



BASEL III CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO DISCLOSURE
PERSUANT TO THE CIRCULAR NO. 41/2016/TT/NHNN

For the period ending 31/12/2025

Disclosure of information

This report is guided by the policy on information disclosure on VIB's capital adequacy ratio, and will be published at least once every 6 months (as required) or earlier on the main website.

The disclosure of information is published on our electronic website at the following link:

<https://vib.com.vn/wps/portal/about/shareholder/shareholder-info>

Leadership commitment

We hereby certify that the information provided herein is accurate and that we take full responsibility for the information disclosed.

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OVERVIEW

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Overview of Circular 41 and Basel II

The implementation of Basel II standard is crucial for Vietnamese commercial banks to ensure stability in banking operations and sufficient cushion against material risks such as credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. On Dec 2016, The State Bank of Vietnam (SBV) published the Circular 41/2016/TT-NHNN, Circular 41/2016/TT-NHNN was amended and supplemented by Circular 22/2023/TT-NHNN, dated December 29, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as Circular 41).

Circular 41 prescribes two out of three Basel II pillars, introducing the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Disclosure of information. The circular provides transparent and detailed instruction on CAR calculation, taking into account credit, operational, and market risk. In addition, Circular 41 also plays a role in promoting risk-weighted business strategies and objectives, as well as prioritizing loans eligible for credit risk mitigation.

To further strengthen the regulatory framework for Basel capital standards implementation in Vietnam, on 30 June 2025, the State Bank of Vietnam issued Circular No. 14/2025/TT-NHNN, which sets out the capital adequacy requirements under Basel III and will become effective from 2030.

Disclosure of information

Pursuant to Article 20 of Circular No. 41, VIB issues a detailed disclosure on CAR at least every 6 months in a fiscal year based on the requirements of Appendix 5-Circular 41, as well as other non-regulatory information published by VIB.

As of 31 December 2025, VIB simultaneously calculated its capital adequacy ratio in accordance with both Circular 41 and Circular 14. VIB officially completed the implementation of Basel III under the Standardised Approach in December 2025 and plans to seek regulatory approval for the official adoption of the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) approach for its retail portfolio in the second quarter of 2027.

The successful completion of Basel III implementation under the Standardised Approach five years ahead of the timeline stipulated in Circular 14, together with the Bank's commitment to upgrading to the Internal Ratings-Based approach at the earliest opportunity, demonstrates the soundness of VIB's long-term risk management strategy, its strong financial position, and its superior data governance capabilities.

These achievements not only enable the Bank to optimise risk-weighted assets (RWA), but also enhance the resilience of the institution against market fluctuations, thereby reinforcing the confidence of investors and customers.

Scope of CAR calculation

The consolidated CAR is calculated based on the consolidated financial statements of the bank and its subsidiary. As at 31/12/2025, VIB directly owns one subsidiary company, VIB Asset Management Company (VIB AMC for short), and does not incur investments in any insurance subsidiaries.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

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Capital adequacy ratio

Capital Adequacy Ratio (**CAR**) calculated in percent (%) is determined according to the following formula:

$$CAR = \frac{C}{RWA + 12,5(K_{OR} + K_{MR})} \times 100\%$$

Where:

- **C**: Owners' capital;
- **RWA**: Credit risk weighted assets (including counterparty credit risk weighted assets);
- **K_{OR}**: Capital requirement for operational risk;
- **K_{MR}**: Capital requirement for market risk.

VIB has issued a regulation on CAR management in compliance with Circular 41, which provides for

detailed rules, CAR management model, system requirement and responsibility of related parties in measuring, monitoring and reporting CAR.

VIB has developed an automated program for CAR calculation using its core banking and other database sources. The auto-generated calculation will be reviewed and reconciled regularly to ensure data accuracy. CAR will be periodically monitored, forecasted, and reported to the BOD and BOM to oversight the business activities and ensure the compliance with the approved risk appetite and risk limits.

	31/12/2025	30/06/2025
Capital adequacy ratio	billion VND, %	billion VND, %
Consolidated		
Available capital	55,139	49,716
Tier-1 capital	46,905	43,638
Tier-2 capital	8,254	6,098
Deductions	19	19
Total risk-weighted assets	485,277	409,026
Credit risk weighted assets	430,722	356,644
Counterparty credit risk weighted assets	2,422	2,389
Capital requirement for market risk	233	110
Capital requirement for operational risk	3,937	3,890
Tier-1 CAR	9.67%	10.67%
CAR	11.36%	12.15%
Single		

	31/12/2025	30/06/2025
Capital adequacy ratio	billion VND, %	billion VND, %
Available capital	54,988	49,598
Tier-1 capital	46,753	43,519
Tier-2 capital	8,254	6,098
Deductions	19	19
Total risk-weighted assets	487,670	410,495
Credit risk weighted assets	433,668	358,584
Counterparty credit risk weighted assets	2,422	2389
Capital requirement for market risk	233	110
Capital requirement for operational risk	3,893	3,852
Tier-1 CAR	9.59%	10.60%
CAR	11.28%	12.08%

CAPITAL

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Capital structure

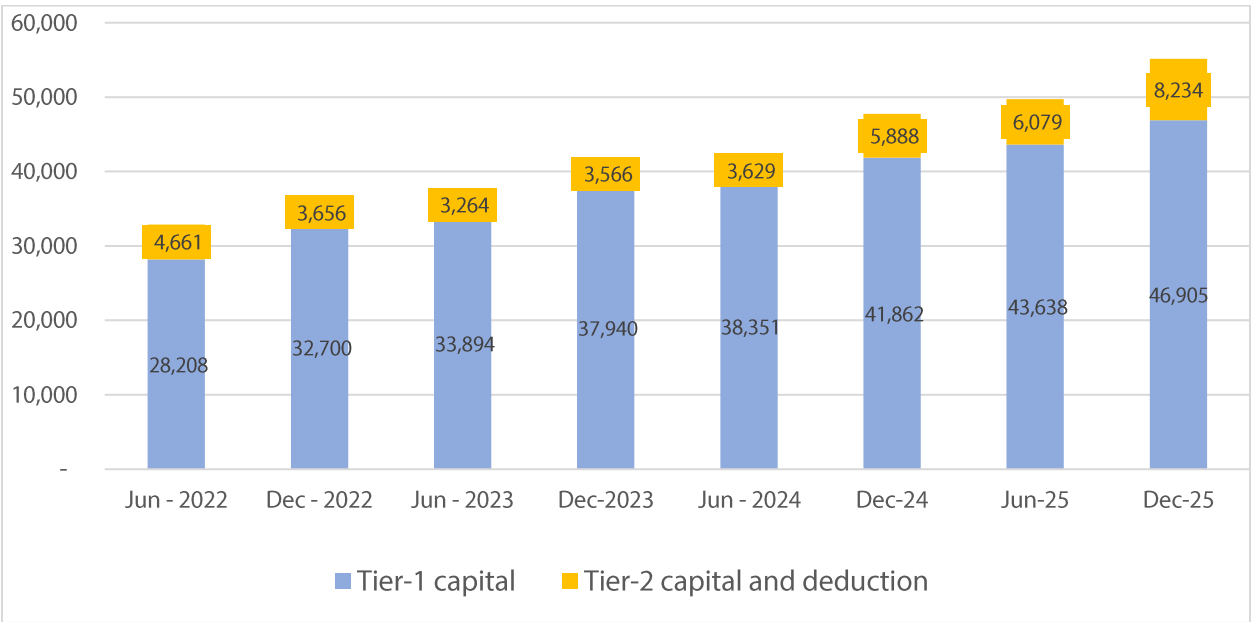
3.1. Capital structure

At 31 December 2025, VIB’s shareholders’ equity comprised solely common shares. The Bank had not issued any Additional Tier 1 capital

instruments meeting the eligibility criteria prescribed under Circular 41.

3.2. Capital statement

VIB’s regulatory capital is maintained commensurate with the scale of its operations and its risk management orientation.



3.3. Calculation and management methodology

The capital shall be expressed as the total of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital minus deductions stipulated in Appendix 1 Circular 41. The Capital committee shall monitor and manage capital frequently to ensure the equity growth strategies suitable for asset growth and the prudential ratios in banking operations.

VIB adopts a prudent approach to capital management, ensuring an appropriate balance

between capital efficiency and compliance with regulatory capital adequacy requirements. Capital management is conducted through ongoing monitoring and periodic assessments, under which capital augmentation plans are considered in alignment with business growth needs and prevailing market conditions.

To ensure effective and prudent capital management, VIB implements an Internal Capital

Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) with a forward-looking three-year horizon, in line with sound risk management practices and the requirements of Circular 13/2018/TT-NHNN. ICAAP is conducted and updated at least annually to ensure that capital levels remain aligned with the Bank's risk appetite under both normal

operating conditions and adverse stress scenarios. The outcomes of ICAAP serve as a key input for the formulation and adjustment of the Bank's business plan, as well as for guiding capital management strategies over each planning period.

CREDIT RISK

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Credit risk management policy

4.1. Credit risk management policy

VIB has built up the comprehensive credit risk management policy and periodic reviewed on yearly basic. In which, Risk management framework and regulations are reviewed and approved by BOD. Risk Appetites for Business Units are approved by CEO which is aligned with Business direction and segments such as industry, product lines and client profile. CEO is also approver of internal procedures and process guidance. These above procedures, policies and regulations are prudent assessed and endorsed by related departments (legal, risk, business divisions.)

In term of approval authority, VIB has set up the credit approval policy, to instruct proper delegation to individual approver and credit committee, with details:

For the Retail Banking Division and the Cards & Unsecured Lending Division, approval authority is delegated to individuals with appropriate limits based on the credit approval authority scoring criteria. Such authority levels are subject to regular monitoring at least once every three months. At the same time, the credit approval authority scoring criteria are reviewed and adjusted in line with the risk appetite of each period. For approval authorities with higher limits, VIB delegates approval authority to the Credit Committee level and above.

For the Corporate Banking Division, VIB mainly assigns centralized approval limits to the Corporate Credit Committee level and above. For individual approvers, VIB primarily grants approval authority to a limited number of

individuals for facilities fully secured by 100% cash or valuable papers issued by VIB.

VIB continues to complies with SBV regulation and direction to support clients who got impacts from Covid-19 by publishing and processing debt restructuring, reduce/waive interest/fee for qualified clients.

Regarding collateral:

To control the quality of assets used as collateral at VIB, the Bank implements:

- Regulations on the conditions for accepting and types of assets that are not accepted as collateral at VIB; regulations on the maximum loan-to-value ratio (LTV) for each type of collateral.
- Restrictions on accepting collateral with low liquidity, limiting the acceptance of real estate collateral in areas with incomplete infrastructure, located away from existing residential areas, with low liquidity and low utility value.

Valuation authority:

For RB: The Bank adopts a direction to centralize valuation authority with VIB AMC in accordance with internal regulations. For WB: VIB AMC is priority; 3rd are engaged only if they possess strong professional expertise and established market reputation.

BU are permitted to conduct valuation only for low-risk collateral.

Credit risk monitoring and loan management:

Credit risk monitoring is carried out through early risk identification process and supervising based

on data analytics. The identified risks will be followed up by responsible departments to measure, evaluate, and take early actions to mitigate and prevent arising risks from the systems, procedures and policies.

In addition, VIB also applies analysis techniques, model building and portfolio management reporting to risk analysis and periodic policy adjustments at VIB.

VIB will select good customer segments with low risk to better serve the growing and expanding needs of the Banking Sector. The extensive

application of models in VIB's credit activities is also part of the roadmap for implementing Basel according to the advanced method that has been agreed upon and announced by the bank since 2020 in accordance with the spirit and requirements for banks. The bank has implemented Basel III compliance with the advanced approach. VIB is still consistently and resolutely implementing this roadmap with the goal of applying international practices, especially risk management practices, to business operations.

4.2. Credit risk-weighted assets

Credit risk-weighted assets are classified corresponding to risk weights as stipulated in Article 9 Cir. 41.

	31/12/2025 billion VND	30/06/2025 billion VND	Change %
Consolidated			
Credit risk weighted assets	430,722	356,644	21%
Claims on governments	-	8	-100%
Claims on financial institutions	78,536	69,745	13%
Claims on enterprises	133,717	86,016	55%
Loans secured by real estate	18,494	11,705	58%
Mortgage loans	3,470	5,043	-31%
Retail credit portfolio	128,899	129,598	-1%
Bad debts	13,384	13,813	-3%
Other assets	54,221	40,715	33%
Single			
Credit risk weighted assets	433,668	358,584	21%
Claims on governments	-	8	-100%
Claims on financial institutions	78,536	69,745	13%
Claims on enterprises	132,966	86,200	54%

	31/12/2025	30/06/2025	Change
	billion VND	billion VND	%
Loans secured by real estate	18,508	11,715	58%
Mortgage loans	3,463	5,048	-31%
Retail credit portfolio	129,029	129,707	-1%
Bad debts	13,008	13,571	-4%
Other assets	58,158	42,591	37%

4.3. List of external credit rating agencies used for CAR calculation

The list of external credit rating agencies used for CAR calculation includes Moody's, Standard & Poor, and Fitch Rating as stipulated in Article 5 Circular No.41.

Standard & Poor's	Moody's	Fitch Rating
AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-
A+, A, A-	A1, A2, A3	A+, A, A-
BBB+, BBB, BBB-	Baa1, Baa2, Baa3	BBB+, BBB, BBB-
BB+, BB, BB-	Ba1, Ba2, Ba3	BB+, BB, BB-
B+, B, B-	B1, B2, B3	B+, B, B-
CCC+ and below	Caa1 and below	CCC+ and below

As at 31/12/2025, claims, risk weights corresponding to credit ratings and RWA by each selected credit rating agency as followed:

Claims	Credit rating	RW	31/12/2025	30/06/2025
			billion VND	billion VND
Claims on governments and central banks, PSE, municipal governments				
	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	0%	-	-
	A+, A, A-	20%	-	-
	BBB+, BBB, BBB-	50%	-	-
	BB+, BB, BB-, B+, B, B-	100%	-	-
	Under B- or un-rated	150%	-	-

Claims on foreign financial institutions, foreign bank branches in Vietnam

Claims	Credit rating	RW	31/12/2025 billion VND	30/06/2025 billion VND
	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	20%	99	165
	A+, A, A-	50%	40	34
	BBB+, BBB, BBB-	50%	-	-
	BB+, BB, BB-, B+, B, B-	100%	-	-
	Under B- or un-rated	150%	-	-

Claims on local credit institution (original tenor of 3 months or more)

	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	20%	-	-
	A+, A, A-	50%	-	-
	BBB+, BBB, BBB-	50%	-	-
	BB+, BB, BB-	80%	14,080	11,058
	B+, B, B-	100%	28,229	26,802
	Under B- or un-rated	150%	7,629	8,190

Claims on local credit institutions (original tenor of under 3 months)

	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	10%	-	-
	A+, A, A-	20%	120	120
	BBB+, BBB, BBB-	20%	-	-
	BB+, BB, BB-	40%	12,464	9,218
	B+, B, B-	50%	8,277	8,576
	Under B- or un-rated	70%	7,597	5,581

4.4. Credit risk-weighted assets by industry

	31/12/2025 billion VND	30/06/2025 billion VND	Change %
Credit risk-weighted assets by Industry			
Total, in which:	430,722	356,644	21%
Employment activities in households, production of material products and services for household self-consumption	202,724	194,354	4%
Real estate business	27,753	10,458	165%

Credit risk-weighted assets by Industry	31/12/2025 billion VND	30/06/2025 billion VND	Change %
Administrative activities and support services	511	301	70%
Financial, banking and insurance activities	133,098	92,118	44%
Other service activities	169	100	69%
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	462	819	-44%
Wholesale and retail; repair of cars, motorcycles, motorbikes and other motor vehicles	15,125	13,370	13%
Manufacturing and processing industry	20,292	21,417	-5%
Construction	5,272	5,009	5%
Accommodation and food services	5,586	755	640%
Water supply; waste management and treatment activities.	149	150	-1%
Activities of the Communist Party, socio-political organizations, state management, security and defense; compulsory social security	-	-	0%
Art, play and entertainment	-	-	0%
Professional, scientific and technological activities	3,535	2,614	35%
Production and distribution of electricity, gas, hot water, steam and air conditioning	5,888	5,147	14%
Health and social assistance activities	410	381	8%
Mining industry	1,369	3,192	-57%
Warehousing transportation	6,546	4,693	39%
Education and training	1,467	1,149	28%
Information and communication	365	615	-41%

4.5. Credit risk mitigation

Credit risk-weighted assets (on-balance sheet & off-balance sheet) are eligible for credit risk mitigation as stipulated in Article 11 Circular No.41.

	31/12/2025		30/06/2025	
	RWA	RWA	RWA	RWA
	Pre - CRM	Post - CRM	Pre - CRM	Post - CRM
Credit risk-weighted assets by CRM	billion VND	billion VND	billion VND	billion VND
Total, in which:	455,957	430,722	384,896	356,644
By collateral mitigation	25,846	4,439	27,948	3,183
By On-balance sheet netting	5,137	865	4,577	661
By Third-party guarantee	-	-	-	-
By credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
Ineligible for credit risk mitigation	424,975	425,418	352,372	352,801

4.6. Counterparty credit risk-weighted assets

	31/12/2025	30/06/2025	Change
Counterparty risk-weighted assets	billion VND	billion VND	billion VND
Total, in which:	2,422	2,389	33
Propriety trading transactions	885	1,182	(297)
Repo and reverse repo transactions	455	210	245
Derivatives transactions for risk hedging	1,072	968	103
Derivatives and other financial instruments for serving customer	11	29	(18)

OPERATIONAL RISK

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Operational risk management policy

5.1. Operational risk management policy

Operational risks must be fully identified and effectively controlled across all products, business activities, operational processes, information technology systems, and other related systems. This includes a zero-tolerance approach to internal fraud. Strengthen the culture and awareness of operational risk management by: (i) organizing training programs; (ii) internal communication efforts; (iii) timely management and reporting of operational risks; and (iv) implementing a fair Compensation & Benefits mechanism along with strict disciplinary measures.

Establish and monitor operational risk limits, including at a minimum, financial loss limits for six business activity groups: (i) interest income-generating activities and similar income; (ii) interest expense and similar cost-generating activities; (iii) service activities; (iv) foreign exchange trading activities; (v) trading and investment securities activities; and (vi) other activities. Additionally, set limits for non-financial losses as stipulated in Circular No. 13/2018/TT-NHNN and its amendments or supplements (if any).

Develop operational risk management for outsourcing activities, covering at a minimum the following key aspects: (i) Define the scope of outsourcing activities; (ii) Delegate approval authority; (iii) Assess the capabilities of the outsourcing service providers; (iv) Establish principles for outsourcing contracts to ensure rigor, completeness, and protection of ownership rights, data security, customer information, termination rights, the level and scope of

outsourced activities, and clearly define the responsibilities of the bank and the outsourcing service provider; (v) Develop a business continuity plan for outsourced activities.

Implement insurance purchases to mitigate losses arising from operational risks, ensuring that insurance is not used as a substitute for operational risk management. The effectiveness of insurance in reducing losses from operational risks must be evaluated, along with the capacity of the insurance provider to fulfill the terms of the insurance contract and any related operational risks that may arise.

Operational risk management in technology applications is conducted by identifying potential operational risk factors in internal network systems, external network connections, hardware, software, applications, transaction interfaces, operations, and human factors in technology-related activities. Technology application activities must be monitored and evaluated to ensure stable operations in the face of potential operational risks.

The business continuity plan for departments within the bank must be regularly updated and improved, and must include at a minimum the following elements: (i) Loss of important documents and databases; (ii) IT system failures; (iii) Force majeure events (e.g., pandemics, wars, natural disasters, fires, explosions, etc.).

5.2. Business Continuity Plan

Annually, VIB develops, tests, and reviews its Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for the entire system to ensure uninterrupted business operations in the face of disruptions and compliance with Circular No. 13/2018/TT-NHNN.

By continuously updating the content of the BCP to align with the operational realities of departments and divisions, and integrating new

technological support applications, VIB has been ensuring stable and seamless business operations across the organization.

5.3. Capital requirement for operational risk

The capital requirement for operational risk equals to 15% of the average over 3 quarters of business index (including the last quarter at the calculation date and the respective quarters of 2

years preceding the calculation year). The business index (BI) is determined as instructed in Appendix 3, Circular 41.

	31/12/2025	30/06/2025	Change
	billion VND	billion VND	%
Consolidated			
Capital requirement for operational risk	3,937	3,890	1%
Business Index (BI) - Lastest quater	25,421	25,144	1%
Business Index (BI) - Quarter last year	26,103	27,573	-5%
Business Index (BI) - Quarter two years ago	27,225	25,081	9%
Single			
Capital requirement for operational risk	3,893	3,852	1%
Business Index (BI) - Lastest quater	25,053	24,826	1%
Business Index (BI) - Quarter last year	25,834	27,296	-5%
Business Index (BI) - Quarter two years ago	26,977	24,921	8%

MARKET RISK

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Market risk management policy

6.1. Market risk management policy

The market risk management policy is regularly reviewed and updated to meet the requirements of the State Bank of Vietnam and to balance business needs with internal risk management demands. To effectively implement market risk management, the CEO issues market risk management regulations and sets market risk limits based on the recommendations and consultation of the Risk Council.

Market risk positions in VIB's trading book are revalued daily based on market prices to determine potential profit or loss and the level of market risk, serving as a basis for timely warning, reporting, and implementation of appropriate risk mitigation and prevention measures. Market data is collected from reliable sources and is regularly reviewed and assessed to support timely and effective analysis and recommendations. Market risk limits are closely monitored, with timely alerts provided to business units to minimize potential financial losses arising from adverse market movements.

VIB has applied the Value-at-Risk (VaR) method to measure potential losses caused by market movements. The VaR model is based on historical simulation using data from the previous 500 working days. VIB also conducts backtesting in line with Basel recommendations, comparing the portfolio's actual daily profit/loss with the calculated VaR value over a one-year backtesting period at a 99% confidence level.

To monitor VIB's vulnerability to unexpected but plausible extreme market risk-related events, we conduct periodic market risk stress tests on a

quarterly basis and/or in response to adverse market movements. VIB applies the Stress-VaR method in accordance with Basel recommendations. The scenario is based on a one-year time horizon using stressed market data, with adjustments to risk factors where necessary. Conducting stress tests helps VIB proactively monitor and take measures to avoid or minimize risks arising from significant market fluctuations.

VIB has applied internal models' approach (IMA) of Basel II on daily market risk management activities in order to improve the bank's risk management capacity and effectively support business decisions.

VIB is currently implementing a treasury system in collaboration with partners to optimize the transaction operations of the Treasury Divisions. The system supports centralized and automated management of risk limits down to the individual transaction level and/or the entire portfolio in a timely and accurate manner, minimizing operational risks caused by human error. Additionally, the system enhances flexibility of risk management and saves time through a comprehensive and timely reporting system that will be distributed to the appropriate levels.

Trading strategy

The Treasury Department develops and implements trading strategy based on the BOD's risk appetite and market movements in order to make profit from the fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates or prices in different markets and target segments. Implementing the trading strategy also plays a role in improving VIB's

market share, reputation and cross-selling activities.

Trading book

The trading portfolio as at 31/12/2025 only includes FX portfolio of FX spot, FX forward, and FX swap transactions.

6.2. Capital requirement for market risk

The capital requirement for market risk includes capital requirements for interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. VIB does not engage in equity, commodity, or options trading, and therefore does not incur any capital requirements for these types of market risks.

The capital requirement for interest rate risk is determined based on specific capital requirement arising from interest rate movements caused by individual issuers, and general capital requirement arising from market-wide interest

rate movements. The capital requirement for interest rate risk shall be calculated in accordance with the instructions provided in Appendix 4 of Circular 41.

Regulatory capital for foreign exchange risk shall apply in the event that total value of net foreign exchange exposure (including gold) of banks and/or foreign bank branches is greater than 2% of the owners' equity thereof. As at 31/12/2025, the total value of net foreign exchange exposure at VIB is approximate 0.2% of the bank's capital. Capital requirement for foreign exchange risk shall be calculated in accordance with the instructions provided in Appendix 4 of Circular 41.

	31/12/2025	30/06/2025	Change
	billion VND	billion VND	billion VND
Capital requirement for market risk			
Total, in which:	233	110	124
Capital requirement for interest rate risk	233	110	124
Capital requirement for equity risk	-	-	-
Capital requirement for foreign exchange risk	-	-	-
Capital requirement for commodities risk	-	-	-
Capital requirement for options	-	-	-

GENERAL

7

About VIB and roadmap to manage bank's exposure due to international standards

7.1. About VIB

Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank, abbreviated as Vietnam International Bank (VIB), was founded on 18 September 1996; currently headquartered at No. 111A Pasteur, Sai Gon Ward, HCMC.

As at 31 December 2025, after 29 years of operation, VIB has established itself as one of the leading joint-stock commercial banks in Vietnam, with shareholders' equity of VND 46,905 billion. The Bank employs more than 10,278 staff serving customers through its Head Office and a network of 202 business units, including branches and transaction offices across key provinces and cities nationwide.

VIB has an effective operating structure and thoroughly applies risk management standards, focusing on governance to ensure safety and transparent coefficients.

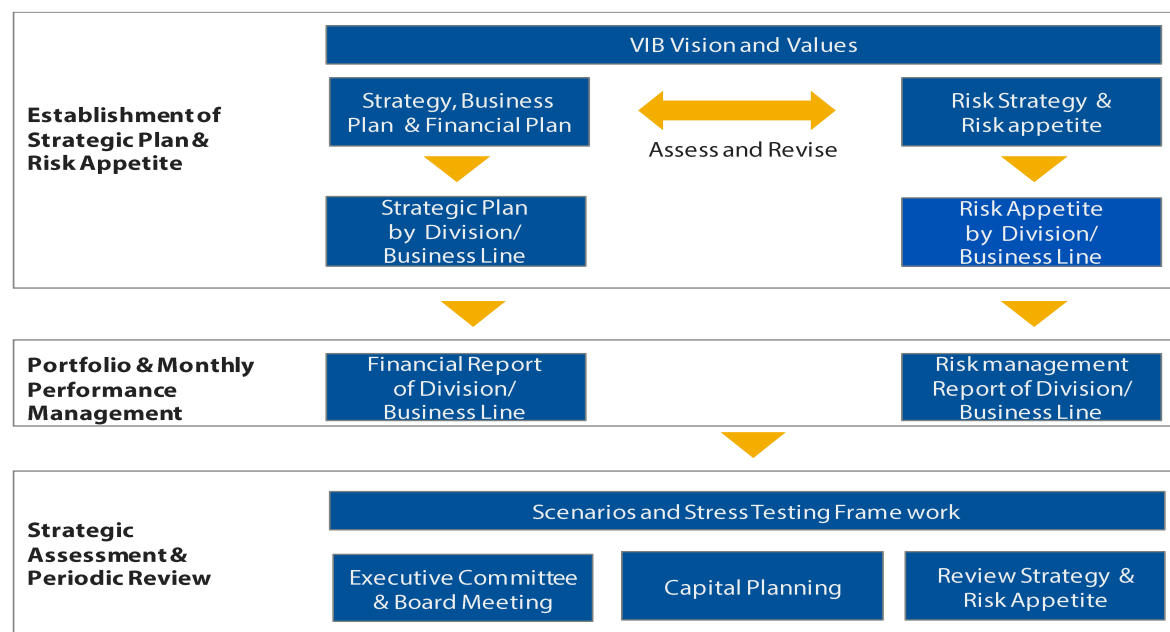
Based on a preeminent operating model, investment in digital transformation of all products and services, and effective risk management, VIB continues to maintain its position as one of the leading retail banks in Vietnam in terms of scale and quality. In which, VIB's retail lending portfolio accounts for 80% of the total credit portfolio.

7.2. Roadmap to manage bank's exposure due to international standards

Risk strategy and appetite

VIB issues a Risk Management Policy for 3 consecutive years, reviews periodically once a year or if necessary. Accordingly, BOD approves

general risk management policy for all VIB, and CEO approves specific limits for Business Divisions on industries, products, customers... These limits will be strictly controlled by relevant departments.



VIB develops a Risk Management Policy for all material risks including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, concentration risk, interest rate risk on bank books, Cultural risks and corporate governance, and compliance risk. In particular, the Policy focuses on giving principles of risk management and principles of applying measures to prevent and reduce risks. The risk management policy has an appetite for the target capital adequacy ratio, income targets, and management strategies for all material risks. Regarding credit risk, the most important risk of the bank, VIB prescribes strategies for all VIB and for each Business Division, detailing Target NPL Tolerance level, orientation of priority/restricted activities/sectors/credit products/customers or related groups/types of collateral.

Progress report on Basel III 3 pillars implementation

Having been one of the first banks in Vietnam to complete the implementation of all three pillars of Basel II in December 2019, VIB has continued to advance its Basel III programme. As of 31 December 2025, VIB had successfully completed the implementation of Basel III under the Standardised Approach, five years ahead of the effective timeline stipulated by the State Bank of Vietnam under Circular No. 14/2025/TT-NHNN.

VIB is also enhancing its Pillar 2 framework to comply with the requirements of Circular No. 83/2025/TT-NHNN, with particular focus on the newly introduced requirements relating to stress testing for material risk types and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).

In parallel, VIB has been accelerating the implementation of Basel III under the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) approach, with priority given to the retail portfolio, which represents a strategic business segment of the Bank. This

focus is supported by the scale of the portfolio, the availability and quality of historical data, and the application of internal rating models in credit activities since 2021.

These developments have further strengthened the Bank's risk management and capital management capabilities, supporting the optimisation of risk-weighted assets and enhancing resilience to adverse market conditions. The timely implementation and early achievement of regulatory compliance have been supported by coordinated efforts across multiple dimensions. From a governance perspective, the Board of Directors and Senior Management have maintained a consistent strategic direction, supported investments in key capabilities and closely monitored the progress of implementation.

From a technology perspective, VIB has invested in an integrated infrastructure, including systems supporting the calculation and monitoring of capital adequacy ratios. In terms of data management, the Bank has undertaken extensive data cleansing and standardisation initiatives and strengthened alignment with national databases, providing a robust foundation for the development of risk models.

With respect to human capital, VIB has placed significant emphasis on capability development and knowledge transfer, resulting in a fourfold increase in the size of the model development and operation teams compared with 2020. In addition, the Bank has conducted a comprehensive review and enhancement of its internal policies, procedures and frameworks, including those relating to risk management, the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and stress testing, to ensure compliance with the requirements of Circular No. 14/2025/TT-NHNN and Circular No. 83/2025/TT-NHNN.

Pillar	Item	SBV's requirement	VIB response
Pillar 1	Time to completion	01.01.2020	01.01.2019
	Minimum CAR	8,0%	10,34%
	Revising and issuing related policy	Required	Completed
	Accurate and early CAR	Required	Completed
Pillar 2	Time to completion	01.01.2021	01.12.2019
	ICAAP	Required	Completed
Pillar 3	Time to completion	01.01.2020	01.01.2019
	Disclosing information in full and	Required	Completed

Chief Executive Officer

Han Ngoc Vu