

TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025



TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Establishment and Operation Licence

No. 65/GP/KDBH dated 1 July 2013 issued by the Ministry of Finance. The Establishment and Operation Licence has been amended several times and the latest amendment No. 65/GPDC5/KDBH was issued on 3 June 2025.

Members' Council

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Mr. Nguyen Quang Phi | Chairperson |
| Mr. Yasuhiro Miyoshi | Vice Chairperson (until 1 April 2025) |
| Mr. Masafumi Mayumi | Vice Chairperson (from 1 April 2025) |
| Ms. Tran Thi Thu Thuy | Member |
| Mr. Doan Viet Trang | Member (until 21 March 2025) |
| Mr. Yasuhiro Takeda | Member (until 13 August 2025) |
| Mr. Shinjiro Hamada | Member (from 13 August 2025) |
| Mr. Koichi Tao | Member |

Board of Director

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Mr. Shinjiro Hamada | General Director (from 13 August 2025) |
| Mr. Yasuhiro Takeda | General Director (until 13 August 2025) |
| Ms. Duong Thi Thanh Toan | Deputy General Director |
| Ms. Pham Thu Trang | Chief Accountant |

Legal Representative

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Mr. Shinjiro Hamada | General Director (from 13 August 2025) |
| Mr. Yasuhiro Takeda | General Director (until 13 August 2025) |

Registered Office

Room 601, 6th Floor, The Sun Red River Building, 23 Phan Chu Trinh, Cua Nam Ward, Hanoi

Auditor

PwC (Viet Nam) Limited

TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF THE MEMBERS' COUNCIL

Statement of the responsibility of the Board of Director of the Company in respect of the financial statements

The Board of Director of Tokio Marine Insurance Vietnam Company Limited ("the Company") is responsible for preparing the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the Board of Director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going-concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Board of Director of the Company is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company and which enable financial statements to be prepared which comply with the basis of accounting set out in Note 2 to the financial statements. The Board of Director is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud or error.

APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We hereby, approve the accompanying financial statements as set out on pages 5 to 52 which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System and applicable regulations on the preparation and presentation of financial statements of non-life insurance companies established and operating in compliance with the laws of Vietnam.

On behalf of the Members' Council



The stamp is circular and red, containing the following text: "S.G.P: 65 - C.T.T.N.H", "CÔNG TY TRÁCH NHIỆM HỮU HẠN BẢO HIỂM TOKIO MARINE VIỆT NAM", and "P. CUA NAM - T.P HA NOI". A blue ink signature is written over the stamp.

Nguyen Quang Phi
Chairperson

Hanoi, SR Vietnam
23 March 2026



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS' COUNCIL OF TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tokio Marine Insurance Vietnam Company Limited ("the Company") which were prepared on 31 December 2025 and approved by the Members' Council of the Company on 23 March 2026. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, the income statement, the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and explanatory notes to the financial statements including significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 5 to 52.

The Board of Director's Responsibility

The Board of Director of the Company is responsible for the preparation and the true and fair presentation of these financial statements of the Company in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System and applicable regulations on the preparation and presentation of financial statements of non-life insurance companies established and operating in compliance with the laws of Vietnam, and for such internal control which the Board of Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Vietnamese Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical standards and requirements and plan and perform the audit in order to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements of the Company are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including an assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Director, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System and applicable regulations on the preparation and presentation of financial statements of non-life insurance companies established and operating in compliance with the laws of Vietnam.

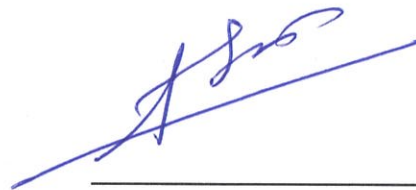
Other Matters

The independent auditor's report is prepared in Vietnamese and English. Should there be any conflict between the Vietnamese and English versions, the Vietnamese version shall take precedence.

For and on behalf of PwC (Vietnam) Limited



Tran Hong Kien
Audit Practising Licence
No. 0298-2023-006-1
Authorised Representative



Dang Thai Son
Audit Practising Licence
4668-2023-006-1

Report reference number: HAN 4326
Ho Chi Minh City, 23 March 2026

BALANCE SHEET

| Code | ASSETS | Note | As at | |
|------------|--|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
| 100 | CURRENT ASSETS (100=110+120+130+140+150+190) | | 1,943,667,785,567 | 2,734,922,844,864 |
| 110 | Cash and cash equivalents | 3 | 4,671,304,502 | 6,375,255,373 |
| 111 | Cash | | 4,671,304,502 | 6,375,255,373 |
| 120 | Short-term investments | 4 | 1,138,654,415,063 | 1,130,751,000,685 |
| 121 | Trading securities | | 8,430,000,000 | 8,430,000,000 |
| 123 | Investments held-to-maturity | | 1,130,224,415,063 | 1,122,321,000,685 |
| 130 | Short-term receivables | | 214,329,939,826 | 161,395,640,568 |
| 131 | Short-term trade accounts receivable | 5 | 168,745,514,778 | 120,169,440,966 |
| 131.1 | - <i>Receivables of insurance contracts</i> | | 162,776,920,180 | 115,996,056,850 |
| 131.2 | - <i>Other trade accounts receivable</i> | | 5,968,594,598 | 4,173,384,116 |
| 136 | Other short-term receivables | 6(a) | 46,951,579,450 | 41,706,215,494 |
| 139 | Provision for doubtful debts - short-term | 7 | (1,367,154,402) | (480,015,892) |
| 140 | Inventories | | 1,818,182 | 44,193,164 |
| 141 | Inventories | | 1,818,182 | 44,193,164 |
| 150 | Other current assets | | 40,836,566,280 | 34,981,822,367 |
| 151 | Short-term prepaid expenses | 8(a) | 36,558,431,797 | 31,654,345,352 |
| 151.1 | - <i>Unallocated commission expenses</i> | | 32,885,468,990 | 28,343,433,972 |
| 151.2 | - <i>Other short-term prepaid expenses</i> | | 3,672,962,807 | 3,310,911,380 |
| 152 | Value added tax ("VAT") to be reclaimed | 11(a) | 4,278,134,483 | 3,327,477,015 |
| 190 | Reinsurance assets | 14(a) | 545,173,741,714 | 1,401,374,932,707 |
| 191 | Unearned premium reserve for outward reinsurance | | 235,923,607,121 | 211,313,040,422 |
| 192 | Claim reserve for outward reinsurance | | 309,250,134,593 | 1,190,061,892,285 |

The notes on pages 13 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
(CONTINUED)

| Code | ASSETS | Note | As at | |
|------------|---|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
| 200 | NON-CURRENT ASSETS (200=210+220+250+260) | | 20,765,795,404 | 23,031,101,539 |
| 210 | Long-term receivables | | 12,431,079,123 | 12,058,257,689 |
| 216 | Other long-term receivables | 6(b) | 12,431,079,123 | 12,058,257,689 |
| 216.1 | - Insurance deposits | | 9,778,875,000 | 9,469,125,000 |
| 216.2 | - Other deposits | | 2,652,204,123 | 2,589,132,689 |
| 220 | Fixed assets | | 4,999,342,707 | 5,980,564,617 |
| 221 | Tangible fixed assets | 9(a) | 2,077,847,918 | 2,399,113,268 |
| 222 | Historical cost | | 8,767,435,809 | 9,621,783,069 |
| 223 | Accumulated depreciation | | (6,689,587,891) | (7,222,669,801) |
| 227 | Intangible fixed assets | 9(b) | 2,921,494,789 | 3,581,451,349 |
| 228 | Historical cost | | 16,961,019,832 | 14,758,519,832 |
| 229 | Accumulated depreciation | | (14,039,525,043) | (11,177,068,483) |
| 260 | Other long-term assets | | 3,335,373,574 | 4,992,279,233 |
| 261 | Long-term prepaid expenses | 8(b) | 3,335,373,574 | 4,992,279,233 |
| 270 | TOTAL ASSETS (270=100+200) | | 1,964,433,580,971 | 2,757,953,946,403 |

The notes on pages 13 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
(CONTINUED)

| Code | RESOURCES | Note | As at | |
|------------|---|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
| 300 | LIABILITIES (300=310+330) | | 1,308,005,137,084 | 2,120,958,442,478 |
| 310 | Short-term liabilities | | 1,300,294,091,034 | 2,109,422,169,353 |
| 311 | Short-term trade accounts payable | 10 | 320,084,834,192 | 284,736,607,538 |
| 311.1 | - Insurance payables | | 298,703,556,041 | 273,217,590,003 |
| 311.2 | - Other trade accounts payable | | 21,381,278,151 | 11,519,017,535 |
| 313 | Tax and other payables to the State | 11(b) | 30,266,333,661 | 24,898,491,797 |
| 314 | Payables to employees | | 20,539,896,001 | 21,816,108,763 |
| 318 | Short-term unearned revenue | | 5,715,872,260 | 5,468,262,642 |
| 318.1 | Deferred commission income | 12 | 56,960,835,429 | 48,812,102,020 |
| 319 | Other short-term payables | | 225,891,495 | 87,626,286 |
| 322 | Bonus and welfare fund | 13 | 18,265,542,084 | 16,393,261,461 |
| 329 | Technical reserves | | 848,234,885,912 | 1,707,209,708,846 |
| 329.1 | - Unearned premium reserves for direct insurance and inward reinsurance | 14(a) | 345,945,742,957 | 314,989,220,230 |
| 329.2 | - Claim reserves for direct insurance and inward reinsurance | 14(a) | 378,758,284,667 | 1,280,253,033,372 |
| 329.3 | - Catastrophe reserves | 14(b) | 123,530,858,288 | 111,967,455,244 |
| 330 | Long-term liabilities | | 7,711,046,050 | 11,536,273,125 |
| 341 | Deferred income tax liabilities | 15 | 4,207,262,550 | 7,989,894,374 |
| 342 | Provision for long-term liabilities | | 3,503,783,500 | 3,546,378,751 |
| 400 | OWNERS' EQUITY (400=410) | | 656,428,443,887 | 636,995,503,925 |
| 410 | Capital and reserves | | 656,428,443,887 | 636,995,503,925 |
| 411 | Owners' capital | 16 | 300,000,000,000 | 300,000,000,000 |
| 417 | Foreign exchange differences | 17 | 31,520,800,000 | 31,520,800,000 |
| 419 | Compulsory reserve | 17 | 30,000,000,000 | 30,000,000,000 |
| 421 | Undistributed earnings | 17 | 294,907,643,887 | 275,474,703,925 |
| 440 | TOTAL RESOURCES (440=300+400) | | 1,964,433,580,971 | 2,757,953,946,403 |



Pham Thu Trang
Chief Accountant


Shinjiro Hamada
Legal Representative/
General Director
23 March 2026

The notes on pages 13 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
(CONTINUED)

| Code | OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS | Currency unit | As at | |
|------|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
| 1. | Direct insurance contracts of which the responsibility is not yet incurred | VND | 60,803,617,391 | 34,431,968,839 |
| 2. | Reinsurance contracts of which the responsibility is not yet incurred | VND | 28,717,047,204 | 16,378,030,987 |
| 3. | Foreign currencies United States Dollar | USD | 3,169,085 | 3,666,567 |



Pham Thu Trang
Chief Accountant



Shinjiro Hamada
Legal Representative/
General Director
23 March 2026

INCOME STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

PART II – COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT BY ACTIVITIES

| Code | Note | For year ended 31 December | | |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | 2025 VND | 2024 VND | |
| 1 | Insurance premium income (1=1.1+1.2-1.3) | 18 | 1,074,941,344,765 | 1,023,346,700,523 |
| 1.1 | - Direct insurance premium | | 1,018,848,913,136 | 945,727,678,889 |
| 1.2 | - Inward reinsurance premium | | 87,048,954,356 | 91,516,784,883 |
| 1.3 | - Increase in unearned premium reserves for direct insurance and inward reinsurance | | 30,956,522,727 | 13,897,763,249 |
| 2 | Outward reinsurance premium (2=2.1-2.2) | 19 | 695,840,532,631 | 692,861,244,229 |
| 2.1 | - Outward reinsurance premium | | 720,451,099,330 | 694,782,514,117 |
| 2.2 | - Increase in unearned premium reserves for outward reinsurance | | 24,610,566,699 | 1,921,269,888 |
| 3 | Net insurance premium income (3=1-2) | | 379,100,812,134 | 330,485,456,294 |
| 4 | Commission income from outward reinsurance and other insurance income (4=4.1+4.2) | | 167,144,427,432 | 160,227,560,416 |
| 4.1 | - Commission income from outward reinsurance | 20 | 152,579,814,838 | 146,363,887,143 |
| 4.2 | - Other insurance income | 21(a) | 14,564,612,594 | 13,863,673,273 |
| 10 | Net income from insurance business (10=3+4) | | 546,245,239,566 | 490,713,016,710 |
| 11 | Claim expenses (11=11.1-11.2) | | 650,030,901,820 | 478,066,552,999 |
| 11.1 | - Gross claim expenses | 22 | 658,109,956,871 | 483,502,632,068 |
| 11.2 | - Deductions | 22 | 8,079,055,051 | 5,436,079,069 |
| 12 | Recoverable from outward reinsurance | 22 | 489,751,834,035 | 340,929,728,338 |
| 13 | (Decrease)/increase in direct insurance and inward reinsurance claim reserves | 22 | (901,494,748,705) | 883,243,241,519 |
| 14 | (Decrease)/increase in outward claim reserves | 22 | (880,811,757,692) | 883,700,645,818 |
| 15 | Net claim expenses (15=11-12+13-14) | 22 | 139,596,076,772 | 136,679,420,362 |
| 16 | Increase in catastrophe and equalisation reserves | 14(b) | 11,563,403,044 | 10,273,858,487 |
| 17 | Other insurance expenses (17=17.1+17.2) | | 112,531,059,244 | 99,092,581,406 |
| 17.1 | - Commission expenses | 23 | 91,215,882,745 | 84,343,667,879 |
| 17.2 | - Other insurance expenses | 21(b) | 21,315,176,499 | 14,748,913,527 |
| 18 | Total insurance expenses (18=15+16+17) | | 263,690,539,060 | 246,045,860,255 |
| 19 | Gross insurance profit (19=10-18) | | 282,554,700,506 | 244,667,156,455 |

The notes on pages 13 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

INCOME STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

PART II – COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT BY ACTIVITIES
(CONTINUED)

| Code | Note | For year ended 31 December | |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| 23 | Financial income | 70,578,810,141 | 65,064,700,518 |
| 24 | Financial expenses | 190,523,619 | 2,560,656,070 |
| 25 | Profit from financial activities (25=23-24) | 70,388,286,522 | 62,504,044,448 |
| 26 | General and administrative expenses | 170,075,996,043 | 153,898,669,173 |
| 30 | Operating profit (30=19+25-26) | 182,866,990,985 | 153,272,531,730 |
| 31 | Other income | 422,275,330 | 55,370,155 |
| 32 | Other expenses | 2,392,024,301 | 60,693,806 |
| 40 | Net other expenses (40=31-32) | (1,969,748,971) | (5,323,651) |
| 50 | Net accounting profit before tax (50=30+40) | 180,897,242,014 | 153,267,208,079 |
| 51 | CIT - current | 42,096,682,174 | 30,614,756,041 |
| 52 | CIT - deferred | (3,782,631,822) | 104,997,331 |
| 60 | Net profit after tax (60=50-51-52) | 142,583,191,662 | 122,547,454,707 |



Pham Thu Trang
Chief Accountant



Shinjiro Hamada
Legal Representative/
General Director
23 March 2026

The notes on pages 13 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT
(DIRECT METHOD)**

| Code | Note | For year ended 31 December | |
|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 01 | Receipt from goods sold, services rendered and others | 1,104,703,855,978 | 1,039,227,855,797 |
| 02 | Payments to suppliers of goods and services | (1,214,420,478,075) | (1,136,792,957,552) |
| 03 | Cash paid to employees | (116,658,190,227) | (107,600,429,449) |
| 05 | CIT paid | (37,184,026,510) | (29,343,254,753) |
| 06 | Cash received from other operating activities | 442,523,109,901 | 387,644,554,962 |
| 07 | Cash paid for other operating activities | (109,941,638,068) | (106,648,165,238) |
| 20 | Net cash inflows from operating activities | 69,022,632,999 | 46,487,603,767 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 21 | Purchases of fixed assets and other long-term assets | (795,445,000) | (1,391,993,655) |
| 22 | Proceeds from sales of fixed assets and other long-term assets | 463,100,000 | 42,000,000 |
| 23 | Purchases of debt instruments of other entities | (1,191,748,353,847) | (1,141,037,906,954) |
| 24 | Proceeds from sales of debt instruments of other entities | 1,185,871,500,685 | 1,090,953,750,000 |
| 27 | Dividends and interest received | 51,188,429,551 | 69,247,492,808 |
| 30 | Net cash inflows from investing activities | 44,979,231,389 | 17,813,342,199 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| 36 | Dividends paid, profit distributed to owners | (115,185,793,289) | (95,886,136,775) |
| 40 | Net cash outflows from financing activities | (115,185,793,289) | (95,886,136,775) |
| 50 | Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (50=20+30+40) | (1,183,928,901) | (31,585,190,809) |
| 60 | Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 3 6,375,255,373 | 37,879,593,293 |
| 61 | Effect of foreign exchange differences | (520,021,970) | 80,852,889 |
| 70 | Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (70=50+60+61) | 3 4,671,304,502 | 6,375,255,373 |



Pham Thu Trang
Chief Accountant



Shinjiro Hamada
Legal Representative/
General Director
23 March 2026

The notes on pages 13 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025****1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

Tokio Marine Insurance Vietnam Company Limited ("The Company") was formerly a joint-venture between Bao Viet Holdings, Commercial Union Assurance Company Plc and Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. The Company, previously known as "Baoviet Tokio Marine Insurance Company Limited", was established under the Investment Licence No.1639/GP issued by the Ministry of Planning and Investment on 05 August 1996. According to amended License No.65/GPDC3/KDBH issued on 20 August 2020, the Company's name was changed to Tokio Marine Insurance Vietnam Company Limited. Establishment and Operation License No.65/GP/KDBH was issued by the Ministry of Finance on 01 July 2013, which has been amended several times and the latest amendment No. 65/GPDC5/KDBH was issued on 3 June 2025.

The Company is a limited liability company, owned by Tokio Marine Asia Pte.Ltd, a company incorporated in Japan, and Bao Viet Holdings. Details of the capital contribution are presented in Note 16.

Main activities of the Company are to provide general insurance products, reinsurance, investing activities, auxiliary insurance services (including insurance consultancy, insurance underwriting, actuarial services, loss survey, assistance with claim settlement) and other business operations that are in line with prevailing laws and regulations.

The normal business cycle of the Company is 12 months.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had 163 employees (as at 31 December 2024: 174 employees).

Information comparability in the financial statements: the comparative figures presented on the financial statements and the related disclosures are the figures of the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System and applicable regulations on the preparation and presentation of financial statements of non-life insurance companies established and operating in compliance with the laws of Vietnam. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Vietnam. The accounting principles and practices utilised in Vietnam may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Vietnam.

The financial statements in the Vietnamese language are the official statutory financial statements of the Company. The financial statements in the English language have been translated from the Vietnamese version.

2.2 Fiscal year

The Company's fiscal year is from 1 January to 31 December.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025****2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****2.3 Currency**

The financial statements are measured and presented in Vietnamese Dong ("VND"), which is the Company's accounting currency.

2.4 Exchange rates

Transactions arising in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Foreign exchange differences arising from these transactions are recognised in the income statement.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are respectively translated at the buying and selling exchange rates at the balance sheet date of the commercial banks which the Company regularly trades. Foreign currencies deposited in banks at the balance sheet date are translated at the buying exchange rate of the commercial banks where the Company opens its foreign currency accounts. Foreign exchange differences arising from these translations are recognised in the income statement.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, cash in transit and other short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.6 Receivables

Receivables represent insurance receivables from customers, other trade receivables and other receivables which are classified based on their nature as follows:

- Insurance receivables are trade receivables arising from insurance transactions including direct premium receivables, claim recoveries, premium ceded receivables, reinsurance commission receivables from reinsurers at year end;
- Other trade receivables are receivables arising from sales and providing services other than insurance transactions; and
- Other receivables are non-trade receivables and receivables not relating to providing services.

Provision for doubtful debts is made for each outstanding amount based on overdue days in payment according to the initial payment commitment (exclusive of the payment rescheduling between parties), or based on the estimated loss that may arise. Bad debts are written off when identified as uncollectible. The difference between the provision of this year and the provision of the previous year is recognised as an increase or decrease of general and administration expenses in the year. Bad debts are written off when identified as uncollectible

Receivables are classified into short-term and long-term receivables on the balance sheet based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the maturity date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025****2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****2.7 Investments****(a) Trading securities**

Trading securities are securities, which are held by the Company for trading to earn profits.

Trading securities are initially recorded at historical cost including cost of acquisition and any expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequently, the Board of Director reviews all outstanding investments to determine the amount of provision to recognise at the year end. The provision for diminution in value of trading securities is made when their carrying value is higher than their market value. Changes in the provision balance during the fiscal year are recorded as an increase or decrease in financial expenses. A reversal, if any, is made only to the extent the investment is restored to its original cost.

The Company recognises trading securities when it has ownership of the assets, specifically as follows:

- Listed securities are recorded at the time of orders matching; and
- Unlisted securities are recognised at the time when official ownership is established in accordance with regulations.

Profit or loss from liquidation or disposal of trading securities is recognised in the income statement. The costs of trading securities disposed are determined by using the moving weighted average method.

(b) Investments held-to-maturity

Investments held-to-maturity are investments which the Board of Director has a positive intention and ability to hold until maturity.

Investments held-to-maturity include term deposits, certificates of deposit, bonds which the issuer is required to buy back in the future, and other investments held to maturity. Those investments are initially accounted for at cost. Subsequently, the Board of Director reviews all outstanding investments to determine the amount of provision to recognise at the year end.

Provision for diminution in value of investments held-to-maturity is made when there is evidence that the investment is uncollectible in whole or in part. Changes in the provision balance during the financial year are recorded as an increase or decrease in financial expenses. A reversal, if any, is made only to the extent the investment is restored to its original cost.

Investments held-to-maturity are classified into short-term and long-term investments held to maturity on the balance sheet based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the maturity date.

2.8 Insurance deposits

The Company is obliged to make a deposit equal to 2% of the legal capital of non-life insurance company, and the deposit shall bear interest in accordance with the agreement with the bank to which it is made and shall be refundable at the end of contract term. The Company may only use its insurance deposits to meet its commitment to the policyholders in case of liquidity deficit and upon written approval of the Ministry of Finance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Fixed assets

Tangible and intangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation. Historical cost includes any expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the fixed assets bringing them to their suitable condition for their intended use. Expenditure which is incurred subsequently and has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of fixed assets, can be capitalised as an additional historical cost. Otherwise, such expenditure is charged to the income statement when incurred in the year.

Depreciation and amortisation

Fixed assets are depreciated and amortised using the straight-line basis so as to write off the depreciable amount of the fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciable amount equals to the historical cost of fixed assets recorded in the financial statements minus (-) the estimated disposal value of such assets. The estimated useful lives of each asset class are as follows:

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Office equipment | 3 – 7 years |
| Motor vehicles | 6 – 10 years |
| Software | 3 – 5 years |

Disposals

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the fixed assets and are recognised as income or expenses in the income statement.

2.10 Leased assets

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2.11 Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses include short-term and long-term prepayments on the balance sheet. Short-term prepaid expenses represent deferred commission expenses, deferred insurance business expenses, costs of tools, supplies issued for consumption and other expenses for a period not exceeding 12 months or a business cycle from the date of prepayment. Long-term prepaid expenses represent office rental expenses and other expenses which are expected to provide future economic benefits to the Company for a period exceeding 12 months or more than one business cycle from the date of prepayment. Prepaid expenses are recorded at historical cost.

Deferred commission expenses are determined by the Company at the balance sheet date using the proportional method corresponding to the unearned direct premium/reinsurance premium reserve of each line of business.

For other prepaid expenses, the prepaid expenses are allocated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025****2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****2.12 Payables**

Classifications of payables are based in their natures as follows:

- Insurance payables are payables arising from insurance transactions;
- Other trade accounts payable are trade payables arising from purchase of goods and services other than insurance transactions; and
- Other payables are non-trade payables and not relating to purchase of goods and services.

Payables are classified into long-term and short-term payables on the balance sheet based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the maturity date.

Accrued expenses include liabilities for goods and services received in the period but not yet paid for, due to pending invoices or insufficient records and documents. Accrued expenses are recorded as expenses in the reporting year.

2.13 Provision for severance allowances

In accordance with Vietnamese labour laws, employees of the Company who have worked regularly for full 12 months or longer, are entitled to a severance allowance. The working period used for the calculation of severance allowance is the period during which the employee actually works for the Company less the period during which the employee participates in the unemployment insurance scheme in accordance with the labour regulations and the working period for which the employee has received severance allowance from the Company.

The severance allowance is accrued at the end of the reporting year on the basis that each employee is entitled to half of an average monthly salary for each working year. The average monthly salary used for calculating the severance allowance is the employee contract's average salary for the latest six months to the balance sheet date.

This allowance will be paid as a lump sum when the employees terminate their labour contracts in accordance with current regulations.

2.14 Technical reserves

The technical reserves have been established in accordance with the assumptions and methodologies as determined by the Company's appointed actuary and have been registered and approved by the Ministry of Finance as stated in the Official Letter No. 14908/BTC-QLBH ("Official Letter 14908") dated 25 September 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****2.14 Technical reserves (continued)****(b) Technical reserves for health insurance***(i) Unearned premium reserves*

Unearned premium reserve is set up using the daily gross insurance premiums method.

(ii) Claim reserves

Claim reserves of health insurance are made with the same basis as claim reserves for non-life insurance.

(iii) Equalisation reserves

Equalisation reserves are provided annually at the rate of 3% of the retained premium for health insurance until the reserves reach 100% retained premium of the year.

Following the issuance of Vietnamese Accounting Standard ("VAS") No 19 – *Insurance Contracts*, provision for catastrophe reserves for non-life insurance and equalisation reserves for health insurance are no longer required since it represents possible claims under contracts that are not in existence at the reporting date. However, the Company still recognises catastrophe reserves and equalisation reserves in accordance with the method in the Official Letter 14908 which was approved and in compliance with the current regulations stipulated by the Ministry of Finance.

Reserves for the Company's direct insurance and inward reinsurance are not offset with reserves for outward reinsurance (except for IBNR reserve since it has been calculated on a net basis). These reserves should be presented under separate items in the balance sheet. Accordingly, unearned premium reserves and claim reserves for direct insurance and inward reinsurance, catastrophe reserves and equalisation reserves are recognised as payables while unearned premium reserves for outward reinsurance and claim reserves for outward reinsurance are recognised as reinsurance assets.

2.15 Deferred commission income

Deferred commission income from outward reinsurance policies is deferred and recognised as a liability, using the proportional method corresponding to the unearned outward reinsurance premium reserve of each line of insurance business.

2.16 Unearned revenue

Unearned revenue represents premiums received in advance from insurance policies but the insurance coverage period is not yet effective as of the balance sheet date. The Company shall record unearned revenue for the future obligations that the Company has to fulfill. When revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied, unearned revenue will be recognised as revenue in the income statement to the extent that it has met the recognition criteria.

2.17 Capital and reserves

Owners' capital is recorded according to the actual amounts contributed

Undistributed earnings record the Company's results (profit, loss) after CIT at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****2.18 Appropriation of profit**

Profit after tax can be distributed to the members upon approval at Members' Council's and after appropriation to other funds in accordance with the Company's charter and Vietnamese regulations.

The Company sets up the following funds:

(a) Compulsory reserve

Compulsory reserve is established in order to supplement the Company's charter capital and ensure its solvency. In accordance with Article 54 of the Decree 46/2023/NĐ-CP dated 1 July 2023, the Company is required to make an annual appropriation to the compulsory reserve at 5% of profit after tax until the reserve reaches 10% of the charter capital.

(b) Bonus and welfare fund

The bonus and welfare fund is appropriated from the Company's profit after tax and is subject to the approval by the Members' Council. This fund is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The fund is used to reward and encourage, to serve the needs of public welfares, to improve and enhance physical and mental life of employees.

2.19 Revenue recognition**(a) Insurance premiums**

Insurance premiums are recognised when the Company incurred insurance obligations for the insured. Specifically, direct written premiums are recognised as revenue at the point of time as follows:

- (1) When the insurance policy is entered into between the insurer and the policyholder, and insurance premium is fully paid; or
- (2) When there is evidence that the insurance policy has been agreed into and that the policyholder has fully paid the insurance premiums; or
- (3) For the insurance policy that has been entered into, and the Company has an agreement with the policyholder on the premium payment period: when the insurance contract is still within the period for premium payment as stipulated in the policy and that the payment period is within the maximum timeframe of Circular 67/2023/TT-BTC.

If insurance policy has been entered into between the Company and the insured but no insurance obligation has arisen to the Company and the insurer has not paid the premium, such policy shall be recognised as off-balance sheet items.

Premium return and premium reduction are considered as revenue deduction and are monitored separately. At year end, these amounts are net-off to gross written premium to calculate net written premium.

For those Insurance policies which have been agreed before the effective date of the Insurance Business Law 2022 and are still effective, they will continue to be implemented according to the provisions of law at the time of agreements, except in cases where the party participating in the insurance policy has an agreement on amending and supplementing the policy to comply with the Insurance Business Law 2022 and to apply the provisions of the Insurance Business Law 2022.

Co-insurance policy

The Company shall recognise revenue arising from the direct insurance premium which is allocated according to the co-insurance ratio specified in the co-insurance policy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****2.19 Appropriation of profit (continued)****(b) Inward reinsurance premium**

Reinsurance premiums are recognised as revenue at the point of time when both of the following two (2) conditions are met:

- The reinsurance contract has been entered into between the Company and the ceding reinsurance companies; and
- Statement of accounts of reinsurance transactions is confirmed between the Company and the ceding reinsurance companies.

(c) Commission income from outward reinsurance

Commission income from outward reinsurance represents commission received or receivable from reinsurers. They are calculated on the basis of gross premiums ceded and are recorded in the same time that the corresponding outward reinsurance premium is recognised.

Commission on profit arising from the outward reinsurance contract shall be recognised based on the calculation terms in the contract and with supporting evidence of payment approval from the counterparties.

(d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the income statement on the basis of the actual time and interest rates for each period when both (2) of the following conditions are satisfied:

- It is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- Income can be measured reliably.

(e) Dividends income

Income from dividends profits is recognised when both (2) of the following conditions are satisfied:

- It is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- Income can be measured reliably.

Income from dividends profits is recognised when the Company established its receiving rights from investees.

2.20 Outward reinsurance premium ceded

Outward reinsurance premium ceded is recorded in the income statement as a reduction in gross premiums written.

Outward reinsurance does not relieve the Company from its liabilities to its insured if reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations under reinsurance agreements.

2.21 Claim expenses

Claim expenses include expenses payable to insurance policyholders or to third parties damaged by the insurance policyholders, expenses for insurance loss adjuster, investigations, and collection of information related to insurance events.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025****2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****2.22 Claims to be recovered from reinsurers**

Claims recovered from reinsurers according to the terms in the respective reinsurance agreements are recognised as a deduction from the total cost of insurance claims expenses in the income statement.

2.23 Commission expenses

Commission expenses represent fees payable to insurance brokers, agents, ceding reinsurance companies. Commission expenses for insurance brokers, agents are calculated on the actual gross written premiums received during the year. Commission expenses for ceding insurance companies are calculated on the basis of inward premiums during the year.

2.24 Financial expenses

Financial expenses are expenses incurred in the year for financial activities including expenses or losses relating to financial investment activities, losses incurred on selling foreign currencies, losses from foreign exchange differences.

2.25 General and administration expenses

General and administration expenses represent expenses that are incurred for administrative purposes.

2.26 Current and deferred income tax

Income tax includes all income tax which is based on taxable profits. Income tax expenses comprises current income tax expenses and deferred income tax expense.

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the current year taxable profits at the current year tax rates. Current and deferred income tax are recognised as an income or an expenses and included in the profit or loss of the year, except to the extent that the income tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different year, directly in equity.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of occurrence affects neither the accounting nor the taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the financial year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

2.27 The global minimum tax

The additional corporate income tax expense under the global minimum tax regulations is the amount of income tax that the Company is required to pay additionally to the State budget in accordance with the provisions of the law on the global minimum tax and the Group's allocation basis. When recognising the additional income tax expense under the global minimum tax regulations, the Company shall simultaneously recognise deferred income tax if there is a temporary difference related to the additional income tax between the period in which it arises and the period in which it is declared, or in other cases where accounting profit is recognised in one period but taxable income is calculated in another. This deferred income tax will be reversed when the temporary difference is recovered or settled.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.27 The global minimum tax (continued)

The Company has estimated the impact of Global Minimum Tax Regulations on additional corporate income tax liability for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and concluded that the Company currently has no liability to recognise it due to the applicable income tax rate for the Company is higher than the income tax rate according to the Global Minimum Tax Regulations mentioned above.

2.28 Related parties

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Company, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, including the Board of Directors, the Board of Supervision, the Board of Director of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering its related-party relationships, the Company considers the substance of the relationships, not merely the legal form.

2.29 Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Vietnamese Accounting Standards, the Vietnamese Corporate Accounting System and applicable regulations on the preparation and presentation of financial statements of non-life insurance companies established and operating in compliance with the laws of Vietnam requires the Board of Director 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year.

The areas involving significant estimates and assumptions in the financial statements are as follows:

- Estimated useful lives of fixed assets (Notes 2.9 and 9);
- Deferred commission expenses (Notes 2.11 and 8(a));
- Technical reserves (Notes 2.14 and 14); and
- Deferred commission income (Notes 2.15 and 12).

Such estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are assessed by the Board of Director to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cash on hand | 40,347,583 | 32,153,583 |
| Cash at bank | 4,630,956,919 | 6,343,101,790 |
| | <u>4,671,304,502</u> | <u>6,375,255,373</u> |

TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

4 SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Trading securities (i) | 8,430,000,000 | 8,430,000,000 |
| Investments held-to-maturity (ii) | 1,130,224,415,063 | 1,122,321,000,685 |
| | <u>1,138,654,415,063</u> | <u>1,130,751,000,685</u> |

(i) Trading securities

| | As at 31/12/2025 | | | As at 31/12/2024 | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Cost VND | Fair value VND | Provision VND | Cost VND | Fair value VND | Provision VND |
| Share of Vietnam National Reinsurance Corporation | 3,430,000,000 | 20,782,597,990 | - | 3,430,000,000 | 20,382,417,600 | - |
| Fund certificates of Bao Viet Bond Fund | 5,000,000,000 | 10,685,095,796 | - | 5,000,000,000 | 10,175,037,953 | - |
| | <u>8,430,000,000</u> | <u>31,467,693,786</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>8,430,000,000</u> | <u>30,557,455,553</u> | <u>-</u> |

(ii) Included term deposits with original terms of more than 3 months and remaining maturities within 12 months from the balance sheet date at domestic commercial banks and having interest rates ranging from 4.1% per annum to 6.1% per annum (2024: 4.1% to 5.6%% per annum) for the deposits in VND and interest rate of 0% (2024: 0%) with deposits in USD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

5 SHORT-TERM TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Receivable from insurance contracts | 162,776,920,180 | 115,996,056,850 |
| - Receivable from direct insurance premium | 28,361,111,938 | 26,643,620,270 |
| - Receivable from co-insurers | 8,460,563,912 | 2,789,964,130 |
| - Receivable from inward reinsurance | 7,388,498,040 | 10,777,393,249 |
| - Receivable from outward reinsurance | 118,566,746,290 | 75,785,079,201 |
| Other trade receivables | 5,968,594,598 | 4,173,384,116 |
| | <u>168,745,514,778</u> | <u>120,169,440,966</u> |

6 OTHER SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES

(a) Short-term

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Accrued interest receivables from term deposits and bonds | 38,303,448,574 | 32,949,013,819 |
| Deposits for third party claim handling services | 6,510,000,000 | 6,059,961,812 |
| Others | 2,138,130,876 | 2,697,239,863 |
| | <u>46,951,579,450</u> | <u>41,706,215,494</u> |

(b) Long-term

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Insurance compulsory deposits (*) | 9,778,875,000 | 9,469,125,000 |
| Other long-term deposits | 2,652,204,123 | 2,589,132,689 |
| | <u>12,431,079,123</u> | <u>12,058,257,689</u> |

(*) Insurance compulsory deposit is an insurance deposit with original amount of USD 375,000. According to regulations, the Company is required to maintain an insurance compulsory deposit at 2% of the charter capital.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

7 PROVISION FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS

| | 31/12/2025 | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Cost VND | Recoverable amount VND | Provision VND |
| Receivables that were past due or not past due but doubtful | 4,018,394,872 | 2,651,240,470 | (1,367,154,402) |
| Receivables from direct insurance | 124,798,435 | 86,718,425 | (38,080,010) |
| Receivables from reinsurance | 3,893,596,437 | 2,564,522,045 | (1,329,074,392) |
| | 31/12/2024 | | |
| | Cost VND | Recoverable amount VND | Provision VND |
| Receivables that were past due or not past due but doubtful | 1,420,163,741 | 940,147,849 | (480,015,892) |
| Receivables from direct insurance | 195,703,751 | 136,992,626 | (58,711,125) |
| Receivables from reinsurance | 1,224,459,990 | 803,155,223 | (421,304,767) |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

8 PREPAID EXPENSES

(a) Short-term prepaid expenses

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Unallocated commission expenses (*) | 32,885,468,990 | 28,343,433,972 |
| Software license fees | 2,531,752,295 | 2,193,847,627 |
| Other short-term prepaid expenses | 1,141,210,512 | 1,117,063,753 |
| | <u>36,558,431,797</u> | <u>31,654,345,352</u> |

(*) Movements of deferred commission expenses during the year were as follows:

| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Beginning of the year | 28,343,433,972 | 25,099,000,662 |
| Increase during the year | 95,757,917,763 | 87,588,101,189 |
| Allocation during the year (Note 23) | (91,215,882,745) | (84,343,667,879) |
| | <u>32,885,468,990</u> | <u>28,343,433,972</u> |

(b) Long-term prepaid expenses

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Tool and supplies | 1,455,156,723 | 1,655,903,384 |
| Renovation | 166,478,571 | 687,628,881 |
| Network and transmission | 656,323,641 | 1,489,710,025 |
| Golf | 975,544,644 | 1,145,174,436 |
| Others | 81,869,995 | 13,862,507 |
| | <u>3,335,373,574</u> | <u>4,992,279,233</u> |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

9 FIXED ASSETS

(a) Tangible fixed assets

| | Means of transportation VND | Office equipment VND | Total VND |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Historical cost | | | |
| As at 1 January 2025 | 3,490,905,454 | 6,130,877,615 | 9,621,783,069 |
| New purchases | - | 723,000,000 | 723,000,000 |
| Disposals | (1,220,069,091) | (357,278,169) | (1,577,347,260) |
| As at 31 December 2025 | <u>2,270,836,363</u> | <u>6,496,599,446</u> | <u>8,767,435,809</u> |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | |
| As at 1 January 2025 | (2,460,885,378) | (4,761,784,423) | (7,222,669,801) |
| Charge for the year | (378,472,728) | (523,342,621) | (901,815,349) |
| Disposals | 1,220,069,091 | 214,828,168 | 1,434,897,259 |
| As at 31 December 2025 | <u>(1,619,289,015)</u> | <u>(5,070,298,876)</u> | <u>(6,689,587,891)</u> |
| Net book value | | | |
| As at 1 January 2025 | <u>1,030,020,076</u> | <u>1,369,093,192</u> | <u>2,399,113,268</u> |
| As at 31 December 2025 | <u><u>651,547,348</u></u> | <u><u>1,426,300,570</u></u> | <u><u>2,077,847,918</u></u> |

Historical cost of fully depreciated tangible fixed assets but still in use as at 31 December 2025 was VND 4,140,219,548 (as at 31 December 2024: VND 4,923,956,807).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

9 FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(b) Intangible fixed assets

| | Computer software VND |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Historical cost | |
| As at 1 January 2025 | 14,758,519,832 |
| New purchases | 2,202,500,000 |
| As at 31 December 2025 | <u>16,961,019,832</u> |
| Accumulated amortisation | |
| As at 1 January 2025 | (11,177,068,483) |
| Charge for the year | (2,862,456,560) |
| As at 31 December 2025 | <u>(14,039,525,043)</u> |
| Net book value | |
| As at 1 January 2025 | <u>3,581,451,349</u> |
| As at 31 December 2025 | <u><u>2,921,494,789</u></u> |

Historical cost of fully amortised intangible fixed assets but still in use as at 31 December 2025 was VND 10,753,465,315 (as at 31 December 2024: VND 5,509,644,343).

10 TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Payables of insurance contracts | 298,703,556,041 | 273,217,590,003 |
| - Payable for outward reinsurance activities | 273,266,153,743 | 255,973,375,370 |
| - Payable for co-insurers | 6,278,496,188 | 5,471,467,298 |
| - Payable for commission | 16,484,192,955 | 10,684,275,853 |
| - Other payables for insurance activities | 2,674,713,155 | 1,088,471,482 |
| Other trade payables | 21,381,278,151 | 11,519,017,535 |
| - IT advisory fees and other service-related IT related service | 3,103,666,942 | 2,894,240,444 |
| - Compulsory fire and exploitation fund and compulsory civil liability fund | 8,869,384,502 | 3,147,842,250 |
| - Others | 9,408,226,707 | 5,476,934,841 |
| | <u>320,084,834,192</u> | <u>284,736,607,538</u> |

As at 31 December 2025, the trade accounts payable that the Company is able to pay is VND 320,084,834,192 (as at 31 December 2024: VND 284,822,785,738).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

11 TAX AND OTHER RECEIVABLES FROM/PAYABLES TO THE STATE

Movements in tax and other receivables from/payables to the State during the year were as follows:

(a) Receivables

| | As at 1/1/2025 VND | Receivable during the year VND | Offset during the year VND | Received during the year VND | As at 31/12/2025 VND |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| VAT to be reclaimed | 3,327,477,015 | 16,383,724,110 | (15,433,066,642) | - | 4,278,134,483 |

(b) Payables

| | As at 1/1/2025 VND | Payable during the year VND | Offset during the year VND | Payment during the year VND | As at 31/12/2025 VND |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Output VAT on domestically sold goods and services | 4,143,294,760 | 65,652,477,521 | (15,433,066,642) | (49,680,053,190) | 4,682,652,449 |
| CIT | 16,010,378,732 | 42,096,682,174 | - | (37,184,026,510) | 20,923,034,396 |
| PIT | 637,937,374 | 12,913,031,670 | - | (12,907,534,708) | 643,434,336 |
| Others | 4,106,880,931 | 1,129,145,641 | - | (1,218,814,092) | 4,017,212,480 |
| | 24,898,491,797 | 121,791,337,006 | (15,433,066,642) | (100,990,428,500) | 30,266,333,661 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

12 DEFERRED COMMISSION INCOME

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Deferred commission income (*) | <u>56,960,835,429</u> | <u>48,812,102,020</u> |

Movements of deferred commission income during the year were as follows:

| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Beginning of the year | 48,812,102,020 | 47,284,062,207 |
| Increase during the year | 160,728,548,247 | 147,891,926,956 |
| Allocation during the year (Note 20) | <u>(152,579,814,838)</u> | <u>(146,363,887,143)</u> |
| End of the year | <u>56,960,835,429</u> | <u>48,812,102,020</u> |

13 BONUS AND WELFARE FUNDS

Movements in bonus and welfare funds during the year were as follow:

| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Beginning of the year | 16,393,261,461 | 16,225,420,747 |
| Increase during the year (Note 17) | 7,129,159,586 | 6,127,372,735 |
| Utilisation during the year | <u>(5,256,878,963)</u> | <u>(5,959,532,021)</u> |
| End of the year | <u>18,265,542,084</u> | <u>16,393,261,461</u> |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

14 TECHNICAL RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(a) Claim reserves and unearned premium reserves (continued)

Movements of claim reserves and unearned premium reserves during the year were as follows:

Claim reserves:

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Direct insurance and inward reinsurance VND | Outward reinsurance VND | Net reserve VND | Direct insurance and inward reinsurance VND | Outward reinsurance VND | Net reserve VND |
| Beginning of the year | 1,280,253,033,372 | (1,190,061,892,285) | 90,191,141,087 | 397,009,791,853 | (306,361,246,467) | 90,648,545,386 |
| Movements in the year (Note 22) | (901,494,748,705) | 880,811,757,692 | (20,682,991,013) | 883,243,241,519 | (883,700,645,818) | (457,404,299) |
| End of the year | <u>378,758,284,667</u> | <u>(309,250,134,593)</u> | <u>69,508,150,074</u> | <u>1,280,253,033,372</u> | <u>(1,190,061,892,285)</u> | <u>90,191,141,087</u> |

Unearned premium reserves:

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Direct insurance and inward reinsurance VND | Outward reinsurance VND | Net reserve VND | Direct insurance and inward reinsurance VND | Outward reinsurance VND | Net reserve VND |
| Beginning of the year | 314,989,220,230 | (211,313,040,422) | 103,676,179,808 | 301,091,456,981 | (209,391,770,534) | 91,699,686,447 |
| Movements in the year (Notes 18 and 19) | 30,956,522,727 | (24,610,566,699) | 6,345,956,028 | 13,897,763,249 | (1,921,269,888) | 11,976,493,361 |
| End of the year | <u>345,945,742,957</u> | <u>(235,923,607,121)</u> | <u>110,022,135,836</u> | <u>314,989,220,230</u> | <u>(211,313,040,422)</u> | <u>103,676,179,808</u> |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

14 TECHNICAL RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(b) Catastrophe reserves and equalisation reserves

| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Beginning of the year | 111,967,455,244 | 101,693,596,757 |
| Increase in the year | 11,563,403,044 | 10,273,858,487 |
| End of the year | <u>123,530,858,288</u> | <u>111,967,455,244</u> |

15 DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset deferred income tax assets against deferred income tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and same taxable unit. The details are as follows:

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Deferred income tax assets to be recovered within 12 months | 3,788,430,970 | - |
| Deferred income tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months | (7,995,693,520) | (7,989,894,374) |
| Deferred income tax liabilities - net amount | <u>(4,207,262,550)</u> | <u>(7,989,894,374)</u> |

(a) Details of temporary differences leading to the recognition of deferred income tax assets

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Deductible temporary differences | <u>18,942,154,851</u> | <u>-</u> |

Deferred corporate income tax assets primarily relate to temporary differences arising from outstanding losses reserves incurred and reported as at the end of financial year 2025, however there has not been sufficient documents and records to be recognise as deductible expenses when calculating current CIT.

(b) Details of temporary difference leading to the recognition of deferred income tax liabilities

| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Taxable temporary differences | <u>39,978,467,600</u> | <u>39,949,471,870</u> |

Deferred corporate income tax liabilities primarily relate to temporary differences arising from the revaluation of foreign currency-denominated term deposits.

The Company uses a tax rate of 20% in 2025 (2024: 20%) to determine deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

16 OWNERS' CAPITAL

| | Charter capital | | Contributed capital |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | VND | % | VND |
| Tokio Marine Asia Pte. Ltd | 153,000,000,000 | 51% | 153,000,000,000 |
| Bao Viet Holdings | 147,000,000,000 | 49% | 147,000,000,000 |
| | <u>300,000,000,000</u> | <u>100%</u> | <u>300,000,000,000</u> |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

17 MOVEMENTS IN OWNERS' EQUITY

| | Owners' contributed capital VND | Foreign exchange translation reserve (*) VND | Compulsory reserve fund VND | Retained earnings VND | Total VND |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| As at 1 January 2024 | 300,000,000,000 | 31,520,800,000 | 30,000,000,000 | 255,318,394,156 | 616,839,194,156 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | 122,547,454,707 | 122,547,454,707 |
| Dividend distribution | - | - | - | (96,263,772,203) | (96,263,772,203) |
| Allocated to Bonus and Welfare Fund (Note 13) (***) | - | - | - | (6,127,372,735) | (6,127,372,735) |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 300,000,000,000 | 31,520,800,000 | 30,000,000,000 | 275,474,703,925 | 636,995,503,925 |
| Profit for the period | - | - | - | 142,583,191,662 | 142,583,191,662 |
| Dividend distribution (Note (29(a)) (**)) | - | - | - | (116,021,092,114) | (116,021,092,114) |
| Allocated to Bonus and Welfare Fund (Note 13) (***) | - | - | - | (7,129,159,586) | (7,129,159,586) |
| As at 31 December 2025 | 300,000,000,000 | 31,520,800,000 | 30,000,000,000 | 294,907,643,887 | 656,428,443,887 |

(*) The balance of foreign exchange difference of VND 31,520,800,000 as at 31 December 2025 represents the foreign exchange translation reserve resulted from the conversion of accounting currency from USD to VND in 2008.

(**) On 21 March 2025, Members' Council issued Resolution No. 03/2025/NQ-HDTV to approve on 2024 profit distribution of the Company, with the amount of VND 116,021,092,114.

(***) The Company appropriated 5% profit after tax to bonus and welfare fund in accordance with the Company's Charter dated 3 October 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

18 INSURANCE PREMIUM

| | For year ended 31 December | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| 1. Total direct insurance premium | 1,018,848,913,136 | 945,727,678,889 |
| <i>Property, Damage and Fire insurance</i> | 465,137,887,633 | 410,550,174,300 |
| <i>Financial risk and Credit insurance</i> | 134,844,089,520 | 153,858,128,045 |
| <i>Health and personal accident insurance</i> | 170,154,151,332 | 146,786,970,677 |
| <i>Cargo insurance</i> | 106,474,929,294 | 98,768,775,250 |
| <i>Liability insurance</i> | 102,306,363,171 | 96,992,109,439 |
| <i>Motor vehicle insurance</i> | 25,000,410,964 | 22,768,375,901 |
| <i>Business risk insurance</i> | 13,649,514,005 | 14,651,151,222 |
| <i>Hull and P&I insurance</i> | 1,281,567,217 | 1,351,994,055 |
| 2. Total inward reinsurance premium | 87,048,954,356 | 91,516,784,883 |
| <i>Property, Damage and Fire insurance</i> | 80,067,894,050 | 82,249,629,812 |
| <i>Financial risk and Credit insurance</i> | 44,659,935 | 48,352,967 |
| <i>Health and personal accident insurance</i> | - | 1,074,213,888 |
| <i>Cargo insurance</i> | 863,111,695 | 1,156,208,867 |
| <i>Liability insurance</i> | 2,171,454,682 | 1,435,234,441 |
| <i>Motor vehicle insurance</i> | 2,102,468,530 | 2,920,469,303 |
| <i>Business risk insurance</i> | 1,799,365,464 | 2,632,675,605 |
| 3. Increase in unearned premium reserves for direct insurance and inward reinsurance (Note 14(a)) | 30,956,522,727 | 13,897,763,249 |
| 4. Total premium income (4=1+2-3) | 1,074,941,344,765 | 1,023,346,700,523 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19 OUTWARD REINSURANCE PREMIUM

| | For year ended 31 December | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| 1. Total outward reinsurance premium | 720,451,099,330 | 694,782,514,117 |
| <i>Property, Damage and Fire insurance</i> | 499,785,389,588 | 454,013,698,569 |
| <i>Financial risk and Credit insurance</i> | 121,941,823,270 | 140,958,700,670 |
| <i>Liability insurance</i> | 41,113,568,555 | 41,947,303,247 |
| <i>Cargo insurance</i> | 34,559,095,706 | 34,403,542,717 |
| <i>Business risk insurance</i> | 14,915,396,721 | 16,830,733,339 |
| <i>Health and personal accident insurance</i> | 6,821,668,174 | 5,196,076,425 |
| <i>Hull and P&I insurance</i> | 1,260,207,501 | 1,329,460,405 |
| <i>Motor vehicle insurance</i> | 53,949,815 | 102,998,745 |
| 2. Increase in unearned premium reserve for outward reinsurance (Note 14(a)) | 24,610,566,699 | 1,921,269,888 |
| 3. Total outward reinsurance premium (3=1-2) | 695,840,532,631 | 692,861,244,229 |

20 OUTWARD REINSURANCE COMMISSION

| | For year ended 31 December | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| Property, Damage and Fire insurance | 106,097,149,085 | 99,688,303,422 |
| Financial risk and Credit insurance | 26,753,521,451 | 27,260,411,714 |
| Liability insurance | 9,034,124,236 | 8,564,766,654 |
| Cargo insurance | 6,707,878,538 | 6,732,292,048 |
| Business risk insurance | 3,417,081,915 | 3,551,515,207 |
| Health and personal accident insurance | 484,936,843 | 364,594,898 |
| Hull and P&I insurance | 70,714,084 | 170,471,738 |
| Motor vehicle insurance | 14,408,686 | 31,531,462 |
| | 152,579,814,838 | 146,363,887,143 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

21 OTHER INCOME/EXPENSES OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

(a) Other income

| | For year ended 31 December | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| Claim setting agent income | 12,463,101,404 | 11,803,715,915 |
| Handling charge income | 2,101,511,190 | 2,059,957,358 |
| | <u>14,564,612,594</u> | <u>13,863,673,273</u> |

(b) Other expenses

| | For year ended 31 December | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| Underwriting risk survey expenses | 1,153,535,912 | 3,035,978,660 |
| Agent management fees | 330,254,720 | 157,276,175 |
| Handling charged | 1,547,634,365 | 1,354,960,825 |
| Loss prevention | 2,141,521,820 | 1,418,414,843 |
| Statutory contributions | 8,827,337,154 | 3,081,723,949 |
| Others | 7,314,892,528 | 5,700,559,075 |
| | <u>21,315,176,499</u> | <u>14,748,913,527</u> |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

22 TOTAL CLAIM SETTLEMENT EXPENSES

| | For year ended 31 December | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| 1. Claim settlement expenses | 658,109,956,871 | 483,502,632,068 |
| <i>Property, Damage and Fire insurance</i> | 271,676,249,630 | 92,928,177,638 |
| <i>Financial risk and Credit insurance</i> | 225,195,830,800 | 254,646,918,254 |
| <i>Health and personal accident insurance</i> | 109,421,299,509 | 90,229,519,511 |
| <i>Cargo insurance</i> | 21,790,958,850 | 18,327,590,794 |
| <i>Liability insurance</i> | 18,826,260,159 | 18,999,769,132 |
| <i>Motor vehicle insurance</i> | 6,980,971,288 | 6,716,913,961 |
| <i>Business risk insurance</i> | 4,218,386,635 | 1,649,968,033 |
| <i>Hull and P&I insurance</i> | - | 3,774,745 |
| 2. Deductions from claim settlement expenses | (8,079,055,051) | (5,436,079,069) |
| 3. Claims receipts from ceded policies | 489,751,834,035 | 340,929,728,338 |
| 4. Decrease in claim reserves for direct insurance and inward insurance (Note 14(a)) | (901,494,748,705) | 883,243,241,519 |
| 5. Decrease in claim reserve for outward reinsurance (Note 14(a)) | (880,811,757,692) | 883,700,645,818 |
| 6. Net claim expenses (6=1+2-3+4-5) | 139,596,076,772 | 136,679,420,362 |

23 COMMISSION EXPENSES

| | For year ended 31 December | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| Property, Damage and Fire insurance | 43,348,669,174 | 38,511,661,735 |
| Financial risk and Credit insurance | 18,579,084,556 | 18,578,136,156 |
| Health and personal accident insurance | 10,687,984,698 | 11,100,231,166 |
| Liability insurance | 8,779,027,036 | 7,848,580,046 |
| Cargo insurance | 6,419,792,456 | 5,446,344,861 |
| Business risk insurance | 1,626,900,311 | 1,737,699,886 |
| Motor vehicle insurance | 1,739,213,493 | 1,027,154,039 |
| Hull and P&I insurance | 35,211,021 | 93,859,990 |
| | 91,215,882,745 | 84,343,667,879 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

24 FINANCIAL INCOME

| | For year ended 31 December | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| Interest income from bank deposits | 54,859,974,009 | 53,674,212,401 |
| Dividends and profits received | 930,703,000 | 846,094,000 |
| Foreign exchange gains | 14,788,133,132 | 10,544,394,117 |
| | <u>70,578,810,141</u> | <u>65,064,700,518</u> |

25 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

| | For year ended 31 December | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| Labor expenses | 113,286,223,329 | 99,944,390,649 |
| Office equipment expenses | 2,090,873,053 | 1,935,279,534 |
| IT consultancy fees | 19,558,352,454 | 16,989,393,905 |
| Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets | 3,764,271,910 | 3,402,769,394 |
| Taxes, fees and charges | 1,214,213,156 | 917,964,884 |
| Office rental and office renewal expenses | 12,551,843,146 | 11,487,873,042 |
| Outside services expenses | 16,399,006,413 | 18,993,993,651 |
| Addition/(reversal) of provision for doubtful debts | 887,138,510 | (122,995,886) |
| Other expenses | 324,074,072 | 350,000,000 |
| | <u>170,075,996,043</u> | <u>153,898,669,173</u> |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

26 CIT

The CIT on the Corporation's accounting profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rate of 20% as follows:

| | For year ended 31 December | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| Net accounting profit before tax | 180,897,242,014 | 153,267,208,079 |
| Tax calculated at a rate of 20% | 36,179,448,403 | 30,653,441,616 |
| Effect of: | | |
| Non taxable income | (5,714,758,184) | (169,218,800) |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | 875,712,332 | 340,636,684 |
| Temporary difference for which no deferred tax was recognised | - | (105,106,128) |
| Under-provision of in previous years | 6,973,647,801 | - |
| CIT charge (*) | <u>38,314,050,352</u> | <u>30,719,753,372</u> |
| Charged to income statement: | | |
| CIT – current (Note 11) | 42,096,682,174 | 30,614,756,041 |
| CIT – deferred | (3,782,631,822) | 104,997,331 |
| CIT – current | <u>38,314,050,352</u> | <u>30,719,753,372</u> |

(*) The CIT charge for the year is based on estimated taxable profit and is subject to review and possible adjustments by the tax authorities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

27 FINANCIAL RATIOS OF THE CORPORATION

| | Unit | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Asset and equity structure | | | |
| 1.1 Asset structure | | | |
| - Long-term assets/Total assets | % | 1.06 | 0.84 |
| - Short-term assets/Total assets | % | 98.94 | 99.16 |
| 1.2 Equity structure | | | |
| - Total liabilities/Total resources | % | 66.58 | 76.90 |
| - Owners' equity/Total resources | % | 33.42 | 23.10 |
| 2. Liquidity | | | |
| 2.1 Liquidity ratio | times | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 2.2 Current ratio | times | 1.49 | 1.30 |
| 2.3 Quick ratio | times | 0.88 | 0.54 |
| | | For year ended 31 December | |
| | | 2025 | 2024 |
| 3. Profitability | | | |
| 3.1 Profit margins | | | |
| - Net profit before tax/Revenue | % | 29.31 | 27.57 |
| - Net profit after tax/Revenue | % | 23.10 | 22.05 |
| 3.2 Return on assets | | | |
| - Net profit before tax/Total assets | % | 9.21 | 5.56 |
| - Net profit after tax/Total assets | % | 7.26 | 4.44 |
| 3.3 Net profit after tax/Owners' equity | % | 21.72 | 19.24 |

28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going-concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the equity and debt balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to shareholders (comprising contributed capital, reserves and undistributed earnings, and debts).

Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, basis of measurement and recognition of income and expenses) for each class of financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments are disclosed in Note 2.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Categories of financial instruments

| | Carrying value (*) | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
| Financial assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4,671,304,502 | 6,375,255,373 |
| Trade and other short-term receivables (*) | 215,697,094,228 | 161,875,656,460 |
| Other long-term receivables | 12,431,079,123 | 12,058,257,689 |
| Short-term investments (*) | 1,138,654,415,063 | 1,130,751,000,685 |
| | <u>1,371,453,892,916</u> | <u>1,311,060,170,207</u> |
| Financial liabilities | | |
| Trade and other short-term payables | <u>320,310,725,687</u> | <u>284,824,233,824</u> |

(*) Figures are before provision

The Company has not assessed fair value of its financial assets and financial liabilities as at the balance sheet date since there is no detailed guidance under Circular No. 210/2009/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on 6 November 2009 ("Circular 210") and other relevant prevailing regulations to determine fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities. Whilst Circular 210 refers to the application of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") on presentation and disclosures of financial instruments, it does not adopt the equivalent guidance for the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, including application of fair value, in accordance with IFRS.

Financial risk management objectives

The Company has set up a risk management system to identify and assess the risks exposed by the Company and designed control policies and procedures to manage those risks at an acceptable level. The risk management system is reviewed on a regular basis to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's operations.

The Company's activities may be exposed to risks include insurance risk, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. In general, the Company's risk management policies are intended to minimise the potential adverse effects of these risks on the Company's business performance.

(a) **Insurance risk**

Assumptions, changes in assumptions and sensitivity analysis

The process used to determine the assumptions is intended to result in estimates of the most likely outcome. The sources of data used as inputs for the assumptions are internal, based on detailed studies that are carried out regularly. The assumptions are checked to ensure that they are consistent with other observable information. There is more emphasis on current trends, and where there is insufficient historical information, prudent assumptions are used.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

The nature of the business makes it very difficult to predict with certainty the outcome of any particular claim and the ultimate cost. Each notified claim is assessed on a consolidated case by case basis with due regard to the circumstances, information available from loss adjusters and historical evidence of similar claims. Case estimates are reviewed regularly and are updated as and when new information arises. The impact of many of the items affecting the ultimate costs of the loss is difficult to estimate.

The method in calculating the claims reserves are disclosed in Note 2.14.

The Company issues general insurance contracts, risks under general insurance contracts usually cover a twelve-month duration.

For general insurance contracts, the significant risks arise from climate changes and natural disasters. Vietnam has suffered heavily from catastrophes loss such as tropical typhoon, river flood, flash flood, heavy rain and landslide. It is expected that tropical typhoon will affect Vietnam regularly with the high severity and insured losses. In view of the exposures, the general insurance has arranged the reinsurance protection for the fire, engineering, marine portfolios, etc against the catastrophe events to minimise the risks.

For longer tail claims that take over a year to settle, there is also inflation risk. These risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the general insurance, type of risk insured and by industry.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversifying across a large portfolio of insurance products, distribution channels and selecting the low insurance risk products. The variability of risks is improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies, which are designed to ensure that risks are diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification across industry sectors. Further, strict claim review policies to assess all new and on-going claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims are all policies and procedures put in place to reduce the risk exposure of the general insurance. The Company further enforces a policy of activity managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the business. Inflation risk is mitigated by taking expected inflation into account when estimating insurance contract liabilities.

The Company has also limited its exposure by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements in order to limit exposure to catastrophic events (e.g. typhoon and flood damages).

The purpose of these underwriting and reinsurance strategies is to limit exposure to catastrophes based on the general insurance's risk appetite as decided by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may decide to increase or decrease the maximum tolerances based on market conditions and other factors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Insurance risk (continued)

Capital management activities

The Company always aims to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to comply with regulatory capital and the solvency requirements regulated in the relevant local regulations. In which:

- The solvency margin of the Company is the difference between the value of the assets and the liabilities of the Company at the time of calculating the solvency margin. The assets considered in the calculation of the solvency margin must be ensured for its liquidity. These assets are entirely or partially deducted following the guidance as stipulated in Circular 67/2023/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance.
- The minimum solvency margin of a non-life insurance company is the greater of the following figures:
 - 25% of total net written premium of all effective policies at the time of calculation of solvency margin;
 - 12,5% of total gross premium (including direct and reinsurance inward) of all effective policies at the time of calculation of solvency margin.

The table below presents the solvency capital and the minimum solvency margin of the Company.

| | Solvency capital | Minimum solvency margin | Solvency margin percentage |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| As at 31 December 2025 | VND 580,244 million | VND 116,880 million | 496.44% |
| As at 31 December 2024 | VND 568,825 million | VND 109,479 million | 519.58% |

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate with the fluctuation of market price. Market risk includes 3 types of risk: currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk.

(i) Currency risk

The Company's activities expose primarily to the financial risks of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

To manage foreign currencies for reinsurance settlement, the Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise.

The book value of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency as at the end of the year were as follows:

| | Assets | | Liabilities | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND | 31/12/2025 VND | 31/12/2024 VND |
| US Dollar | 94,756,419,707 | 100,645,671,493 | 22,614,319,895 | 41,210,260,724 |
| Others | 5,570,574 | 64,241,546 | 10,419,394 | 4,051,479,419 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

The Company's business is mainly exposed to the changes in United States Dollar exchange rates.

The sensitivity rate of 5% is used by the Board of Director when analysing foreign currency risk and represents the Board of Director's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. For a 5% increase/decrease in the following foreign currencies against Vietnamese Dong, the profit before tax in the year would increase/decrease (2024: increase/decrease) by the respective amounts as follows:

| | Year ended 31 December | |
|-----|------------------------|---------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| USD | 3,607,104,991 | 2,971,770,538 |

(ii) Price risk

Shares held by the Company are affected by market risks arising from the uncertainty about future prices of such shares. The Company manages this risk exposure by setting up investment limits. The Company's Board of Director also assesses and approves decisions on share investments such as operating industry, investees. The Company assesses the share price risk as insignificant.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as the Company do not have borrowings activities.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Company's business operation is non-life insurance; accordingly, the Company's credit risk mainly focuses on customers operating in direct insurance, reinsurance. As at the balance sheet date, there is credit risk arising on the overdue trade receivables (Note 7). The Company has made sufficient provision for such receivables.

(d) Liquidity risk

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the availability of funds to meet present and future financial obligations. The Company's policy is to regularly monitor current and expected liquidity requirements to ensure that the Company maintains sufficient reserves of cash, and adequate committed funding from its shareholders to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on the balance as at balance sheet date of financial assets and balance as at balance sheet date of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

| | Total VND | Less than one year VND | Between one and two years VND | Between two and five years VND | Original term over five years VND |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| As at 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
| Cash | 4,671,304,502 | 4,671,304,502 | - | - | - |
| Trade and other receivables (*) | 228,128,173,351 | 215,697,094,228 | 2,652,204,123 | - | 9,778,875,000 |
| Short-term investments (*) | 1,138,654,415,063 | 1,138,654,415,063 | - | - | - |
| Total (1) | 1,371,453,892,916 | 1,359,022,813,793 | 2,652,204,123 | - | 9,778,875,000 |
| Trade and other payables | 320,310,725,687 | 320,310,725,687 | - | - | - |
| Total (2) | 320,310,725,687 | 320,310,725,687 | - | - | - |
| Net liquidity gap (3=1-2) | 1,051,143,167,229 | 1,038,712,088,106 | 2,652,204,123 | - | 9,778,875,000 |
| As at 31 December 2024 | | | | | |
| Cash | 6,375,255,373 | 6,375,255,373 | - | - | - |
| Trade and other receivables (*) | 173,933,914,149 | 161,875,656,460 | 2,589,132,689 | - | 9,469,125,000 |
| Short-term investments (*) | 1,130,751,000,685 | 1,130,751,000,685 | - | - | - |
| Total (1) | 1,311,060,170,207 | 1,299,001,912,518 | 2,589,132,689 | - | 9,469,125,000 |
| Trade and other payables | 284,824,233,824 | 284,824,233,824 | - | - | - |
| Total (2) | 284,824,233,824 | 284,824,233,824 | - | - | - |
| Net liquidity gap (3=1-2) | 1,026,235,936,383 | 1,014,177,678,694 | 2,589,132,689 | - | 9,469,125,000 |

(*) Figures are before provision

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

30 SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

| | 2021 Million VND | 2022 Million VND | 2023 Million VND | 2024 Million VND | 2025 Million VND | Total Million VND |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| I. Accumulated claim reserves | | | | | | |
| Accumulated claim reserves to 31/12/2025 (1) | 72,711 | 124,753 | 138,335 | 128,534 | 153,041 | 617,374 |
| II. Accumulated claims amount paid | | | | | | |
| Paid in 2021 | 48,393 | - | - | - | - | 48,393 |
| Paid in 2022 | 22,670 | 79,665 | - | - | - | 102,335 |
| Paid in 2023 | 897 | 33,885 | 84,213 | - | - | 118,995 |
| Paid in 2024 | 432 | 5,711 | 43,989 | 86,890 | - | 137,022 |
| Paid in 2025 | (59) | 5,195 | 8,744 | 32,937 | 118,774 | 165,591 |
| Paid claims accumulated to the current year (2) | 72,333 | 124,456 | 136,946 | 119,827 | 118,774 | 572,336 |
| III. Total outstanding claim reserves (3)=(1)-(2) (*) | 378 | 297 | 1,389 | 8,707 | 34,267 | 45,038 |
| Outstanding claim reserves before 2021 | - | - | - | - | - | 469 |
| Total outstanding claim reserves at the year end (*) | 378 | 297 | 1,389 | 8,707 | 34,267 | 45,507 |
| IV. Estimated surplus or deficit claim reserves (4) | 6,618 | (3,954) | (6,055) | (4,393) | - | (7,784) |
| V. Percentage of reserve surplus or deficit on estimated claim expenses (5)=(4)/(1) | 9.10% | -3.17% | -4.38% | -3.42% | 0.00% | -1.26% |

(*) The outstanding claim reserves is presented based on the net amount between the claim reserves of direct insurance, inward reinsurance and the claim reserves of outward reinsurance.

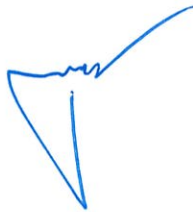
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31 COMMITMENTS

Commitments under operating leases

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases were as follows:

| | Year ended 31 December | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2025 VND | 2024 VND |
| Office and apartment lease commitment | | |
| Within one year | 10,393,053,041 | 15,060,947,641 |
| Between one and five years | 12,608,902 | 15,507,187,112 |
| | <u>10,405,661,943</u> | <u>30,568,134,753</u> |



Pham Thu Trang
Chief Accountant



Shinjiro Hamada
Legal Representative/
General Director
23 March 2026

