



**HSBC BANK (VIETNAM) LTD.**

**CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO DISCLOSURE**

**As at 31 December 2025**

According to Circular 41/2016/TT-NHNN dated 30 December 2016 and its amendments



**STATEMENT OF HSBC BANK (VIETNAM) LTD.'S LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE  
DISCLOSURE ON CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Item	Description	As at 31.12.2025 VND million	As at 31.12.2024 VND million
<b>A</b>	<b>Capital (A) = (A1) + (A2) – (A3)</b>	<b>20,365,457</b>	<b>19,827,518</b>
A1	Tier 1	19,914,883	19,410,383
A2	Tier 2	450,574	417,135
A3	Deductions from capital	-	-
<b>B</b>	<b>Credit Risk-weighted assets (B) = (B1) + (B2)</b>	<b>101,066,625</b>	<b>89,624,191</b>
B1	Credit risk	100,969,290	89,475,317
B2	Counterparty credit risk	97,335	148,874
<b>C</b>	<b>Capital requirement for market risks (C) = (C1) + (C2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
C1	Interest rate risk	-	-
C2	Foreign exchange risk	-	-
<b>D</b>	<b>Capital requirement for operational risks (D) = [(D1) + (D2) + (D3)]/3*15%</b>	<b>1,503,550</b>	<b>1,428,168</b>
D1	Business Index (BI) – n year	9,642,305	9,582,330
D2	Business Index (BI) – n-1 year	9,582,330	10,846,365
D3	Business Index (BI) – n-2 year	10,846,365	8,134,673
<b>E</b>	<b>Total Risk-weighted asset (E) = (B) + 12,5*[(C) + (D)]</b>	<b>119,861,000</b>	<b>107,476,291</b>
<b>Tier 1 CAR</b>	<b>Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (Tier 1 CAR) = (A1)/(E)</b>	<b>16.61%</b>	<b>18.06%</b>
<b>CAR</b>	<b>Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) = (A)/(E)</b>	<b>16.99%</b>	<b>18.45%</b>

As at 31 December 2025, HSBC Bank Vietnam Ltd. (hereafter referred to as “the Bank”) reported Capital Adequacy Ratio at 16.99%. Capital base was reported at VND 20,365 billion, of which, Tier 1 capital was VND 19,915 billion and Tier 2 capital was VND 450 billion.

The Bank does not have any subsidiaries, associate parties and does not incur any deduction from capital and equity instruments at the reporting date.

Capital Adequacy Ratio is calculated automatically by designated software built based on Circular No. 41/2016/TT-NHNN dated 30 December 2016 on Capital Adequacy Ratio for banks and branch of foreign banks (Circular 41) and its amendments.

The Bank assesses its compliance with, and implementation of, the capital adequacy ratio in 2025 as stable and above both the minimum capital adequacy requirement prescribed by the State Bank of Vietnam (SBV) and the Bank's own target capital adequacy ratio. This information was presented in the 2025 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Report submitted to the SBV in February 2026. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio is forecast to remain healthy over the next three years. Accordingly, the Bank does not currently need, and has no plans, to increase its charter capital in the upcoming period.


The Bank, on annual basis, withholds 10% of profit after tax for the charter capital supplementary reserve and 10% of profit after tax (after allocating for charter capital supplementary reserve) for the financial reserve as per regulation. In addition, the Bank also prepares the capital increase plan (as part of our contingency plan) under stress scenarios as documented in the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Report, in which case, the following sources for capital increase can be considered:

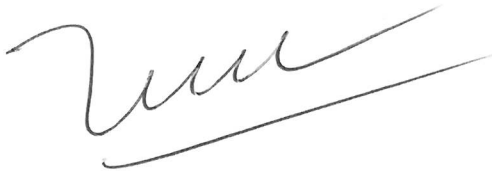
- Adjust profit remittance to the parent bank
- Raising Tier 2 Capital
- Controlling customer loans
- Implementing other risk assets management and risk mitigation actions
- Reducing costs

I hereby approve the disclosure statement of Capital Adequacy Ratio as at 31 December 2025 and further details from page 3 to page 15 for the Bank.

Ho Chi Minh City, 26 March 2026



  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Timothy Mark Redvers Evans**  
**Chief Executive Officer and**  
**Legal Representative**



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**Nguyen Thi Thanh Truc**  
**Chief Financial Officer and**  
**Chief Accountant**

**I. THE CALCULATION PROCESS OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO**

Capital Adequacy Ratio calculation process includes:

- Collect, consolidate and reconcile input data from data sources and relevant departments
- Process and calculate Capital Adequacy Ratio using application software
- Extract reports, review and validate the results
- Use the Capital Adequacy Ratio results in analysis, internal report and in accordance with the State Bank of Vietnam’s statistical reporting requirements.
- Perform periodic maintenance of the information technology system.

**II. CREDIT RISK****A. Qualitative aspects****1. Risk management**

The Members’ Council is responsible for the bank’s overall risk management and for approving the risk management strategies and principles through risk governance and escalation from Risk Management Committee (RMC) and Risk Management Meeting (RMM). Monitoring and controlling risk is primarily based on reporting and limits established by the Bank, overviewed by HSBC Group and regulated by the State Bank of Vietnam (“the SBV”). Risk Settlement Committee assesses the appropriateness of the provision for credit losses on an on-going basis.

The Bank follows the HSBC Risk Management Framework (RMF) for the overall risk management to achieve its strategic aims. The day-to-day risk management responsibilities are delegated to individuals within the senior management team. These individuals are accountable for their assigned risks, and report and escalate as necessary through the risk governance structures. Policies, procedures and limits are defined to ensure that business activities remain within risk appetite.

All employees have a role to play in risk management. These roles are defined using the Three Lines of Defence model which is based on the activities performed. This model consists of the First Line of Defence (“LOD”) (Risk Owner, Control Owner and Chief Control Officer), Second LOD (Risk Stewards) and Third LOD (Internal Audit). The model delineates management accountabilities and responsibilities for risk management and the control environment within each LOD, thereby creating a robust control environment to manage risks.

**2. Credit Risk management**

Credit risk is defined and controlled by the Bank based on a well-defined credit risk management strategy. The strategy is also a solid foundation to build up the credit risk management structure, internal credit rating system, and credit risk controlling measurements.

(i) Credit risk management strategy

The strategy is defined in the Country Risk Plan (CRP) for Wholesale Banking (CIB) and in the Retail Credit Activities for International Wealth and Premier Banking (IWPB), which focuses on business development activity to optimize the prevailing operating model and business environment. The key business strategies are as follows:

- Support business growth within credit risk appetite of the bank
- Achieve and maintain risk assets of high quality
- Control and management of risk, minimize credit losses whilst enhancing risk-adjusted returns.

(ii) Credit risk management structure

The Bank develops the appropriate and effective structure to manage credit risk. According to Circular No.13/2018/TT-NHNN dated 18 May 2018, the credit process is segregated between relationship management, appraisals, and approval, as below:

- Credit Risk Management: For IWPB, the Risk function is responsible for establishing lending internal procedures, asset quality management and reporting of credit metrics per Group requirement/ SBV's regulation. For CIB, credit approval sits primarily with the first LOD under the authority delegated by the CEO (in turn as delegated by the entity Member Council), with approvers taking personal responsibility for credit decisions. The Risk function (WCRM) in second LOD is accountable for overseeing the quality of the business primary approval, via concurrence/veto process. WCRM is also accountable for credit portfolio oversight and recovery. WCRM monitors portfolio trends and concentration risks, provides input to site risk governance committees, performs periodic portfolio reviews for consideration by the bank's management, and oversees bank's policy, procedures and controls related to credit risk and market risk including those arising (without limitation) from CIB, financial institutions, trade finance, securities processing and trading activities.
- Relationship Management: Where the credit process is segregated for efficiency and control, frontline Relationship Managers retain primary responsibility for the effective end-to-end management of client relationships and the respective credit profile.
- Credit Operations/Administration: manage security documentation, disbursement and monitor loan payment.

(iii) Credit rating system

The Bank applies a Credit Risk Rating system on credit customers to assign internal ratings that allow consistent and accurate differentiation between high and low risk customers and their facilities. In addition, various risk assessment tools and analytical scoring models are introduced to yield measures of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) as key drivers of credit risk management in the Group risk rating systems.

(iv) *Credit risk measurements and control*

Wholesale Banking (CIB): Credit risks of the corporate lending portfolio is strictly managed and controlled by the management team, WCRM, CIB and the Operations Department. On a periodic basis, reports, meetings and sample checks are conducted to mitigate credit risks and provide further assurance that these are operating as expected. A brief about measurements for controlling of credit risks are listed out as below:

- Regular update on the overall status of credit risk management to RMM
- Risk Management Committee meetings on an on-going basis
- Wholesale Credit Review Unit (WCRU) review
- Daily monitoring of excesses and overdue loans
- Monthly sampling process
- Watch-Worry-Monitor (WWM) meeting
- CIB Business Risk Meeting (BRM).

International Wealth and Premier Banking (IWPB): Retail credit risk is managed over the risk management cycle which consists of six stages:

- Planning products and risk management controls
- Acquiring accounts
- Maintaining accounts and managing credit quality
- Collecting delinquencies
- Bad debt management
- Evaluating performance and refining plans and controls.

The credit risk in Retail Banking is strictly monitored and controlled by IWPB, IWPB Risk and Operation Department. Internal policies, guidelines, risk management procedures and reports are developed and implemented synchronously and consistently to ensure compliance with the group's laws and regulations. These documents prescribe general and detailed management frameworks, including but not limited to credit risk management, credit risk appetite, credit limit for each customer, approval authority, collateral, credit policies and procedures for customer segments, etc.

Regular monitoring of new credit applications through sample check, portfolio management review in order to identify early warning signs is carried out by the second line of defense – IWPB Risk. Notable findings and recommendations are reported to governance meetings regularly.

Risk Settlement Committee plays an advisory role and performs the tasks and powers assigned by the Members' Council in supervising debt classification, setting up provisions and using reserves for write-off. The reporting and monitoring are carried out in accordance with the State Bank's regulations and the Group's standards.

In order to respond promptly to any early warning signs, appropriate plans will be put in place to manage bad debts and set aside provisions in accordance with current regulations.

In addition, the Bank implements ad-hoc reports to strengthen supervision of overdue debts as a proactive measure in controlling newly arising bad debts as well as assess the recovery plan from the collateral. All approved bad debt reports are submitted to the SBV on time.

From 4 December 2024, the Bank applied policies to restructure loan but retained its classification for loan to assist the borrowers in difficulty due to the impact and damage from Typhoon No. 3, flooding, storms, and landslides after Typhoon No. 3 that qualified requirements of Circular 53/2024 and Decision 1510. Accordingly, for loans that principal and/or interest payment obligations incur during the period from 7 September 2024 to 31 December 2025, and these customers fail to make the principal and/or interest payment on schedule under the signed loan agreements, contracts due to the decrease in revenue and income, the Bank is allowed to restructure the repayment terms for these debts and retain the latest debt classification at the latest time before restructuring debt repayment terms as prescribed in Decision 1510.

From 15 November 2025, the Bank applied policies to restructure loan but retained its classification for loan to assist the borrowers in difficulty due to specific objective and force majeure reasons (pursuant to Decree 55/2015/ND-CP) that qualified requirements of Circular 29/2025. Accordingly, for loans that principal and/or interest payment obligations arises before or during the occurrence of the specific objective and force majeure reasons, and these customers fail to make the principal and/or interest payment on schedule under the signed loan agreements, contracts due to the decrease in revenue and income, the Bank is allowed to restructure the repayment terms for these debts and retain the latest debt classification at the latest time before restructuring debt repayment terms as prescribed in Circular 29/2025.

**3. List of independent credit rating agencies used for Capital Adequacy Ratio calculation**

The Bank uses independent credit rating issued by International Credit Rating Agencies such as Moody's, Fitch and Standard & Poor's.

**4. Credit risk mitigation**

The Bank uses term deposit as collateral and third-party guarantee as credit risk mitigation in Capital Adequacy ratio calculation as at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024.

**B. Quantitative aspects**
**1. Credit risk according to credit rating**
*Receivables from credit institutions, risk-weight and credit risk-weighted assets*

As at 31/12/2025	Credit rating	Value of the Receivables (*) VND million	Credit risk-weight (%)	Credit risk- weighted assets VND million
Receivables from foreign financial institutions and branch of foreign bank	From AAA to AA-	44,540,626	20	8,908,125
	From A+ to BBB-	301,582	50	150,791
	From BB+ to B-	-	100	-
	Under B- or no rating available	295,311	150	442,967
Receivables from local credit institution with original term over 3 months	From AAA to AA-	-	20	-
	From A+ to BBB	-	50	-
	From BB+ to BB-	1,806,572	80	1,445,258
	From B+ to B-	-	100	-
	Under B- or no rating available	1,627,404	150	2,441,106
Receivables from local credit institution with original term under 3 months	From AAA to AA-	-	10	-
	From A+ to BBB	-	20	-
	From BB+ to BB-	1,079,091	40	431,636
	From B+ to B-	-	50	-
	Under B- or no rating available	-	70	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>49,650,586</b>		<b>13,819,883</b>

(\*): Value of the receivables is the balance after applying risk mitigations and specific provision (if any).

***Receivables from credit institutions, risk-weight and credit risk-weighted assets***

<b>As at 31/12/2024</b>	<b>Credit rating</b>	<b>Value of the Receivables (*) VND million</b>	<b>Credit risk-weight (%)</b>	<b>Credit risk- weighted assets VND million</b>
Receivables from foreign financial institutions and branch of foreign bank	From AAA to AA-	41,386,943	20	8,277,389
	From A+ to BBB-	362,644	50	181,322
	From BB+ to B-	-	100	-
	Under B- or no rating available	358,226	150	537,339
Receivables from local credit institution with original term over 3 months	From AAA to AA-	-	20	-
	From A+ to BBB	-	50	-
	From BB+ to BB-	1,738,125	80	1,390,500
	From B+ to B-	-	100	-
	Under B- or no rating available	1,421,865	150	2,132,798
Receivables from local credit institution with original term under 3 months	From AAA to AA-	-	10	-
	From A+ to BBB	-	20	-
	From BB+ to BB-	1,054,240	40	421,696
	From B+ to B-	-	50	-
	Under B- or no rating available	74,115	70	51,881
<b>Total</b>		<b>46,396,158</b>		<b>12,992,925</b>

(\*): Value of the receivables is the balance after applying risk mitigations and specific provision (if any).

**2. Risk weighted assets**
*Credit risk-weighted assets classified by different customer type*

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
	<b>VND million</b>	<b>VND million</b>
Receivables from Government	-	-
Receivables from Financial Institution	13,819,883	12,992,925
Receivables from Corporate	74,915,799	63,637,450
Secured Loans by Real estate	241	140,053
Mortgage home Loans	1,692,980	1,916,017
Retail Loans	9,260,393	9,559,010
Bad debt	336,141	357,648
Other assets	943,853	872,214
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>100,969,290</u></b>	<b><u>89,475,317</u></b>

*Counterparty credit risk- weighted assets*

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
	<b>VND million</b>	<b>VND million</b>
Proprietary Trading	-	-
Repo and reverse repo	-	-
Derivatives for hedging purpose	-	-
Trading of foreign currency and financial assets to serve customers and partners as specified in Point D Clause 32 Article 2 of Circular 41.	97,335	148,874
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>97,335</u></b>	<b><u>148,874</u></b>

**3. Risk-weighted assets by sector**
*Credit risk-weighted assets*

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
	<b>VND million</b>	<b>VND million</b>
Agriculture, forestry and aquatics	1,230,049	1,282,900
Industry and Construction	41,581,511	34,619,751
Trading and Services	32,286,954	28,084,690
Others (*)	25,870,776	25,487,976
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>100,969,290</u></b>	<b><u>89,475,317</u></b>

(\*) consist of receivables from individual customers, financial institutions and other assets.

**Counterparty credit risk-weighted assets**

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
	<b>VND million</b>	<b>VND million</b>
Agriculture, forestry and aquatics	-	-
Industry and Construction	29,428	23,005
Trading and Services	12,607	24,454
Others (**)	55,300	101,415
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,335</b>	<b>148,874</b>

(\*\*) consist of receivables from financial institutions.

**4. Risk-weighted assets before and after applying risk mitigation**

	<b>As at 31.12.2025</b>		
	<b>Risk weighted assets before risk mitigation</b>	<b>Credit risk mitigation by Collateral</b>	<b>Risk weighted assets after risk mitigation</b>
	<b>VND million</b>	<b>VND million</b>	<b>VND million</b>
On Balance sheet	80,032,792	1,651,248	78,976,988
Off Balance sheet	31,313,766	6,808,600	22,089,637
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,346,558</b>	<b>8,459,848</b>	<b>101,066,625</b>

	<b>As at 31.12.2024</b>		
	<b>Risk weighted assets before risk mitigation</b>	<b>Credit risk mitigation by Collateral</b>	<b>Risk weighted assets after risk mitigation</b>
	<b>VND million</b>	<b>VND million</b>	<b>VND million</b>
On Balance sheet	73,520,478	1,363,847	72,544,250
Off Balance sheet	23,778,257	3,583,098	17,079,941
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,298,735</b>	<b>4,946,945</b>	<b>89,624,191</b>

**III. OPERATIONAL RISK**
**A. Qualitative aspects**
**1. Operational Risk Management and Policies**

Operational risk is the responsibility of all employees and business management, supported by the HSBC Group's Risk Management Framework (RMF). The RMF describes how the Bank manages both financial and non-financial risks across all departments of the Bank.

In order to manage Operational risks, the Bank applies the adoption of the Three Lines of Defence risk governance model:

- (i) **The First Line of Defence** owns the operational risks. They are responsible for identifying, recording, reporting and managing risks, and ensuring that the right controls and assessments are in place to mitigate these risks.

- (ii) **The Second Line of Defence** sets policy and guidelines for managing operational risk, and provides advice and guidance on effective risk management. The Second Line are risk management specialists comprising Risk Stewards and the Operational Risk Function.
- (iii) **The Third Line of Defence** is Internal Audit who independently ensure that HSBC is managing operational risk effectively.

## 2. Business continuity plan

The Bank's business continuity plan is fully documented in VMO Business Continuity Management Procedures manual. The plan is updated regularly and tested at least once a year for series of interruption scenarios covering all business units, departments and branches.

## B. Quantitative aspects

### 1. Business index

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
	<b>VND million</b>	<b>VND million</b>
IC – Net interest and similar operation	5,949,759	6,243,305
SC – Total commission and fee incomes, Total commission and fee expenses, Other incomes, Other expenses	2,374,438	2,323,591
FC – Absolute Gains/losses from foreign currency trading, trading of trading securities and investment securities	1,318,108	1,015,434
<b>BI – Business index</b>	<b>9,642,305</b>	<b>9,582,330</b>

### 2. Minimum capital requirement for operational risk

	<b>31.12.2025</b>
	<b>VND million</b>
BI <sub>2025</sub> – Business index - Y2025	9,642,305
BI <sub>2024</sub> – Business index - Y2024	9,582,330
BI <sub>2023</sub> – Business index - Y2023	10,846,365
BI <sub>2023-2025</sub> – Business index 2023-2025	10,023,667
Ratio	15%
<b>Minimum capital requirement for operational risks</b>	<b>1,503,550</b>

	<b>31.12.2024</b>
	<b>VND million</b>
BI <sub>2024</sub> – Business index - Y2024	9,582,330
BI <sub>2023</sub> – Business index - Y2023	10,846,365
BI <sub>2022</sub> – Business index - Y2022	8,134,673
BI <sub>2022-2024</sub> – Business index 2022-2024	9,521,123
Ratio	15%
<b>Minimum capital requirement for operational risks</b>	<b>1,428,168</b>

#### **IV. MARKET RISK**

##### **A. Qualitative aspects**

##### **1. Market Risk Management and Policies**

###### *(i) Definition*

Market risk arises when adverse movements in interest rates, exchange rates, gold prices, stock prices and commodity prices result in losses for the Bank. Market risk includes interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, Stock Price Risk and Commodity Price Risk.

In the Bank, there are two types of market risk: foreign exchange risk and interest rates risk.

- Foreign exchange risk arises from market volatility in foreign exchange rates and gold prices when the Bank maintains an open foreign exchange or gold position.
- Interest rate risk arises from market fluctuations in interest rates, which may affect valuable papers (holding securities), financial instruments and interest rate derivatives in trading book of the Bank.

###### *(ii) The Market Risk management procedures*

The Bank has established the procedures for market risk management such as:

- Group market risk management policy
- Trading/banking book discrimination policy
- Limit setting and management framework
- Documentations for market risk methodology includes: sensitivity analysis, VaR framework (including stressed VaR and VaR back-testing) and stress testing.

###### *(iii) Organizational structure*

The Bank manages and controls risk using the Three Lines of Defense model. The model delineates management accountabilities and responsibilities in FIM for risk management and the control environment within each LOD, thereby creating a robust control environment to manage risks.

- First Line of Defense (“LOD”): Global Markets and Markets Treasury, Global Market Product Control, Market Middle Office\_ Market risk data services (Offshore).
- Second LOD: Wholesale Credit and Market Risk Management, Traded Risk Management.
- Third LOD: Internal Audit

(iv) Market risk measures

Currently, the Bank is measuring market risk by Standardized Measurement Method (SMM), which is followed Circular 41 and its amendment, and report market risk capital charge on monthly basis. Moreover, the Bank already applied Internal Model Approach which is applied whole Group and complied with Basel III and other international standards.

- Sensitivity Analysis is a technique to analyze the impact of the income or economic value of the financial instruments or investment portfolio that are influenced by the change of some underlying market risk factors.
- Value at risk (VaR) is a technique that estimates the potential losses on risk positions in the trading portfolio as a result of movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon and to a given level of confidence. Our models are predominantly based on historical simulation. VaR is calculated at a 99% confidence level for a one-day holding period rates and historical observation period of 500 days.
- Stressed VaR is a measure to assess market risk exposure of Trading Book in crisis period. In the general market VaR calculation, the sampled data is taken from the recent history.
- Back-testing: We validate daily the accuracy of our VaR models by back-testing them against both actual and hypothetical profit and loss. Hypothetical profit and loss excludes non-modelled items such as fees, commissions and revenues of intra-day transactions.
- Stress testing is a methodology to assess the potential impact of extreme market movements or crisis on Trading Book portfolio, which includes the impact on profitability and capital adequacy. The stress scenarios should cover the factors contributing to remarkable gains or losses in the Trading Book portfolios.

(v) Exposure monitoring and control:

- Market risk exposure is managed by limit framework which is established based on Risk appetite, market condition and business strategy. These limits are allocated to Entity level, trading desks, group of products, each products, each traders and trading intention.

- The limit structure is regulated on limit mandate and summarized as below:

Whole bank limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VaR</li> <li>- Stressed VaR</li> <li>- Daily/monthly/yearly maximum loss limit</li> </ul>
Foreign exchange risk limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VaR</li> <li>- Stressed VaR</li> <li>- Net short position limit</li> <li>- Daily/monthly/yearly maximum loss limit</li> </ul>
Interest rate limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VaR</li> <li>- Stressed VaR</li> <li>- PVBP limit</li> <li>- Daily/monthly/yearly maximum loss limit</li> </ul>

(vi) Risk reporting

The Bank has established the internal report system for market risk with daily, monthly, quarterly, half-year, yearly and ad-hoc reports. These reports also have been defined by target audiences. The content of market risk report includes:

- Market risk exposures
- Market risk limit, limit utilization and excess
- VaR, Stressed Var and Stress Testing
- Profit and loss from GM
- And others as requested.

**2. Proprietary trade strategy**

The Bank did not conduct proprietary trade during the year ended 31 December 2025.

**3. Trading book category**

Category	Product Name
<b>Trading book</b>	
Bond/Bill	VND Government Treasury Notes/Bills/Bonds
Interest Swaps	USD IRS
Cross Currency Swaps	USDVND CSW (onshore)
FX	Spot
FX	Forward and Swap
<b>Back-to-Back</b>	
Back-to-Back Interest Rate Swaps	Major currencies (non-VND)
Back-to-Back bonds for 20 years	VND government bonds

**B. Quantitative aspects****Capital requirement for market risks**

The Bank doesn't have capital requirement for market risk at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 due to:

- There is no outstanding bond trading, commodity price trading, stock, currency swap and option transactions which underlying assets is a financial instrument under interest rate risk, stock price risk, foreign exchange risk, commodity price risk at 31 Dec 2025 and 31 December 2024.
- FX position as at 31 Dec 2025 and 31 December 2024 is below 2% of the bank's capital base.

