No. 16/2018/TT-BTC dated 07 February 2018 ("Circular 16") issued by the Ministry of Finance, receivables recognized as accrued income but subsequently assessed to be not recoverable or not yet recoverable at the due date are recorded as reduction in revenue if the income has been accrued in the same financial year/ operating period or recorded as other expenses if accrued in different financial year/operating period and monitored off-balance-sheet for collection. Upon actual receipt of these receivables, the Bank recognizes them as income according to the nature of the income in the interim separate income statement.

***Expenses recognition principle***

According to Circular 16, only incurred economic transactions which are deductible expenses in accordance with regulations of law on corporate income tax are recorded in the separate income statement by the Bank.

***Taxation***

Corporate income tax expense represents the sum of the current corporate income tax expense and deferred tax.

The current corporate income tax expense is calculated based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the interim separate income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods (including loss carried forward, if any) and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the interim separate financial statements and the corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, unless they occurred from the initial recognition of an asset or liability of a transaction which has no impact on accounting profit or taxable profit/(loss) at the transaction date. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the interim separate income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to corporate income taxes levied by the same tax authority and the Bank intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.



The determination of the current corporate income tax expense is based on the current interpretation of tax regulations. However, these regulations are subject to periodic variation and their ultimate determination depends on the results of the tax authorities' examinations.

Other taxes are paid in accordance with the prevailing tax laws in Vietnam.

### **Employee benefits**

#### *Post-employment benefits*

Post-employment benefits are paid to retired employees of the Bank by the Social Insurance Agency, a government-affiliated agency. The Bank is required to contribute to these post-employment benefits by paying social insurance premium to the Social Insurance Agency at the rate of 17.5% of the employee's monthly basic salary for their working period. In addition, the Bank shall pay a subsidy of 02 months of additional salary based on job positions with the average key performance indicator ("KPI") of the six consecutive months before retirement.

#### *Severance allowance*

According to Article 46 of Labour Code No. 45/2019/QH14 effective from 01 January 2021, the Bank is responsible to pay severance allowance for employees who have regularly been working at the Bank for 12 months or more, with half-month salary allowance for each working year (clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Article 34 of the Labor Code), except for those who are eligible for receiving pension under the provisions of the law on social insurance and those as specified at Point e, Clause 1, Article 36 of the Labor Code 2019. The working period used for calculation of severance allowance excludes the period that employees benefit from unemployment insurance in accordance with regulations and the working period that employees have received severance allowance and retrenchment benefits from employers. The salary as the basis for calculation of severance allowance shall be the average salary of the last 06 months under the employment contract before the termination of labor contracts.

#### *Unemployment insurance*

According to Circular No. 28/2015/TT-BLDTBXH dated 31 July 2015 ("Circular 28") of the Ministry of Labor - War Invalids and Social Affairs guiding the implementation of Article 52 of the Employment Law 2013 and Decree No. 28/2015/ND-CP of the Government dated 12 March 2015 regulating the implementation of the Employment Law on unemployment insurance, from 01 January 2009, the Bank is obliged to pay unemployment insurance to eligible employees at 1% of their salary fund allocated for unemployment insurance.

### **Related parties**

The parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making decisions on financial and operating policies. A party is considered as a related party with the Bank if:

- (a) Directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
  - Controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control by the Bank (including the holding company and its subsidiaries);
  - Contributes capital to the Bank and therefore has significant influence over the Bank;
  - Has joint control over the Bank;



- (b) The party is a joint venture or an associate of which the Bank is a venturer or an investor;
- (c) The party has a key management personnel who is also a member of the Board of Directors, Board of Supervisors, and Board of Management of the Bank;
- (d) The party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (c); or
- (e) The party is an entity that is, directly or indirectly controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or of which, significant voting power in such entity resides with, any individual referred to in (c) or (d).

#### Offsetting

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

#### 5. TRADING SECURITIES

	Closing balance VND Million	Opening balance VND Million
Debt securities	-	63,118
Government bonds	-	63,118
	-	63,118

#### 6. DERIVATIVES AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

	Net book value (at exchange rate as at the reporting date)		
	Assets VND Million	Liabilities VND Million	Net amount VND Million
<b>As at 30/6/2024</b>			
Currency derivative financial instruments	-	(1,243,501)	(1,243,501)
- Forward contracts	-	(1,074,704)	(1,074,704)
- Swap contracts	-	(168,797)	(168,797)
Interest rate derivative financial instruments	-	(149,797)	(149,797)
	-	(1,393,298)	(1,393,298)
<b>As at 31/12/2023</b>			
Currency derivative financial instruments	-	(464,245)	(464,245)
- Forward contracts	-	(347,868)	(347,868)
- Swap contracts	-	(116,377)	(116,377)
Interest rate derivative financial instruments	-	(88,388)	(88,388)
	-	(552,633)	(552,633)

7. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
	<u>VND Million</u>	<u>VND Million</u>
Loans to domestic business entities and individuals	1,552,138,359	1,454,035,556
Discounted promissory notes and valuable papers	1,784,854	1,729,508
Payments made on behalf of customers	240,167	226,988
Loans by grants, investment trusts	-	10,668
Loans to foreign organisations and individuals	4,441,334	4,761,888
	<u>1,558,604,714</u>	<u>1,460,764,608</u>

Analysis of loan portfolio by quality

	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
	<u>VND Million</u>	<u>VND Million</u>
Standard loans	1,512,090,926	1,421,723,848
Special-mention loans	22,347,527	22,645,316
Sub-standard loans	3,305,612	2,482,038
Doubtful loans	13,421,339	4,692,176
Loss loans	7,439,310	9,221,230
	<u>1,558,604,714</u>	<u>1,460,764,608</u>

Analysis of loans portfolio by original term

	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
	<u>VND Million</u>	<u>VND Million</u>
Short-term loans (Up to 1 year)	1,037,975,269	956,804,155
Medium-term loans (From 1 to 5 years)	87,548,278	81,937,114
Long-term loans (Above 5 years)	433,081,167	422,023,339
	<u>1,558,604,714</u>	<u>1,460,764,608</u>

8. PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS TO CUSTOMERS

Movements in provisions for credit losses on loans to customers for the 6-month period ended 30 June 2024 are as follows:

	<u>General provision</u>	<u>Specific provision</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>VND Million</u>	<u>VND Million</u>	<u>VND Million</u>
Opening balance	10,860,006	16,638,548	27,498,554
Provision made for the period	771,576	14,888,159	15,659,735
Provision used to write off bad debts for the period	-	(15,598,610)	(15,598,610)
Closing balance	<u>11,631,582</u>	<u>15,928,097</u>	<u>27,559,679</u>



Movements in provisions for credit losses on loans to customers for the 6-month period ended 30 June 2023 are as follows:

	General provision	Specific provision	Total
	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million
Opening balance (Restated)	9,345,537	19,845,335	29,190,872
Provision made for the period	627,484	12,515,382	13,142,866
Provision used to write off bad debts for the period	-	(13,738,034)	(13,738,034)
Closing balance (Restated)	9,973,021	18,622,683	28,595,704

9. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

9.1 Available-for-sale investment securities

	Closing balance	Opening balance
	VND Million	VND Million
Debt securities	145,035,929	176,714,052
Government bonds	69,393,928	75,593,879
Debt securities issued by other domestic credit institutions	72,921,991	98,228,163
Debt securities issued by domestic economic entities	2,720,010	2,892,010
Equity securities	376,615	376,615
Equity securities issued by domestic economic entities	376,615	376,615
Available-for-sale investment securities	145,412,544	177,090,667
Provisions for impairment of available-for-sale investment securities	(20,410)	(27,194)
Provisions for impairment	-	(5,494)
General provision	(20,400)	(21,690)
Specific provision	(10)	(10)
	145,392,134	177,063,473

9.2 Held-to-maturity investment securities

	Closing balance	Opening balance
	VND Million	VND Million
Debt securities	10,786,848	786,778
Government bonds	400,000	400,000
Debt securities issued by other domestic credit institutions	10,000,070	-
Debt securities issued by domestic economic entities	386,778	386,778
Provisions for impairment of held-to-maturity investment securities	(196,305)	(80,281)
General provision	(2,901)	(2,901)
Specific provision	(193,404)	(77,380)
	10,590,543	706,497

10. CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION, LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Analysis by type of investment

	Closing balance	Opening balance
	VND Million	VND Million
Investments in subsidiaries (see Note 10.1)	4,123,832	4,123,832
Investments in joint ventures (see Note 10.2)	1,688,788	1,688,788
Other long-term investments	22,962	22,962
	5,835,582	5,835,582

**10.1 Investments in subsidiaries**

	<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>Opening balance</b>
	<b>VND Million</b>	<b>VND Million</b>
Finance Leasing Company Limited - Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade	1,000,000	1,000,000
Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade Securities Joint Stock Company	597,232	597,232
Asset Management Company Limited - Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade	120,000	120,000
VietinBank Insurance Joint Stock Corporation	489,150	489,150
VietinBank Fund Management Company Limited	300,000	300,000
VietinBank Gold and Jewellery Trading Company Ltd	200,000	200,000
VietinBank Global Money Transfer Company Limited	50,000	50,000
VietinBank Lao Limited	1,367,450	1,367,450
	<b>4,123,832</b>	<b>4,123,832</b>

**10.2 Investment in joint venture**

	<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>Opening balance</b>	
	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Proportion of ownership</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Proportion of ownership</b>
	<b>VND Million</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>VND Million</b>	<b>%</b>
Indovina Bank Limited	1,688,788	50.00	1,688,788	50.00
	<b>1,688,788</b>		<b>1,688,788</b>	

Indovina Bank Limited was established in Vietnam with the Head Office located in Ho Chi Minh City, whose main activity is providing banking services. This is a joint venture between the Bank and Cathay United Bank, a bank established in Taiwan. Indovina Bank Limited was granted Establishment and Operation License for joint venture bank No. 101/GP-NHNN dated 11 November 2019 (replacing Operation License for Joint venture bank No. 08/NH-GP dated 29 October 1992) for the duration of 99 years with the charter capital of USD 193,000,000, equivalent to VND 3,377,500 million.

Since its establishment, as approved by the SBV, Indovina Bank Limited has made several capital increases, in which the value of capital contributed by the two parties to the joint venture increased but the proportion of contributed capital did not change. As at 30 June 2024, the charter capital of Indovina Bank Limited is USD 193,000,000, equivalent to VND 3,377,500 million.

**11. OTHER ASSETS**

**11.1. Receivables**

	<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>Opening balance</b>
	<b>VND Million</b>	<b>VND Million</b>
Construction in progress (i)	5,616,840	5,570,225
Purchases and major repair of fixed assets	1,155,793	856,607
External receivables	27,962,228	33,679,763
Internal receivables	261,807	156,032
	<b>34,996,668</b>	<b>40,262,627</b>



(i) Construction in progress

	<u>Closing balance</u> VND Million	<u>Opening balance</u> VND Million
Constructions in the Northern area	5,380,914	5,363,006
Constructions in the Central area	78,926	74,894
Constructions in the Southern area	157,000	132,325
	<u>5,616,840</u>	<u>5,570,225</u>

11.2. Other assets

	<u>Closing balance</u> VND Million	<u>Opening balance</u> VND Million
Materials and tools	163,361	197,186
Prepaid expenses	2,541,167	2,556,229
Other assets	139,249	139,249
	<u>2,843,777</u>	<u>2,892,664</u>

11.3. Provisions for impairment of other balance sheet assets

	<u>Closing balance</u> VND Million	<u>Opening balance</u> VND Million
Provision for bad debts	79,156	79,156
	<u>79,156</u>	<u>79,156</u>

12. BORROWINGS FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SBV

	<u>Closing balance</u> VND Million	<u>Opening balance</u> VND Million
<b>Borrowings from the SBV</b>	<b>613,286</b>	<b>766,887</b>
Loans under credit contracts	606,328	759,929
Borrowings for grants to State-owned enterprises	6,958	6,958
<b>Current accounts held by the State Treasury</b>	<b>107,717,654</b>	<b>21,047,218</b>
In VND	107,717,654	21,047,218
<b>Repos of government bonds with the State Treasury</b>	<b>3,523,987</b>	<b>-</b>
	<u>111,854,927</u>	<u>21,814,105</u>

13. DEPOSITS AND BORROWINGS FROM OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

13.1. Deposits from other credit institutions

	<u>Closing balance</u> VND Million	<u>Opening balance</u> VND Million
<b>Demand deposits</b>	<b>196,580,456</b>	<b>173,832,137</b>
- In VND	87,603,305	67,177,286
- In foreign currencies	108,977,151	106,654,851
<b>Term deposits</b>	<b>50,962,550</b>	<b>84,560,100</b>
- In VND	49,690,000	79,224,000
- In foreign currencies	1,272,550	5,336,100
	<u>247,543,006</u>	<u>258,392,237</u>

13.2. Borrowings from other credit institutions

	Closing balance	Opening balance
	VND Million	VND Million
- In VND	17,405,730	8,843,830
<i>In which: Discounting, rediscounting borrowings</i>	8,813,230	877,824
- In foreign currencies	23,725,418	28,101,750
	<b>41,131,148</b>	<b>36,945,580</b>

14. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	Closing balance	Opening balance
	VND Million	VND Million
<b>Demand deposits</b>	<b>323,564,665</b>	<b>310,806,798</b>
- Demand deposits in VND	270,870,917	269,766,343
- Demand deposits in foreign currencies	52,693,748	41,040,455
<b>Term deposits</b>	<b>1,131,483,709</b>	<b>1,091,678,694</b>
- Term deposits in VND	1,099,243,229	1,057,156,599
- Term deposits in foreign currencies	32,240,480	34,522,095
<b>Deposits for specific purpose</b>	<b>3,438,814</b>	<b>2,142,589</b>
- Deposits for specific purpose in VND	2,780,715	1,460,034
- Deposits for specific purpose in foreign currencies	658,099	682,555
<b>Margin deposits</b>	<b>5,894,759</b>	<b>4,789,607</b>
- Margin deposits in VND	5,330,014	4,105,717
- Margin deposits in foreign currencies	564,745	683,890
	<b>1,464,381,947</b>	<b>1,409,417,688</b>

15. GRANTS, TRUSTED FUND AND BORROWINGS WHERE THE BANK BEARS RISKS

	Closing balance	Opening balance
	VND Million	VND Million
Grants, trusted funds and borrowings in VND	425,561	450,857
Grants, trusted funds and borrowings in foreign currencies	1,735,113	1,713,142
	<b>2,160,674</b>	<b>2,163,999</b>

16. VALUABLE PAPERS ISSUED

	Closing balance	Opening balance
	VND Million	VND Million
<b>Valuable papers in VND</b>	<b>100,256,805</b>	<b>115,375,611</b>
Par value	100,256,720	115,375,611
Premium	85	-
<b>Valuable papers in foreign currencies</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>116</b>
Par value	71	116
	<b>100,256,876</b>	<b>115,375,727</b>



Details of the term of issued valuable papers:

Type of valuable papers	Bill VND Million	Bearer bonds VND Million	Book-entry bonds VND Million	Certificate of deposit VND Million	Total VND Million
<b>Closing balance</b>					
<i>Term under 12 months</i>	153	-	-	51,903,877	51,904,030
Par value	153	-	-	51,903,877	51,904,030
- In VND	153	-	-	51,903,877	51,904,030
<i>Term from 12 months to under 5 years</i>	-	166	-	4,429,865	4,430,031
Par value	-	166	-	4,429,865	4,430,031
- In VND	-	166	-	4,429,794	4,429,960
- In foreign currency	-	-	-	71	71
<i>Term over 5 years</i>	-	-	43,922,815	-	43,922,815
Par value	-	-	43,922,730	-	43,922,730
- In VND	-	-	43,922,730	-	43,922,730
Premium	-	-	85	-	85
	<u>153</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>43,922,815</u>	<u>56,333,742</u>	<u>100,256,876</u>
<b>Opening balance</b>					
<i>Term under 12 months</i>	153	-	-	68,919,684	68,919,837
Par value	153	-	-	68,919,684	68,919,837
- In VND	153	-	-	68,919,684	68,919,837
<i>Term from 12 months to under 5 years</i>	-	166	-	4,432,989	4,433,155
Par value	-	166	-	4,432,989	4,433,155
- In VND	-	166	-	4,432,873	4,433,039
- In foreign currency	-	-	-	116	116
<i>Term over 5 years</i>	-	-	42,022,735	-	42,022,735
Par value	-	-	42,022,735	-	42,022,735
- In VND	-	-	42,022,735	-	42,022,735
	<u>153</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>42,022,735</u>	<u>73,352,673</u>	<u>115,375,727</u>

17. OTHER PAYABLES AND LIABILITIES

	Closing balance VND Million	Opening balance VND Million
Internal payables	2,329,651	3,507,567
External payables (i)	11,790,891	10,524,288
Bonus and welfare fund	1,792,681	2,853,589
	<u>15,913,223</u>	<u>16,885,444</u>

(i) Details of external payables are as follows:

	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
	<u>VND Million</u>	<u>VND Million</u>
Payments/receipts on behalf of other organisations	2,742,527	1,168,538
Amount received on behalf and deferred payment	76,091	94,028
Corporate income tax payables (Note 18)	1,285,405	3,059,788
Unearned revenue	2,358,568	2,883,986
Other tax payables(Note 18)	139,499	443,563
Interbank payables	1,532,301	544,755
Money transfer payables	1,499,433	239,211
Payables relating to trade finance activities	6,253	5,999
Other pending payments	1,080,750	1,029,556
Payables relating to debt selling (*)	1,001,676	979,510
Other payables	68,388	75,354
	<u>11,790,891</u>	<u>10,524,288</u>

(\*) Represents prepayments of partners related to debt selling activities. At the reporting date, the parties are in the process of transferring ownership and obligations for the debts sold.

**18. THE BANK'S OBLIGATIONS TO THE STATE BUDGET**

	<u>Opening balance</u>	<u>Movement in the period</u>		<u>Closing balance</u>
	<u>VND Million</u>	<u>Payable</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>VND Million</u>
		<u>VND Million</u>	<u>VND Million</u>	
Value added tax	366,701	666,685	966,505	66,881
Corporate income tax	3,059,788	2,437,564	4,211,947	1,285,405
Other taxes	76,862	928,572	932,816	72,618
	<u>3,503,351</u>	<u>4,032,821</u>	<u>6,111,268</u>	<u>1,424,904</u>



VIETNAM JOINT STOCK COMMERCIAL BANK FOR INDUSTRY AND TRADE  
NOTES TO THE INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FORM B05a/TCTD

19. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

19.1. Statement of changes in owners' equity

	Charter capital VND Million	Share premium VND Million	Charter capital supplementary reserve VND Million	Financial reserve fund VND Million	Retained earnings VND Million	Total VND Million
Opening balance	53,699,917	8,969,827	6,214,774	12,403,363	40,463,950	121,751,831
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	9,765,987	9,765,987
Other adjustments (*)	-	-	-	-	(305,777)	(305,777)
Closing balance	53,699,917	8,969,827	6,214,774	12,403,363	49,924,160	131,212,041

(\*) Including additional VAT payment for letter of credit activities of previous years according to Document No. 5366/TCT-DNL of the General Department of Taxation dated 30 November 2023 and other adjustments.

19.2. Details of the Bank's capital

	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Ordinary shares	Preference shares	Ordinary shares	Preference shares
	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million
Government capital	34,616,763	-	34,616,763	-
Contributed capital (shareholders, members)	19,083,154	-	19,083,154	-
Share premium	8,969,827	-	8,969,827	-
	<b>62,669,744</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62,669,744</b>	<b>-</b>

19.3. Details of the Bank's shares

	Closing balance	Opening balance
Number of registered shares for issue (unit)	5,369,991,748	5,369,991,748
Number of shares in circulation (unit)	5,369,991,748	5,369,991,748
- Ordinary shares (unit)	5,369,991,748	5,369,991,748
Par value of share (VND)	10,000	10,000

20. INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	Current period	Prior period
	VND Million	VND Million
Interest from deposits	2,456,656	2,349,402
Interest from loans to customers	52,933,788	58,821,965
Interest from trading, investment in debt securities	3,296,099	3,971,534
Income from guarantee services	908,584	644,571
Other income from credit activities	633,746	310,340
	<b>60,228,873</b>	<b>66,097,812</b>

21. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	Current period	Prior period
	VND Million	VND Million
Interest expense on deposits	25,704,059	35,847,418
Interest expense on borrowings	1,315,191	1,738,053
Interest expense on valuable papers issued	3,132,825	3,303,760
Expenses on other credit activities	199,413	295,943
	<b>30,351,488</b>	<b>41,185,174</b>

22. NET GAIN/(LOSS) FROM TRADING SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

22.1. Net gain/(loss) from trading securities

	Current period	Prior period
	VND Million	VND Million
Income from trading securities	1,263	511
(Expense) for trading securities	(311)	-
Net gain from trading securities	<b>952</b>	<b>511</b>



22.2. Net gain from investment securities

	Current period	Prior period
	VND Million	VND Million
Income from trading investment securities	6,102	-
(Expense) on trading investment securities	(1,817)	(1,635)
(Appropriation)/Reversal of provision for impairment of investment securities	(109,240)	36,385
<b>Net (loss)/gain from trading investment securities</b>	<b>(104,955)</b>	<b>34,750</b>

23. INCOME FROM CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION, EQUITY INVESTMENTS

	Current period	Prior period
	VND Million	VND Million
Dividends income from capital contributions and equity investment for the period		
- From investment equity securities	2,776	-
- From long-term investments	429	440,580
	<b>3,205</b>	<b>440,580</b>

24. OPERATING EXPENSES

	Current period	Prior period
	VND Million	VND Million
Taxes, fees and charges	10,607	8,468
Staff cost	5,390,383	5,099,953
- Salaries and allowances	4,585,300	4,264,020
- Salary-based expenses	277,321	283,754
- Other allowances	1,911	1,108
- Other expenses	525,851	551,071
Expenses for fixed assets	1,205,116	1,083,131
- Depreciation and amortisation expenses	465,316	457,561
- Others	739,800	625,570
Expenses for operating management	1,973,187	1,799,127
- Per diems	76,572	69,837
- Expenses for union activities	3,591	9,453
- Others	1,893,024	1,719,837
Insurance premium for customers' deposits	539,357	472,184
	<b>9,118,650</b>	<b>8,462,863</b>

25. CORPORATE INCOME TAX EXPENSE ("CIT")

	Current period	Prior period
	VND Million	VND Million
Profit before corporate income tax	12,203,540	12,149,910
Add back:		
- Non-taxable dividend income and profits received	3,205	440,580
- Others	12,572	38,973
<b>Taxable profit</b>	<b>12,187,763</b>	<b>11,670,357</b>
Corporate income tax rate	20%	20%
<b>Total CIT for the period</b>	<b>2,437,553</b>	<b>2,334,071</b>
Other adjustments	11	-
<b>CIT payable at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>3,059,788</b>	<b>2,902,220</b>
CIT paid in the period	(4,211,947)	(4,017,006)
<b>Net CIT payable at the end of the period</b>	<b>1,285,405</b>	<b>1,219,285</b>

26. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents on the interim separate cash flow statement include items on the interim separate statement of financial position as follows:

	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
	<u>VND Million</u>	<u>VND Million</u>
Cash	9,309,970	9,610,410
Balances with the SBV	28,979,958	40,596,555
Current deposits at other credit institutions	233,461,912	187,679,595
Deposits at other credit institutions with terms not exceeding 3 months	84,873,205	35,484,562
	<u>356,625,045</u>	<u>273,371,122</u>

27. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS WHERE THE BANK BEARS SIGNIFICANT RISKS

	<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>Opening balance</u>
	<u>VND Million</u>	<u>VND Million</u>
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	<b>152,268,417</b>	<b>166,941,542</b>
Credit guarantees	8,143,710	8,785,288
Letters of Credit (L/C) commitments	48,705,567	55,973,190
Other guarantees	95,419,140	102,183,064
<b>Commitments</b>	<b>886,136,118</b>	<b>794,458,832</b>
Foreign exchange transaction commitments	811,654,913	725,754,038
Other commitments	74,481,205	68,704,794

28. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Details of significant transactions with related parties during the 6-month period ended 30 June 2024 are as follows:

<b>Related parties</b>	<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Transactions</b>	<u>Current period</u>	<u>Prior period</u>
			<u>VND Million</u>	<u>VND Million</u>
The State Bank of Vietnam	Direct owner and management agency	(Decrease) in deposits at the SBV	(11,616,597)	(6,142,626)
		(Decrease) in borrowings from the SBV	(153,601)	(805,598)
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	Strategic shareholder	Interest income from deposits	34	39
		Interest expenses of deposits	4,399	2,419
		Interest expenses of borrowings	6,078	153,172
Indovina Bank Limited	Joint venture	Interest income from deposits	-	5,260
		Interest expenses of deposits	14	24
		Dividends received	-	359,634
Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Interest income from deposits	70,152	94,879
		Interest income from loans	-	11,463
		Interest expenses of deposits	19,420	23,262
		Profit received	-	50,455



Details of significant balances with related parties as at 30 June 2024 are as follows:

Related party	Relationship	Transactions	Receivables/(Payables)	
			Closing balance	Opening balance
			VND Million	VND Million
The State Bank of Vietnam	Direct owner and management agency	Deposits at the SBV	28,979,958	40,596,555
		Borrowings from the SBV	(613,286)	(766,887)
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ	Strategic shareholder	Deposits at the Bank	(2,867,183)	(180,918)
		Deposits of the Bank	194,423	196,921
		Borrowings of the Bank	(1,071,862)	(714,098)
		Accrued interest expenses	(4,495)	(3,051)
Indovina Bank Limited	Joint venture	Deposits at the Bank	(35,263)	(22,098)
		Deposits of the Bank	484	483
Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Deposits at the Bank	(1,383,965)	(1,788,565)
		Deposits of the Bank	2,391,944	2,664,931
		Accrued interest income	14,347	8,000
		Accrued interest expenses	(13,869)	(24,349)

**29. CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024**

				Derivatives (Difference between debit - credit)	Trading and investment securities (Difference between debit - credit)
	Total loan balance	Total deposits	Credit commitments		
	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million
Domestic	1,566,658,053	1,818,981,194	152,163,856	(1,393,298)	156,199,392
Overseas	4,306,286	661,413	104,561	-	-
	<b>1,570,964,339</b>	<b>1,819,642,607</b>	<b>152,268,417</b>	<b>(1,393,298)</b>	<b>156,199,392</b>

**30. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Under the guidance of the SBV on enhancing the role of risk management in credit institutions, the Bank continues implementing risk management policies for its entire business.

In order to achieve sustainable development, improve operational efficiency and competitive advantage, the Bank has always been one of the pioneers in researching and applying international practices to its governance. In particular, the Bank has met requirement of the SBV in accordance with Basel II with the standards of risk management, capital management, information provision and has been implementing works related to internal and advanced calculation methods according to Basel II. The application of advanced practices in risk management is a prerequisite for the integration and expansion of the Bank's influence in the global financial banking industry. The Bank has always played a pioneering role in modernizing the banking system.

In 2024, the Bank continued actively studying and implementing projects in order to comprehensively enhance the management of all types of risks. Moreover, the Bank has continued to complete its policy system in five (5) levels, namely: (i) General policy regime, (ii) Detailed policies, (iii) Guidance documents on policies, (iv) General processes, and (v) Detailed processes for each product in order to ensure consistency and overall effectiveness of the policy system.

To manage financial risks, the Bank has issued regulations, procedures, detailed guidance, sets of indicators and internal limits as well as strictly managed the balance between assets and liabilities, tightly controlled business activities' growth and credit quality; complied with limitation and safety ratios for operation; requirements for risk management as stipulated in Circular No. 22/2019/TT-NHNN, Circular No. 41/2016/TT-NHNN, Circular No. 13/2018/TT-NHNN and amendments and supplements of the regulatory authorities and regulations of the SBV; and has gradually met requirements for risk management.

**31. CURRENCY RISKS**

Currency risk is the risk that the Bank's asset or value of an investment fluctuates due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Bank was incorporated and operates in Vietnam and its reporting currency is VND. The Bank's main transaction currency is VND, while a part of the Bank's asset-capital is in foreign currencies (USD, EUR, etc.). Thus, currency risk may arise.

*To prevent the risk of exchange rate fluctuations, the Bank has synchronously applied the following measures:*

Based on actual data collected, take into account the growth demand of affiliates and business orientations, the Asset – Liability Management ("ALM") Department and the Financial Planning & Management Department analyse, provide projections on cash inflows/outflows and propose the capital planning for each currency type (in VND, USD, and EUR equivalent) to the Management Board, which is managed based on actual daily cash flows to ensure operational safety and effectiveness of the whole system.

The Bank's capital mobilization and lending activities are mainly in VND, with a small part is in USD, EUR and other foreign currencies. According to each period's business plan, the Bank has a currency position in its capital trading activities when making financial transactions on the market. The Bank sets limits for positions of each main currency based on the Bank's risk appetite, internal risk capacity and regulations of relevant regulatory authorities.

Currency positions are managed on a daily basis and hedging strategies are used by the Bank to ensure that the positions of currencies are maintained within the established limits.



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The book value of cash assets and cash liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at 30 June 2024 are as follows:

ITEMS	EUR equivalent		USD equivalent		Gold equivalent		Other currency equivalent		Total
	VND Million		VND Million		VND Million		VND Million		
Assets									
Cash	197,533		1,000,616		7,647		164,025		1,369,821
Balances with the State Bank of Vietnam	38,350		5,854,999		-		-		5,893,349
Placements with and loans to other credit institutions	1,052,158		69,350,818		-		120,725,754		191,128,730
Derivative financial instruments and other financial assets	-		-		-		114,287		114,287
Loans to customers (*)	1,581,788		79,857,795		-		3,298		81,442,881
Fixed assets	31,596		-		-		-		31,596
Other assets (*)	1,690,349		12,395,479		24,321		800,630		14,910,779
Total assets	4,591,774		168,459,707		31,968		121,807,994		294,891,443
Liabilities									
Deposits and borrowings from other credit institutions	356,766		45,895,065		-		87,723,288		133,975,119
Deposits from customers	2,297,635		82,698,210		-		1,161,227		86,157,072
Derivative financial instruments and other financial liabilities	627,735		27,271,832		-		32,566,676		60,466,243
Grants, trusted funds and borrowings where the Bank bears risks	130,527		1,604,586		-		-		1,735,113
Valuable papers issued	-		71		-		-		71
Other liabilities	967,865		2,417,698		-		263,805		3,649,368
Total liabilities	4,380,528		159,887,462		-		121,714,996		285,982,986
Balance sheet currency position									
Off-balance sheet currency position	211,246		8,572,245		31,968		92,998		8,908,457
Balance sheet/off-balance currency position	(50,361)		(8,945,878)		-		(34,349)		(9,030,588)
	160,885		(373,633)		31,968		58,649		(122,131)

(\*) Excluding provision.

**32. INTEREST RATE RISK**

Interest rate risk is the possibility of the Bank's income or asset value being affected when market interest rate fluctuates.

Interest rate risk of the Bank can derive from investment activities, capital mobilization and lending activities.

The re-pricing period for effective interest rate is the remaining period from the date of interim separate financial statements to the nearest interest rate re-pricing term of assets and capital. The following assumptions and conditions have been adopted in the analysis of the re-pricing period of the Bank's assets and liabilities:

- Cash; balances with the SBV; fixed assets; capital contribution, long-term investments and other liabilities are classified as non-interest-bearing items;
- The maturity of trading securities is calculated on the basis of the probable time to convert bonds into cash because this portfolio includes highly liquid bonds with fixed interest rates;
- The effective interest rate re-pricing term of placements with and loans to other credit institutions; derivative financial instruments and other financial assets; investment securities; loans to customers; other assets; borrowings from the Government and the SBV; deposits and borrowings from other credit institutions; deposits from customers; valuable papers issued; grants, trusted funds and borrowings where the Bank bears risks are determined as follows:
  - Items with fixed interest rate during the contractual period: the effective interest rate re-pricing term is determined from the reporting date to maturity date;
  - Items with floating interest rate: the effective interest rate re-pricing term is determined from the reporting date to the nearest interest rate re-pricing date;
  - Accrued income, accrued expenses: Classified as non-interest-bearing items.

***The Bank's interest rate risk policies***

For interbank lending activities (short-term), investment interest rate is based on the fluctuation of the market and the Bank's cost of capital. The interbank loans are usually short-term (of less than 3 months).

Based on forecasts on the market fluctuations of interest rate and its capital balancing ability, the Bank will make appropriate investment decisions. In case that interest rates are forecasted to go down, the Bank will strengthen long-term investments to increase profitability. In contrast, if interest rates are forecasted to go up, the Bank will increase short-term investments.

For capital mobilization activities, interest rates are determined based on the market price, the business orientation of the Bank's management, the Bank's capital balance and regulations of the SBV. The Bank's mobilized capital mainly has a short interest rate re-pricing term.





For lending activities, the Bank determines lending interest rates based on the principle of sufficient coverage for cost of capital, management expenses, risk considerations, collaterals' values and market interest rate to ensure the Bank's competitiveness & efficiency as well. The Head Office regulates the lending interest rate floor for each period; branches can decide lending interest rates of each customer for each period based on credit risk analysis and assessment provided that these rates are not below the regulated floor rate and the annual profit plan is assured. Besides, due to the capital structure mainly comprising funds with short interest rate re-pricing terms, the Bank requires that all long-term and medium-term loans' interest must be floating (interest rates are not fixed during the whole loans' periods) to minimize possible arising interest rate risk.

***Interest rate risk management***

The Bank manages interest rate risk at 2 levels: transaction level and portfolio level, in which the former is more focused.

***Interest rate risk management at the portfolio level***

- Since 2013, the Bank has issued regulations and procedures for managing interest rate risk on the banking book, which stipulate the principles for managing interest rate risk on the banking book through the process of identification, measurement, control and monitoring of risk to ensure the balance between the interest rate risk control/prevention goal and the maximization of net interest income as well as the economic value of equity in the business operations of the Bank.
- The Bank has completed the design, officially implemented and continuously upgraded the Assets-Liabilities Management ("ALM") software system, which runs to the transaction level under international practices, automatically provides reports on re-evaluation term differences by nominal terms and by behaviours, scenarios analysis reports on interest rate increase/decrease situations, etc. in order to facilitate the Bank's interest rate risk management activities.
- The Bank adjusts the re-pricing term of loans to the re-pricing term of capital, ensuring the re-evaluation term difference is within the permitted limit.

***Interest rate risk management at the transaction level***

- All credit contracts are required to include terms relating to interest rate risk prevention to ensure that the Bank can take initiative in coping with fluctuations of the market; lending interest rate must be set to accurately reflect the Bank's actual cost of capital.
- Management through the Fund Transfer Pricing (FTP) system: the Bank has completed and continuously improved the internal fund transfer pricing system (FTP), which enhanced the Bank's centralized management of capital and interest. Depending on the orientation of the Bank and the market movements, the Head Office can change the fund transfer price for each type of customers or products, etc. to give signals for the business units to determine their lending/capital mobilization rates for each transaction.

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	Non-interest bearing		Overdue		Current						Total
			Over 03 months	Up to 03 months	Up to 01 month	From 01 to 03 months	From 03 to 06 months	From 06 to 12 months	From 01 to 05 years	Over 05 years	
	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million
<b>Assets</b>											
Cash	9,309,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,309,970
Balances with the State Bank of Vietnam	28,979,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,979,958
Placements with and loans to other credit institutions	-	-	-	-	283,690,072	16,801,388	15,388,761	31,230,416	-	-	347,110,637
Loans to customers (*)	84,176	24,166,261	22,347,527	441,693,402	358,062,585	504,432,495	164,474,480	38,650,828	4,692,960	1,558,604,714	
Investment securities (*)	3,910,273	386,778	-	12,661,000	20,120,000	7,030,000	30,863,530	15,285,000	65,942,811	156,199,392	
Capital contribution, long-term investments	5,835,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,835,582
Fixed assets	9,514,312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,514,312
Other assets (*)	29,646,440	79,156	-	3,698,941	11,910,416	4,914,243	256,484	-	-	-	50,505,680
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>87,280,711</b>	<b>24,632,195</b>	<b>22,347,527</b>	<b>741,743,415</b>	<b>406,894,389</b>	<b>531,765,499</b>	<b>226,824,910</b>	<b>53,935,828</b>	<b>70,635,771</b>	<b>2,166,060,245</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>											
Borrowings from the Government and the SBV	-	-	-	-	80,417,105	31,215,000	-	222,822	-	-	111,854,927
Deposits and borrowings from other credit institutions	-	-	-	-	271,523,011	11,980,416	4,914,243	256,484	-	-	288,674,154
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	611,745,213	229,409,388	290,834,102	319,802,079	12,431,397	159,768	1,464,381,947
Derivative financial instruments and other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,393,298	-	-	-	-	-	1,393,298
Grants, trusted funds and borrowings where the Bank bears risks	-	-	-	-	-	1,582,889	577,785	-	-	-	2,160,674
Valuable papers issued	-	-	-	-	8,342,506	33,927,900	22,968,990	29,675,330	452,150	4,890,000	100,256,876
Other liabilities	38,270,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,270,778
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>38,270,778</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>973,421,133</b>	<b>308,115,593</b>	<b>319,295,120</b>	<b>349,956,715</b>	<b>12,883,547</b>	<b>5,049,768</b>	<b>2,006,992,654</b>	
<b>Balance sheet net interest gap</b>	<b>49,009,933</b>	<b>24,632,195</b>	<b>22,347,527</b>	<b>(231,677,718)</b>	<b>98,778,796</b>	<b>212,470,379</b>	<b>(123,131,805)</b>	<b>41,052,281</b>	<b>65,586,003</b>	<b>159,067,591</b>	

(\*) Excluding provision



**33. LIQUIDITY RISK**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank has difficulties in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Liquidity risk arises when the Bank might be unable to meet its payment obligations at their due dates under normal or difficult scenarios or when the Bank has to mobilize funds at higher cost to meet its payment obligations.

The Bank had issued regulations and procedures on liquidity management, including rules about managing liquidity gap through maturity, liquidity risk ratios, stress test scenarios and backup plans to proactively take measures when facing market volatility. To minimize liquidity risk, the Bank plans to diversify its funding sources, develops a fund management report system to calculate liquidity position on a daily basis, as well as prepares analysis and forecast report on future liquidity positions on a regular basis, setting liquidity risk appetite and capacity.

At monthly ALCO Council meetings, fund balance and liquidity of the Bank is one of the key contents to be discussed. At Risk Management Committee, Risk Council meetings, the compliance with liquidity risk appetite and risk capacity is also reviewed and reported. Based on analysis and evaluation, Risk Management Committee/ALCO Council/Risk Council make recommendations to the Board of Directors and the Board of Management for future guidance to maintain the Bank's solvency in a safe and effective way.

In addition, the Bank also maintains a list of secondary liquid assets such as the Government bonds, which may be sold or under repurchased contracts with the SBV. It is not only a secondary reserve in liquidity stress circumstances (if any) but also a profitable investment for the Bank.

The maturity of assets and liabilities represents the remaining time from the reporting date of the interim separate financial statements until the payment date regulated in the contract or terms of issuance.

The following assumptions and conditions have been adopted in the analysis of the Bank's maturity relating to its assets and liabilities:

- Cash and balances with the SBV are classified into maturity up to one month;
- The maturity terms of placement with and loans to other credit institutions; derivative financial instruments and other financial assets; loans to customers; investment securities; other assets; borrowings from the Government and the SBV; deposits and borrowings from other credit institutions; valuable papers issued; grants, trusted funds and borrowings where the Bank bears risk; other liabilities are determined based on the contractual maturity date;
- The maturity of trading securities is calculated on the basis of the probable time to convert bonds into cash because this portfolio includes highly liquid bonds;
- The maturity date of capital contribution, long-term investments is classified as over five (05) years as these investments have no defined maturity;
- The maturity term of deposits from customers is determined based on customer behaviour analysis and forecasts on interest rate policy and other macroeconomic factors;
- The maturity date of fixed assets is classified as five (05) years or more.

Based on the Board of Management's approval of the annual business plan, the Asset & Liability Management Department and the Financial Planning & Management Department in cooperation with some other relevant specialized departments makes analysis and forecasts on cash inflows/outflows of the system according to the approved plan; and also based on the actual daily capital fluctuations and utilization, the Bank makes decisions on appropriate management and monitoring of available funds.

Based on the projection of available capital, the Asset & Liability Management Department and the Financial Planning & Management Department in cooperation with the Treasury Dealing Department manage the secondary reserve through the approval of highly liquid valuable papers purchases, which could be converted into cash on the secondary market. The Asset & Liability Management Department together with the Financial Planning & Management Department in cooperation with the Treasury Dealing Department may decide to sell valuable papers to the SBV on the open market, or to refinance loans when working capital is insufficient, ensuring the liquidity of the whole system.

Based on SBV's regulations, the Asset & Liability Management Department and the Financial Planning & Management Department in cooperation with the Treasury Dealing Department proposes the Bank's available fund management plan, ensuring the actual average balance of deposits in VND and foreign currencies at the SBV is not below the required level of compulsory reserve. Besides, the Bank also establishes credit limit with other banks and other credit institutions for mutual support when needed. The Market Risk Management Department acts as an independent supervisor to ensure that the liquidity risks are managed in compliance with regulations, management processes, and liquidity risk appetite/capacity of the Bank.

The amount of available funds is determined based on data from the Core Sunshine system, interbank payment program CITAD, Asset-Liability Management software, information about large cash flows from business units. Therefore, the Bank can actively manage its daily liquidity risk.

The Bank's liquidity risk management activities are monitored strictly in compliance with the regulations of the SBV and the Bank's internal criteria for liquidity management for each major currency (such as VND, USD, EUR) for capital mobilization and loan portfolios.

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	Overdue		Current					Total	
	Over 03 months	Up to 03 months	Up to 01 month	From 01 to 03 months	From 03 to 12 months	From 01 to 05 years	Over 05 years	VND Million	VND Million
	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million	VND Million		
<b>Assets</b>									
Cash	-	-	9,309,970	-	-	-	-	-	9,309,970
Balances with the SBV	-	-	28,979,958	-	-	-	-	-	28,979,958
Placements with and loans to other credit institutions	-	-	312,986,383	16,801,388	17,322,866	-	-	-	347,110,637
Loans to customers (*)	24,166,261	22,347,527	136,295,385	322,704,389	626,077,061	190,086,096	236,927,995	1,558,604,714	
Investment securities (*)	386,778	-	16,194,668	20,120,000	37,893,530	15,284,990	66,319,426	156,199,392	
Capital contribution, long-term investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,835,582	5,835,582	
Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,514,312	9,514,312	
Other assets (*)	79,156	-	5,417,361	16,992,931	12,284,335	1,601,299	14,130,598	50,505,680	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>24,632,195</b>	<b>22,347,527</b>	<b>509,183,725</b>	<b>376,618,708</b>	<b>693,577,792</b>	<b>206,972,385</b>	<b>332,727,913</b>	<b>2,166,060,245</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>									
Borrowings from the Government and the SBV	-	-	80,417,105	31,215,000	222,822	-	-	-	111,854,927
Deposits and borrowings from other credit institutions	-	-	271,523,011	11,980,416	5,170,727	-	-	-	288,674,154
Deposits from customers	-	-	182,786,868	233,644,751	710,049,846	337,722,737	177,745	1,464,381,947	
Derivative financial instruments and other financial liabilities	-	-	1,393,298	-	-	-	-	-	1,393,298
Grants, trusted funds and borrowings where the Bank bears risks	-	-	130,560	42,197	65,217	338,297	1,584,403	2,160,674	
Valuable papers issued	-	-	6,082,506	17,140,850	33,109,640	451,150	43,472,730	100,256,876	
Other liabilities	-	-	17,188,454	11,519,443	7,991,735	1,571,146	-	38,270,778	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>559,521,802</b>	<b>305,542,657</b>	<b>756,609,987</b>	<b>340,083,330</b>	<b>45,234,878</b>	<b>2,006,992,654</b>	
<b>Net liquidity difference</b>	<b>24,632,195</b>	<b>22,347,527</b>	<b>(50,338,077)</b>	<b>71,076,051</b>	<b>(63,032,195)</b>	<b>(133,110,945)</b>	<b>287,493,035</b>	<b>159,067,591</b>	

(\*) Excluding provision.

34. EXCHANGE RATES OF SOME FOREIGN CURRENCIES AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

	Closing balance	Opening balance
	VND	VND
USD	25,451	24,255
EUR	27,222	26,796
GBP	32,164	30,843
CHF	28,290	28,822
JPY	158,35	171,19
SGD	18,767	18,369
CAD	18,573	18,306
AUD	16,922	16,519
NZD	15,461	15,329
THB	692,17	706,53
SEK	2,394	2,421
NOK	2,389	2,390
DKK	3,650	3,595
HKD	3,259	3,105
CNY	3,503	3,411
KRW	18,48	18,65
LAK	1,16	1,19
MYR	5,329	5,329
XAU	7,648,000	(*)

(\*) Not incurred.

35. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No events occurred after the reporting date that had or could have a material effect on the operations of the Bank, its interim separate financial position and its interim separate financial performance that required adjustment or disclosure in the interim separate financial statements.

Prepared by



Tran Thi Thu Huong  
Deputy Head of Financial  
Accounting Department

Approved by



Nguyen Hai Hung  
Chief Accountant

Approved by



Nguyen Tran Manh Trung  
Deputy General Director

14 August 2024