

# ANNUAL REPORT 2024



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# VIETNAM BOND MARKET REPORT

# 2024

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Definitions
bps	basis points
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
Fed	Federal Reserve
FOMC	Federal Open Market Committee
G-bond, Govie bond	Government Bond
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSO	General Statistics Office of Vietnam
HNX	Hanoi Stock Exchange
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MOF	Ministry of Finance
ON	Overnight
PCE	Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index
PMI	Purchasing Managers' Index
SBV	State Bank of Vietnam
SSC	State Securities Commission of Vietnam
VBMA	Vietnam Bond Market Association
VNX	Vietnam Stock Exchange
VSDC	Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation
y-o-y	Year over year

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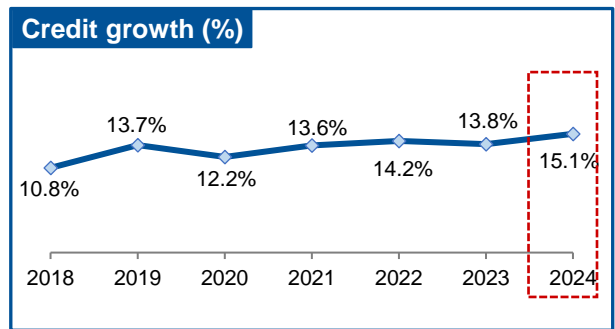
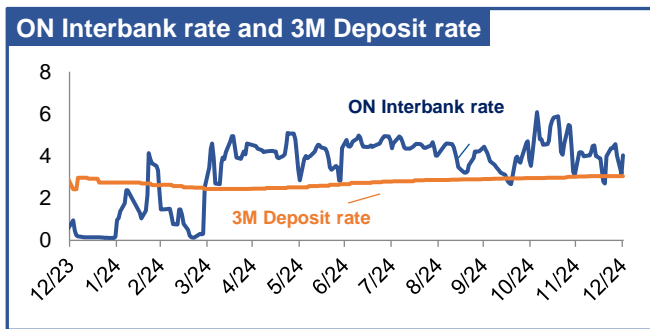
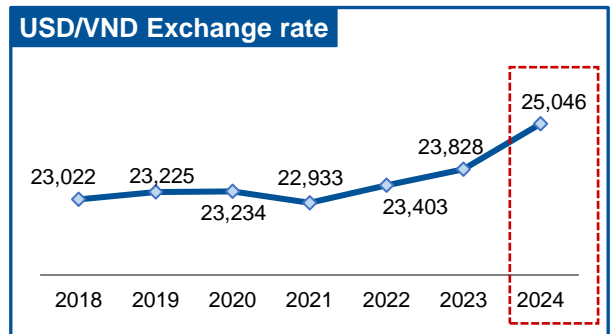
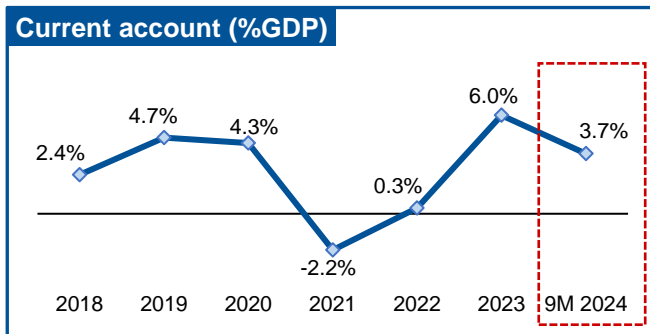
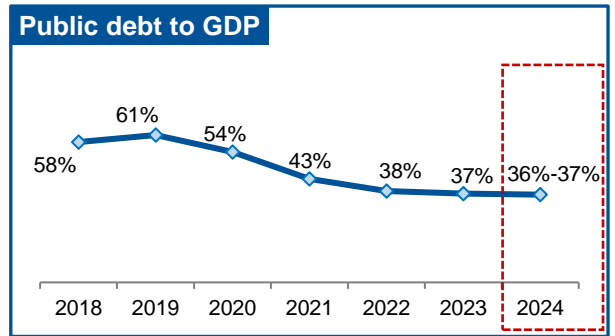
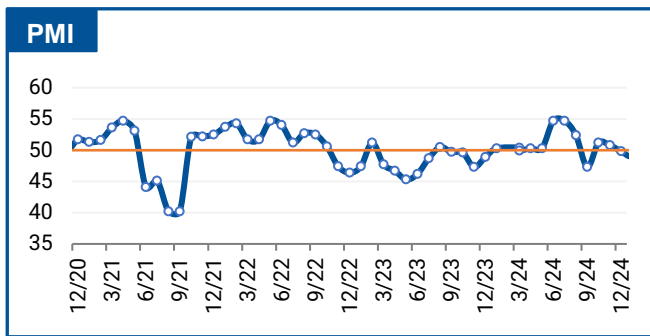
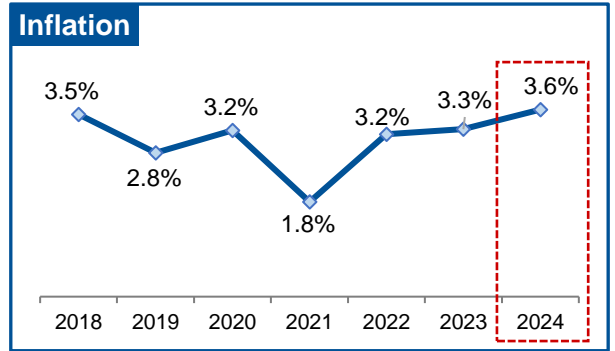
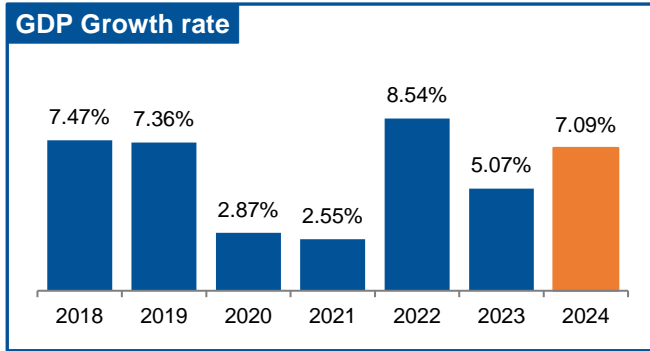
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# 2024 HIGHLIGHTS

## >> MACROECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

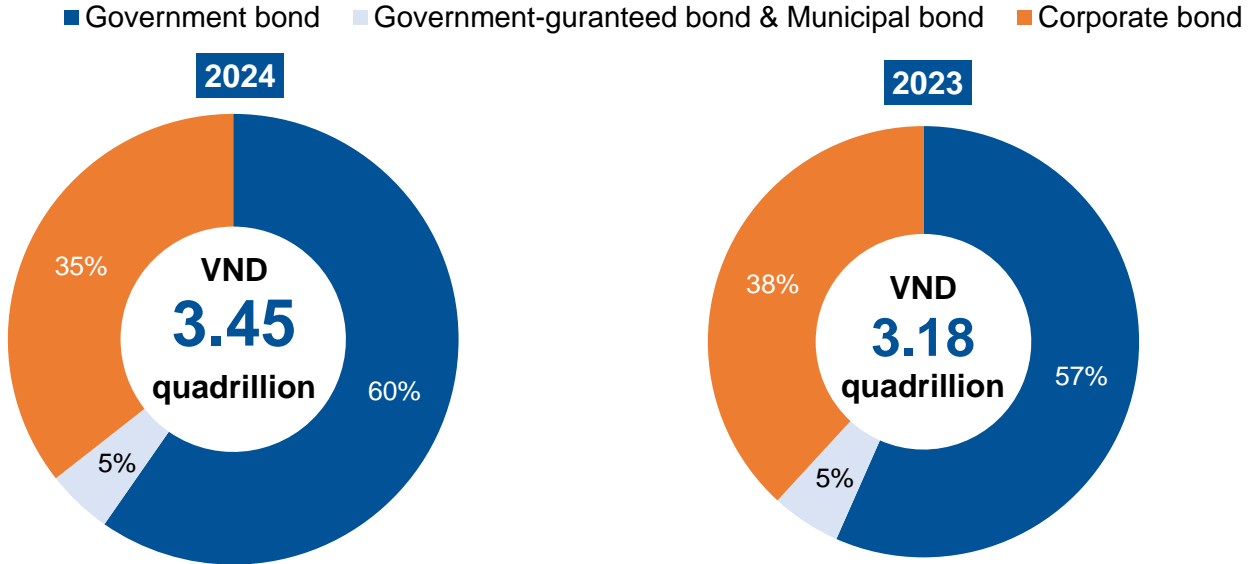


	04/2021	05/2021	05/2022	09/2022	05/2023	12/2023	06/2024
Moody's	Ba 3 positive	Ba 3 positive	Ba 3 positive	Ba 2	Ba 2 stable	Ba 2 stable	Ba 2 stable
S&P	BB stable	BB positive	BB positive	BB positive	BB positive	BB positive	BB+ stable
Fitch	BB positive	BB positive	BB positive	BB stable	BB positive	BB+ stable	BB+ stable

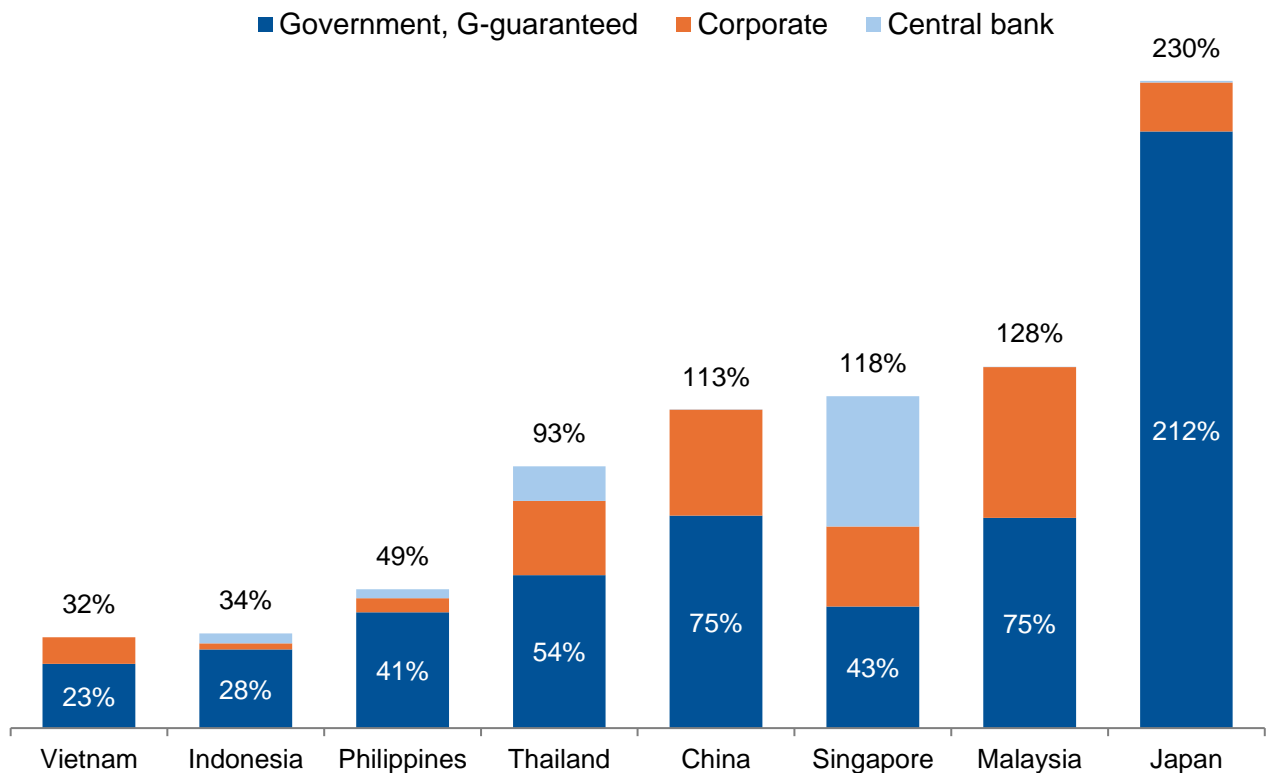
## 2024 HIGHLIGHTS

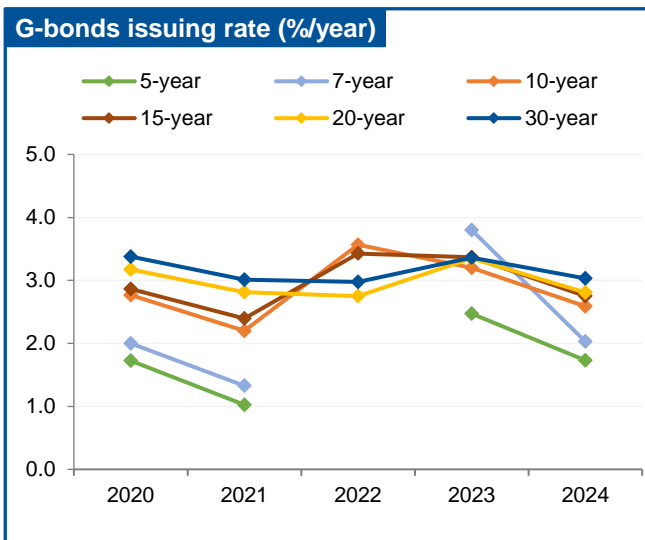
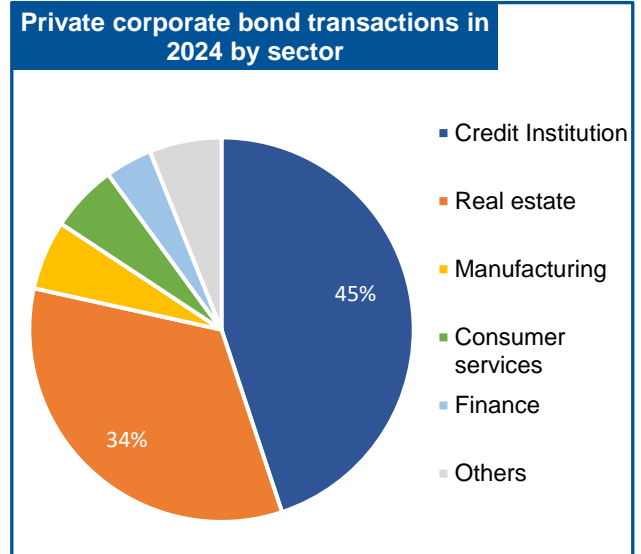
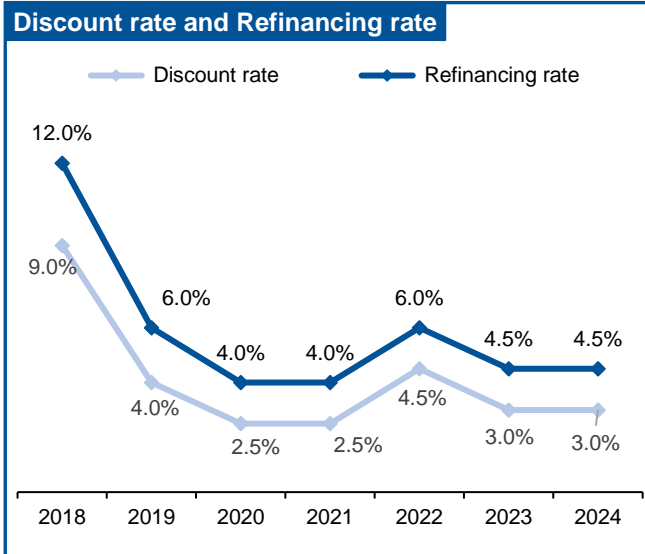
### >> BOND MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

#### Size of Vietnam's bond market

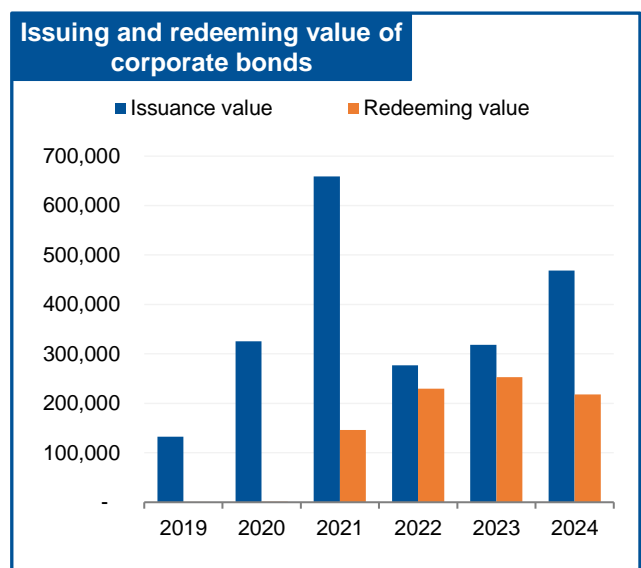
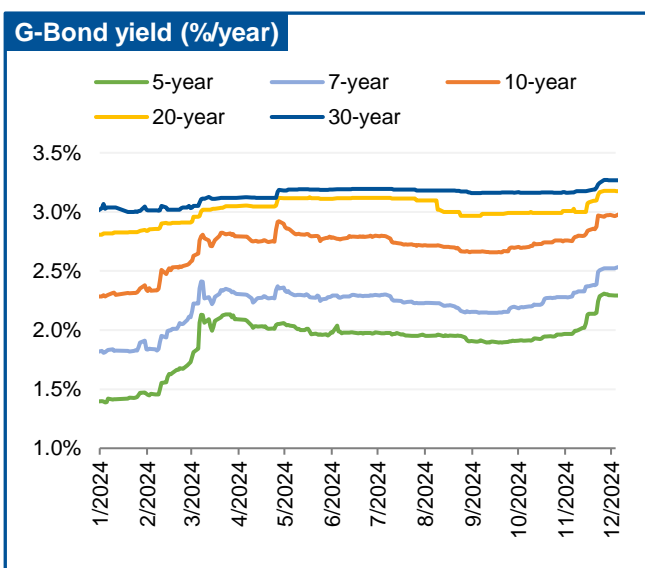


#### Outstanding bond value as % of GDP





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# PART I: MACROECONOMY

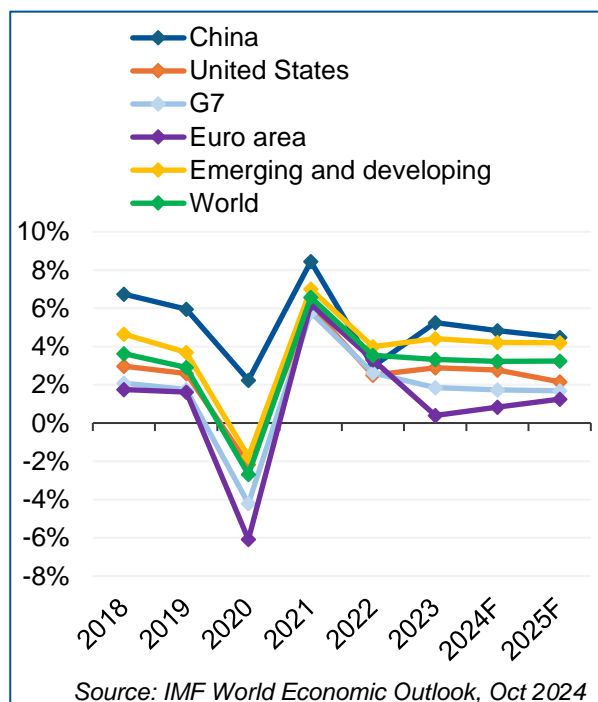
## 1. World Economy

In 2024, the global economy experienced several significant events. On September 18, the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) cut interest rates by 50 basis points amid solid economic growth and cooling inflation. This was the Fed's first rate cut since March 2020. Subsequently, the Fed reduced interest rates twice more in November and December 2024. Several other central banks also implemented monetary easing measures to stimulate economic activity.

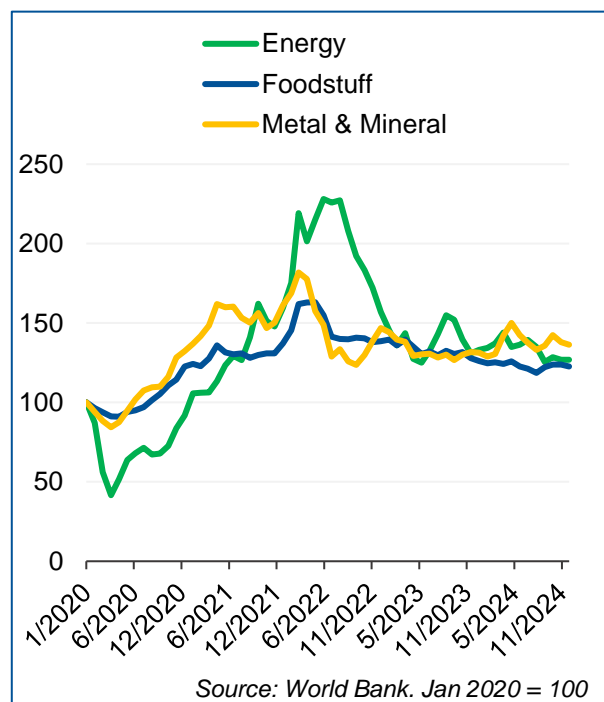
In China, the government announced a financial support package worth 10 trillion yuan (approximately USD 1.4 trillion), primarily aimed at reducing the debt burden of local governments. Additionally, China is expected to implement a policy of "reasonable monetary easing" combined with proactive fiscal measures.

The Russia-Ukraine war continued. In the Middle East, the Israel-Hamas conflict escalated and spread to Lebanon and Iran. While energy prices remained generally stable throughout 2024, these armed conflicts disrupted supply chains and negatively impacted the global economy.

**Figure 1: GDP growth of several major economies**



**Figure 2: World Bank Commodity Price Index, Jan 2020 to Dec 2024**



In its October 2024 World Economic Outlook (WEO) report, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected global GDP growth of 3.2% for the past year, slightly down from 3.3% in 2023. Total output in 2025 is expected to grow at the same 3.2% rate.

The victory of President Donald Trump in the November 2024 election has added further uncertainty to the economic outlook for 2025.

Within the first two months of his new term, President Trump enacted a series of major policy changes, including: Withdrawing the U.S. from the Paris Agreement on climate change while easing regulations on fossil fuel extraction; Reducing government spending and public debt by cutting the federal workforce; Imposing a 25% tariff on all steel and aluminum imports into the U.S.; Announcing reciprocal import tariffs on all trade partners; Levying additional tariffs on goods from China, Canada, and Mexico.

The U.S.'s major trading partners have responded with firm countermeasures and continue to escalate their responses.

Additionally, ongoing and escalating conflicts in the Middle East and Eastern Europe could increase economic instability, while the impacts of climate change pose risks to agriculture, manufacturing, and infrastructure.

## 2. Vietnamese Economy

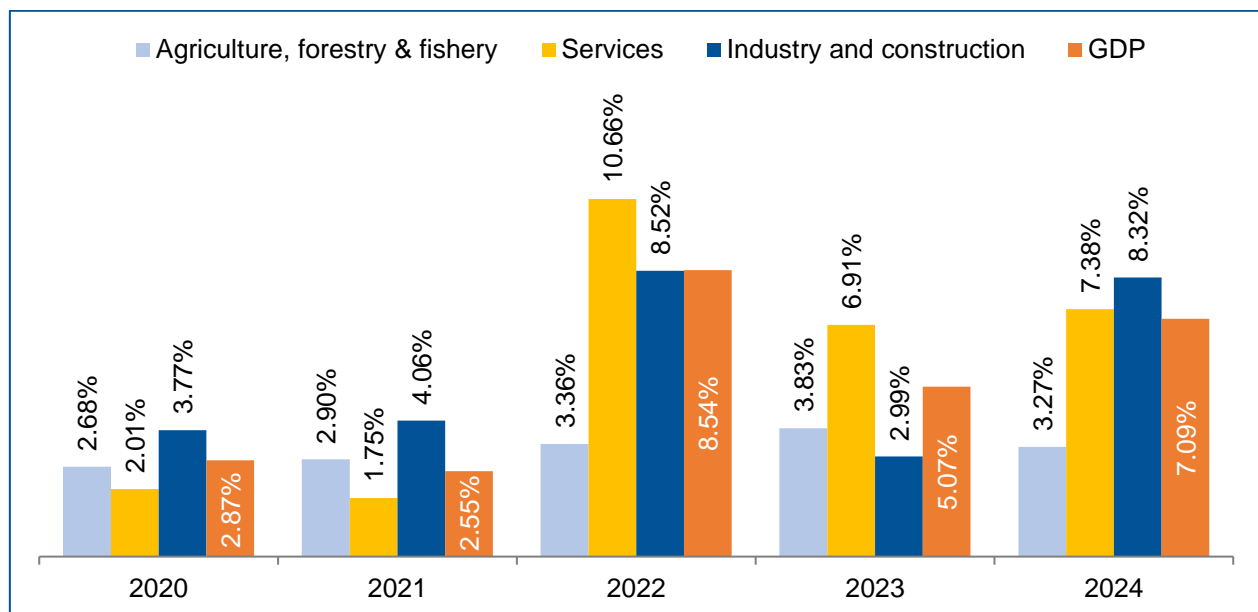
### 2.1. Economic Growth

Vietnam's GDP growth in 2024 reached 7.09%, surpassing the National Assembly's target of 6–6.5% and exceeding the 5.07% growth recorded in 2023.

Among key sectors, the industrial sector experienced the strongest recovery, growing by 8.32% and contributing 2.7 percentage points to GDP growth. Specifically, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for 2024 was estimated to increase by 8.4% y-o-y, reflecting a positive rebound in the production activities of major industries. Additionally, consumer demand showed signs of recovery, albeit at a slow pace, as major central banks worldwide cut interest rates, supporting Vietnam's export growth by 14.3% y-o-y.

The services sector also accelerated, with growth rising from 6.82% in 2023 to 7.38% in 2024. Meanwhile, the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector recorded a solid growth of 3.27% despite being impacted by natural disasters and storms throughout the year, contributing 0.39 percentage points to overall GDP growth.

**Figure 3: GDP growth rate by sectors**



**Table 1: Major Vietnam economic data**

Indicators		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>GDP growth</b>		2.87%	2.55%	8.54%	5.07%	7.09%
<b>Inflation</b>		3.23%	1.84%	3.15%	3.25%	3.63%
<b>Budget deficit/GDP</b>		3.44%	3.41%	4.30%	3.50%	3.40%
<b>Discount rate</b>		2.50%	2.50%	4.50%	3.00%	3.00%
<b>Refinancing rate</b>		4.00%	4.00%	6.00%	4.50%	4.50%
<b>Sovereign credit ratings</b>	Moody's	Ba3, negative	Ba3, positive	Ba2	Ba2, stable	Ba2, stable
	S&P	BB, stable	BB, positive	BB, positive	BB, positive	BB+, stable
	Fitch	BB, stable	BB, positive	BB, stable	BB+, stable	BB+, stable

Source: MOF, GSO, SBV, Moody's, S&P and Fitch

Per capita GDP met the target of USD 4,700, while CPI increased by 3.63% year-on-year (below the target set by the National Assembly), along with other positive economic indicators. These results were driven by supportive monetary and fiscal policies implemented in 2024. Key measures such as accelerating public investment disbursement and extending, exempting, and reducing various taxes and fees continued to be implemented. The State Bank of Vietnam also maintained low lending rates and promoted credit growth through support packages with inflation under control.

**Table 2: Socio-economic development targets for 2024**

Indicators	National Assembly's Target in 2024	Actual
<b>GDP growth (%)</b>	6.0 - 6.5	7.09
<b>GDP per capita (USD)</b>	4,700 - 4,730	4,700
<b>CPI inflation (%)</b>	4.0 - 4.5	3.63
<b>State budget deficit as % of GDP</b>	3.6	3.4
<b>Outstanding public debts as % of GDP</b>	Max 60%	36-37%
<b>Direct debt payment obligation of the Government (% total revenue of State budget)</b>	Max 25%	21-22%

Source: Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance

## 2.2. Inflation

The average inflation rate for 2024 stood at 3.63%, 0.38 percentage points higher than in 2023. The “Housing and Construction Materials” category saw a 5.2% increase and remained the largest contributor to inflation (0.98 percentage points), driven by adjustments in retail electricity prices by Vietnam Electricity (EVN) and higher electricity demand. Additionally, rising rental and water costs also contributed to the CPI increase in this category.

The “Food” category saw a 12.2% increase compared to the previous year, contributing 0.45 percentage points to inflation, primarily due to higher consumer demand during year-end holidays and rising rice prices in line with export prices. The “Foodstuff” category also rose by 2.7%, adding 0.58 percentage points to overall inflation. Meanwhile, the “Medical Services” index rose by 7.16% following adjustments in medical examination and treatment fees by the Ministry of Health based on the new base salary level.

Looking ahead, unpredictable developments from ongoing conflicts, geopolitical tensions, and the U.S.'s proposed tariff policies may negatively impact Vietnam's import-export activities, driving up production costs and putting pressure on domestic prices.

In 2024, the core inflation (2.71%) was lower than the overall inflation rate of 3.63%, mainly because major price increases in categories such as foodstuff, food, and medical services were excluded from the core inflation calculation. This inflation level remained within the government's target, providing room for further economic development policies in the coming period.

**Table 3: Monthly y-o-y inflation in 2024 (%)**

Indicators	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	2024
<b>Foodstuff</b>	-0.3	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	<b>2.70</b>
<b>Food</b>	15.6	17.4	16.5	15.5	14.8	14.8	14.4	11.0	8.4	8.2	6.1	4.6	<b>12.19</b>
<b>Housing and Construction Materials</b>	6.4	4.9	4.9	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.4	4.2	5.1	5.2	<b>5.20</b>
<b>Medical services</b>	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.4	7.4	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	5.3	5.3	<b>7.16</b>
<b>Transport</b>	1.6	2.6	2.7	4.2	5.6	3.0	4.4	-1.5	-5.3	-3.3	-3.3	-0.9	<b>0.76</b>
<b>Others</b>	5.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	<b>6.56</b>
<b>Inflation</b>	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	<b>3.63</b>
<b>Core Inflation</b>	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	<b>2.71</b>

Source: General Statistics Office

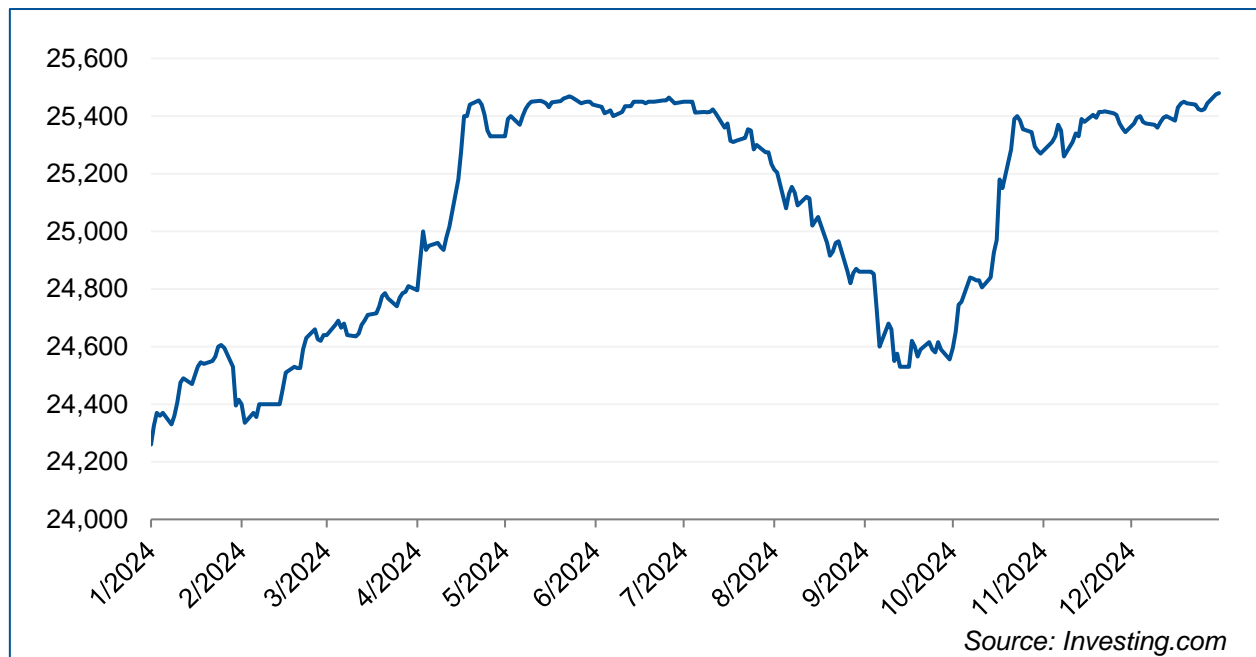
### 2.3. Foreign exchange rate

In 2024, the Fed made 3 rate cuts of 100 basis points from September to December. Although inflation has moved closer to the target, the U.S. economy remains robust with a stable labor market, resulting in less aggressive rate cuts than initially expected by the market. Meanwhile, the State Bank of Vietnam has kept both the rediscount rate and the refinancing rate unchanged since June 2023.

The USD/VND exchange rate increased by 5.03% in 2024. The exchange rate cooled in Q3 due to expectations of strong Fed rate cuts but quickly rebounded to near the year's high of around 25,450. The increase in USD against VND was smaller compared to other major currencies. Domestic factors such as record FDI inflow of \$25.35 billion, a sustained trade surplus, and the SBV's management through the open market have helped limit the VND's depreciation.

The overall balance for the first 9 months of 2024 showed a deficit of approximately \$7.5 billion, with a \$17.5 billion surplus in the current account and a \$8.1 billion deficit in the financial account. Specifically, the current account surplus surged due to a sustained trade surplus throughout the first three quarters, reaching over \$24.9 billion. Conversely, the capital and financial account deficit was mainly due to a deficit in other investments (nearly \$17.9 billion).

**Figure 4: Interbank USD/VND exchange rate**



**Table 4: Balance of payment (USD million)**

	2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	9M 2024 (*)
<b>Current Account</b>	25,943	5,372	4,358	7,778	-	17,508
<b>Trade Balance</b>	35,351	9,721	5,545	9,653	-	24,919
<b>Net investment income</b>	-22,463	-7,660	-3,916	-4,751	-	-16,327
<b>Net current transfers</b>	13,055	3,311	2,729	2,876	-	8,916
<b>Financial Account</b>	-2,842	1,504	-6,905	-2,731	-	-8,132
<b>Foreign direct investment (net)</b>	20,050	3,550	4,850	5,000	-	13,400
<b>Foreign portfolio investment (net)</b>	-1,189	-517	-2,191	-963	-	-3,671
<b>Other investment (net)</b>	-21,703	-1,529	-9,564	-6,768	-	-17,861
<b>Omission &amp; errors</b>	-17,493	-8,247	-3,519	-5,106	-	-16,872
<b>Overall balance</b>	5,608	-1,371	-6,066	-59	-	-7,496

Source: General Statistics Office (GSO) and State Bank of Vietnam (SBV)

(\*) Data for 9 months of 2024 were calculated from quarterly data using SBV and GSO statistics, which can be subject to adjustments.

## 2.4. The State Budget

In 2024, state budget revenue is estimated to reach a record high of over VND 2 quadrillion, exceeding the forecast by 19.8% and increasing by 16.2% compared to 2023.

The government's economic support and recovery policies have contributed to improving domestic consumption demand, boosting business and production activities, and facilitating exports. Additionally, the tax authority has strengthened tax management in the e-commerce sector under Directive 18/CT-TTg issued by the Prime Minister to prevent tax losses and ensure financial security.

Total state budget expenditure in 2024 is estimated to exceed VND 1.83 quadrillion, 13.6% lower than the forecast but 5.7% higher than in 2023. The state budget deficit is estimated at 3.4% of GDP, approximately VND 10 trillion lower than the projected figure.

**Table 5: State budget revenue – expenditure (VND trillion)**

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 estimates
<b>Budget revenue</b>	1,554	1,511	1,591	1,820	1,754	2,037.5
<b>Budget expenditure</b>	2,120	2,353	2,484	2,897	1,732	1,830.8
<b>Budget deficit</b>	161.4	216.4	214.0	293.3	355.8	389.4
<b>Deficit as % of GDP</b>	2.67%	3.44%	2.52%	3.07%	3.50%	3.40%

*Source: MOF. The data for 2019–2022 has been finalized. The state budget deficit does not include principal debt repayment.*

## 2.5. Public Debt

Vietnam's public debt situation in 2024 remained stable compared to 2023. The proportion of domestic debt in total government debt increased from 39% in 2011 to approximately 77% in 2024, helping to reduce debt portfolio risks. By the end of 2024, Vietnam's external debt was estimated to be around 32-33% of GDP, down from 49% of GDP in 2017.

**Table 6: Public debt and national external debt indicators (% GDP)**

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>1. Public debt</b>	55	55.9	42.7	37.3	36.4	36-37
<b>a. Government debt</b>	48	49.9	38.7	34	33.5	33-34
<b>b. Government-guaranteed Debt</b>	6.7	5.8	3.8	3.1	2.8	
<b>c. Municipal debt</b>	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	
<b>2. National External Debt</b>	47.1	47.9	38.1	36.1	32.7	32-33

*Source: Ministry of Finance*

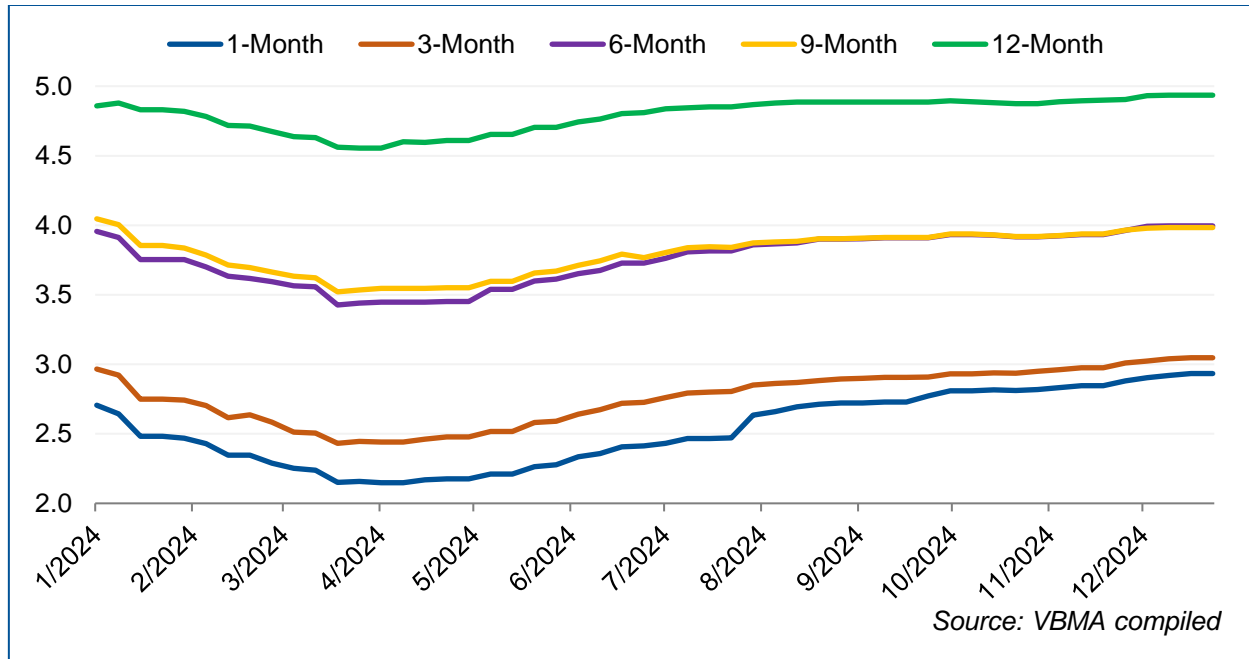
Public debt was estimated at around 36-37% of GDP, significantly lower than the 60% ceiling set by the National Assembly. Government debt declined from 51.7% of GDP in 2017 to 33-34% of GDP in 2024, partly due to the recalculation of GDP since 2021, which resulted in a higher GDP figure compared to the previous methodology.

## 2.6. Interest Rates and Financing Cost

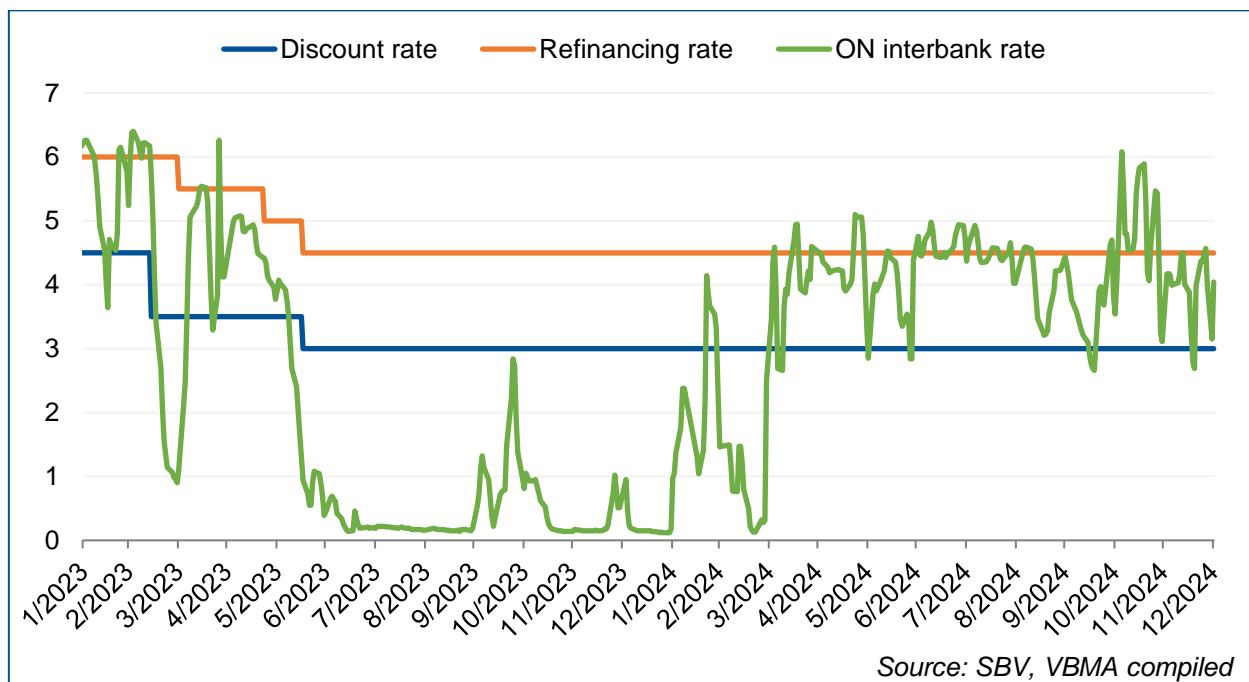
In 2024, deposit interest rates decreased in Q1 and then rebounded in Q2, ensuring the attractiveness of the VND while maintaining macroeconomic balance.

On the interbank market, overnight interest rates rose sharply from Q2 and fluctuated strongly around 4% in the second half of the year. The State Bank of Vietnam flexibly utilized tools such as SBV-bills and term purchases to guide interbank interest rates higher, thereby narrowing the VND-USD interest rate differential and easing exchange rate pressures. Meanwhile, liquidity in the banking system remained sufficient.

**Figure 5: Commercial bank deposit rates in 2024 (%/year)**



**Figure 6: Discount rate, refinancing rate and overnight interbank rate (%/year)**



## PART II: VIETNAM'S BOND MARKET

### 1. New Legal Documents for Vietnam's Bond Market in 2024:

In 2024, regulatory authorities issued key legal documents affecting the bond market, including:

- Law No. 56/2024/QH15 (dated November 29, 2024), amending and supplementing several provisions of the Securities Law and 8 other laws.
- Law on Credit Institutions (dated January 18, 2024), amended and supplemented by Law No. 43/2024/QH15 (dated June 29, 2024).
- Circular No. 11/2024/TT-NHNN (dated June 28, 2024), amending and supplementing several provisions of Circular No. 16/2021/TT-NHNN, which regulates the purchase and sale of corporate bonds by credit institutions and foreign bank branches.
- Circular No. 76/2024/TT-BTC, providing guidelines on information disclosure and reporting requirements for private placement and trading of corporate bonds in the domestic market as well as international bond offerings.

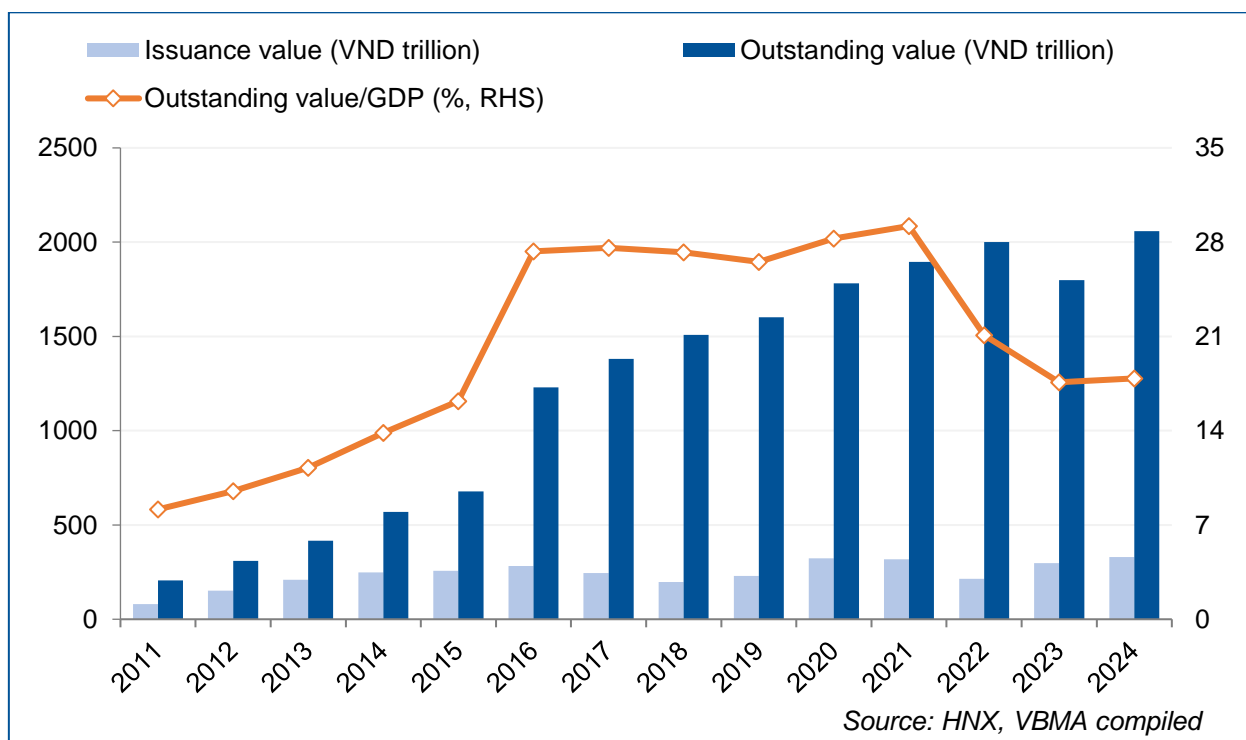
A comprehensive list of legal documents related to the bond market is provided in Appendix 3.

### 2. Government, Government-Guaranteed & Municipal Bonds Markets

#### 2.1. Government Bond Market

The issuance value of Government bonds (G-bonds) in 2024 continued to grow compared to the previous year. The secondary market also became more active, with outright and repo values both increasing compared to 2023.

**Figure 7: G-bond issuance and outstanding values from 2011 to 2024**



**a. Primary Market**

The total issuance value of government bonds (G-bonds) in 2024 reached VND 330,376 billion, achieving 82.6% of the annual plan and increasing by 10.7% compared to 2023.

The State Treasury conducted 221 G-bond auctions, with an average winning rate of approximately 58.6%, significantly lower than the 81.9% recorded in 2023. A total of 22 new G-bond codes were issued, with an average issuance value of VND 15,017 billion per code.

**Bid-to-offer ratio:** Over the course of 2024, the total bid value from investors was more than 1.2 times the offering value. This ratio was 2.7 times in 2023 and nearly 1.9 times in 2022. In April, May, November, and December 2024, bid values were lower than the offering values.

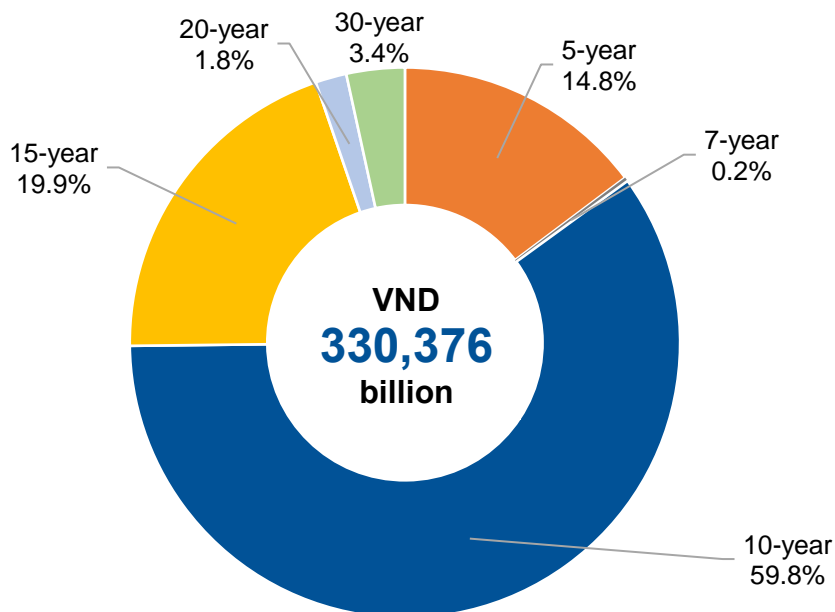
**Table 7: Government bond bid-to-offer ratio (times)**

Year \ Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>2024</b>	1.99	2.31	1.29	0.69	0.80	1.90	1.07	1.27	1.58	1.02	0.76	0.59
<b>2023</b>	3.32	2.99	3.52	2.54	2.99	3.01	2.23	2.00	1.51	1.36	2.99	2.58
<b>2022</b>	2.19	1.75	2.07	1.67	1.46	1.44	1.58	1.37	1.28	1.52	1.93	3.58
<b>2021</b>	3.00	2.35	2.29	3.00	2.86	2.23	2.80	2.89	1.90	1.73	2.56	2.37

Source: VBMA compiled from HNX's data

**Issuance tenures:** The State Treasury issued bonds with maturities ranging from 5 to 30 years, with 10-year bonds having the highest winning value, accounting for nearly 60% of the total issuance.

**Figure 8: Issuance value of G-bond by maturity in 2024**



Source: HNX, VBMA compiled

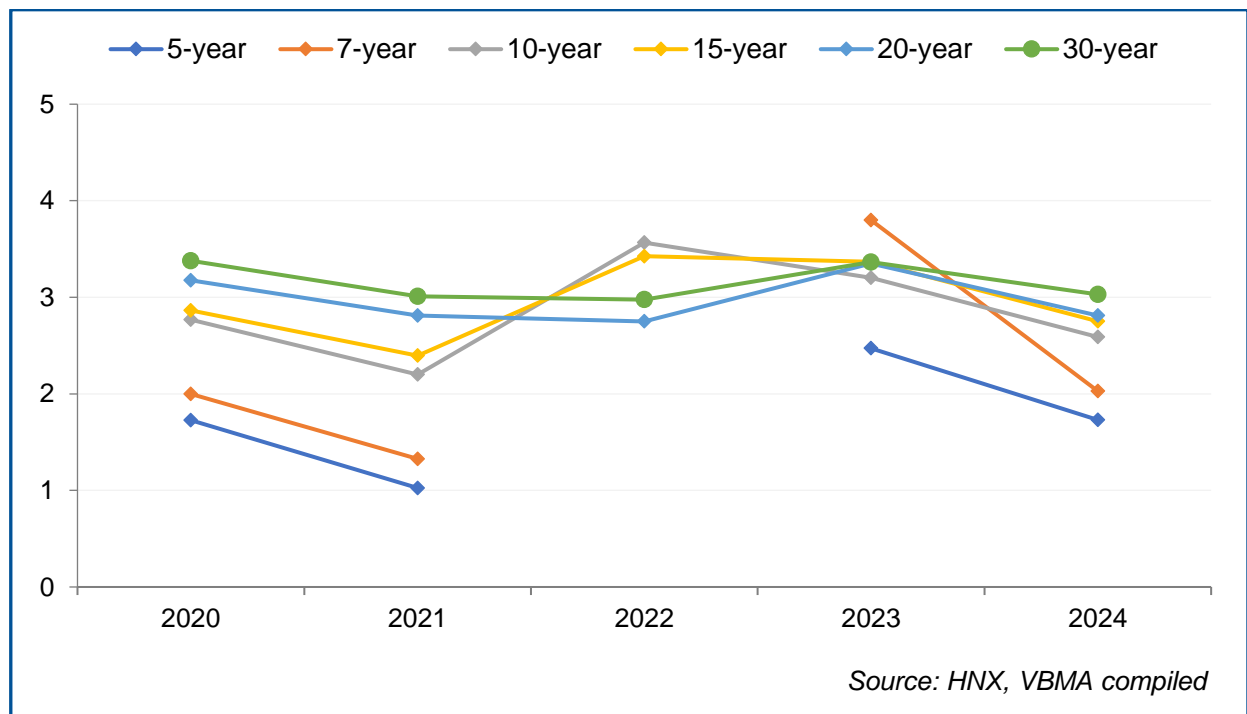
The average issuance tenure for G-bonds in 2024 reached 11.12 years, lower than the 12.6 years in 2023. As of December 31, 2024, the average remaining maturity of the government bond was 9.02 years.

**Issuance interest rates:** In 2024, the average issuance interest rates for all tenors were lower than in 2023. Specifically, the average interest rates for the 5-year and 7-year tenors decreased by 74 and 177 basis points (bps), respectively. The interest rates for other tenors declined by 33 to 62 bps compared to the previous year.

In the bond auctions near the end of 2024, the issuance interest rates for 5-year, 7-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, and 30-year bonds were 2.06%/year, 2.05%/year, 2.77%/year, 2.86%/year, 3%/year, and 3.22%/year, respectively.

The average issuance interest rate for all tenors in 2024 was 2.52% per year.

**Figure 9: Average issuance interest rates in 2020-2024 (%/year)**

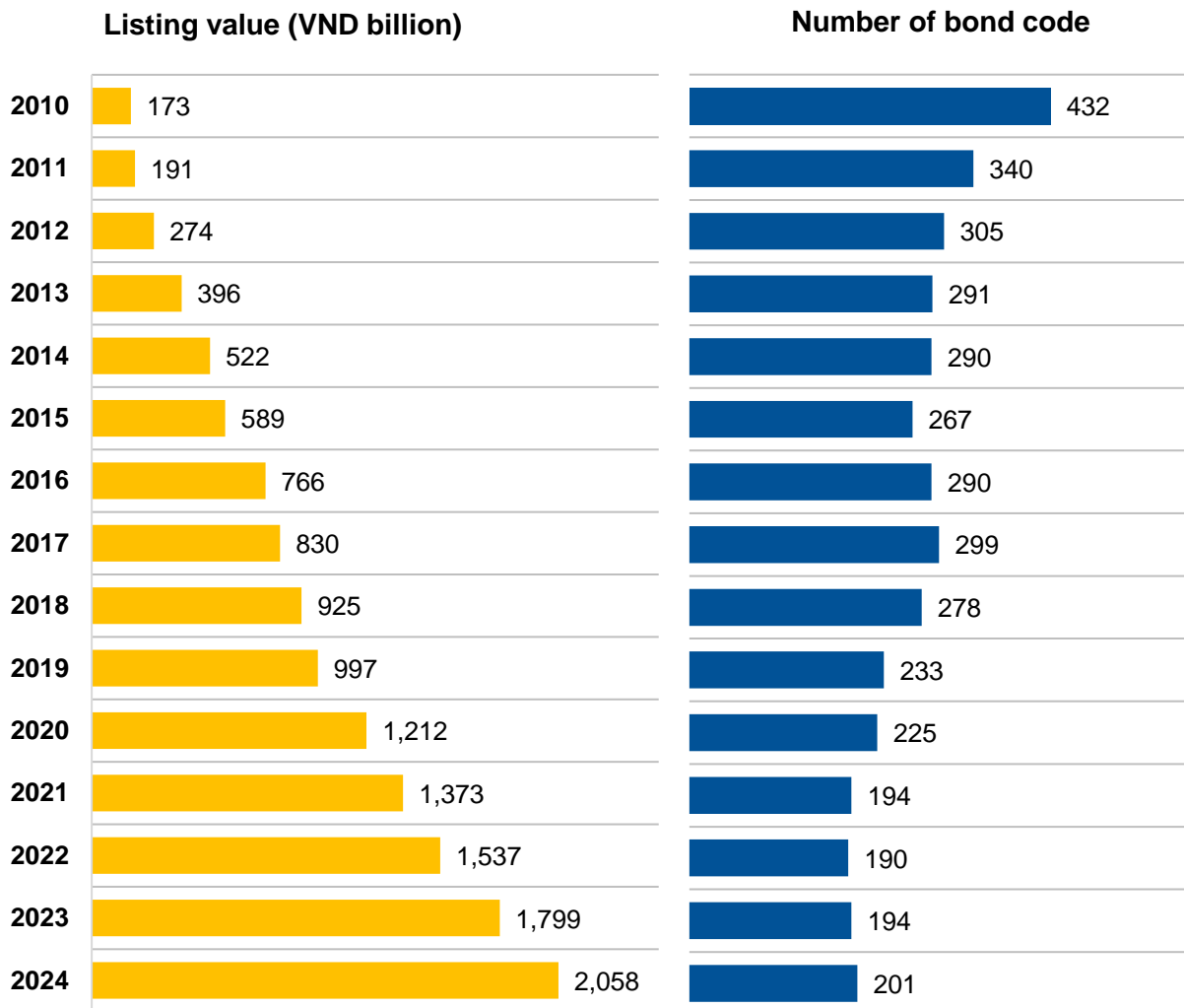


## b. Secondary Market

**Listing:** As of December 31, 2024, the total face value of listed Government bonds on the Hanoi Stock Exchange (HNX) reached approximately VND 2.06 quadrillion, with 201 bond codes, reflecting a 14.4% increase in value and 7 additional bond codes compared to the previous year.

Over the decade from 2014 to 2024, the listed value increased 3.94 times, while the number of bond codes decreased by 81.

The average value of a listed Government bond code rose from around VND 400 billion in 2010 to VND 9,273 billion by the end of 2023 and VND 10,241 billion by the end of 2024.

**Figure 10: Listing value and the number of Government bond code at year end**


Source: HNX, VBMA compiled

Bonds with a maturity of less than 5 years accounted for 16.9% of the total listed G-bond value on HNX at the end of 2024, bonds with a maturity of 5 to 10 years made up 45.4%, and bonds with a maturity of more than 10 years accounted for 37.7%.

Compared to the size of the economy in 2024, the listed Government bond value at year-end was equivalent to 17.9% of GDP.

**The trading value of Government bonds on the secondary market in 2024** increased by nearly 82% compared to 2023. Of this, outright transactions rose by 60% to approximately VND 1.84 quadrillion, accounting for 65% of total trading volume. Repo transactions surged by 143% to VND 990 trillion.

The average daily trading value reached VND 11.32 trillion per session, the highest level since comparable data became available in 2013.

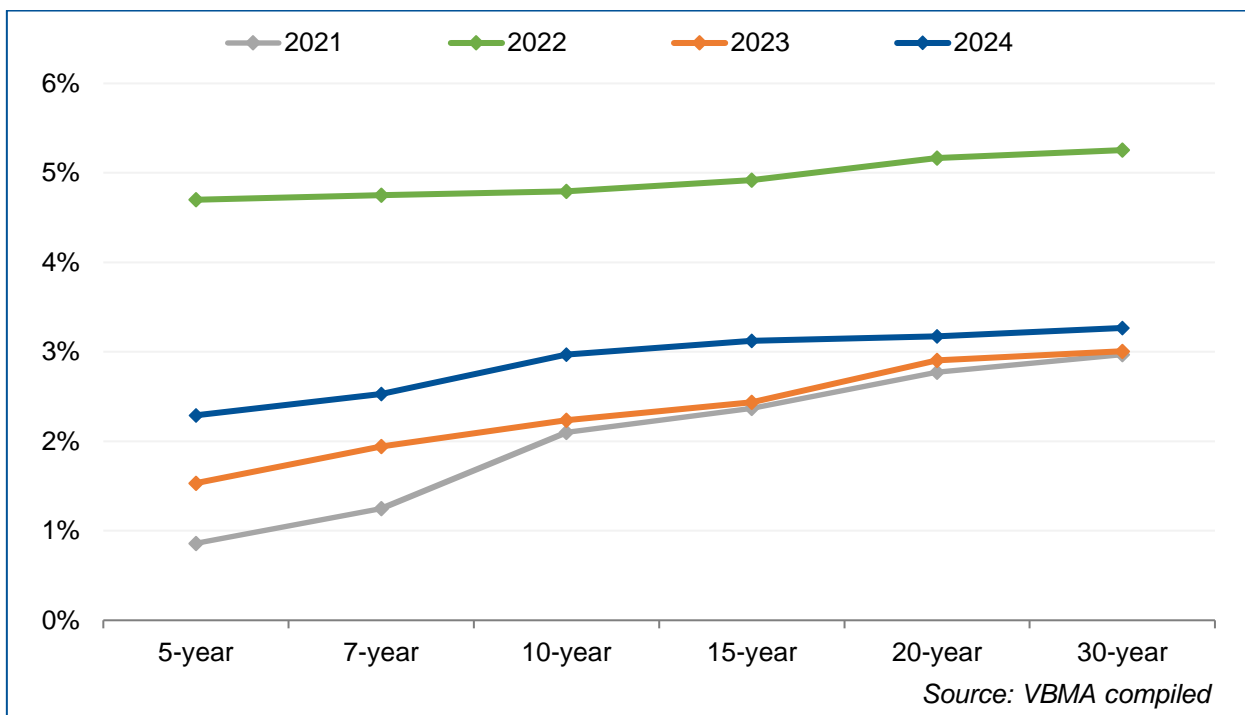
**Table 8: Government bond trading value (VND trillion)**

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024 vs 2023
<b>Outright trading</b>	1,594	1,815	1,044	1,149	1,839	▲ 60.1%
<b>Repo trading</b>	721	833	744	407	990	▲ 143.2%
<b>Total trading value</b>	2,315	2,648	1,788	1,556	2,829	▲ 81.8%
<b>Daily average</b>	9.19	10.59	7.15	6.25	11.32	▲ 81.1%

Source: HNX, VBMA compiled

### Government bond yield movements on the secondary market in 2024:

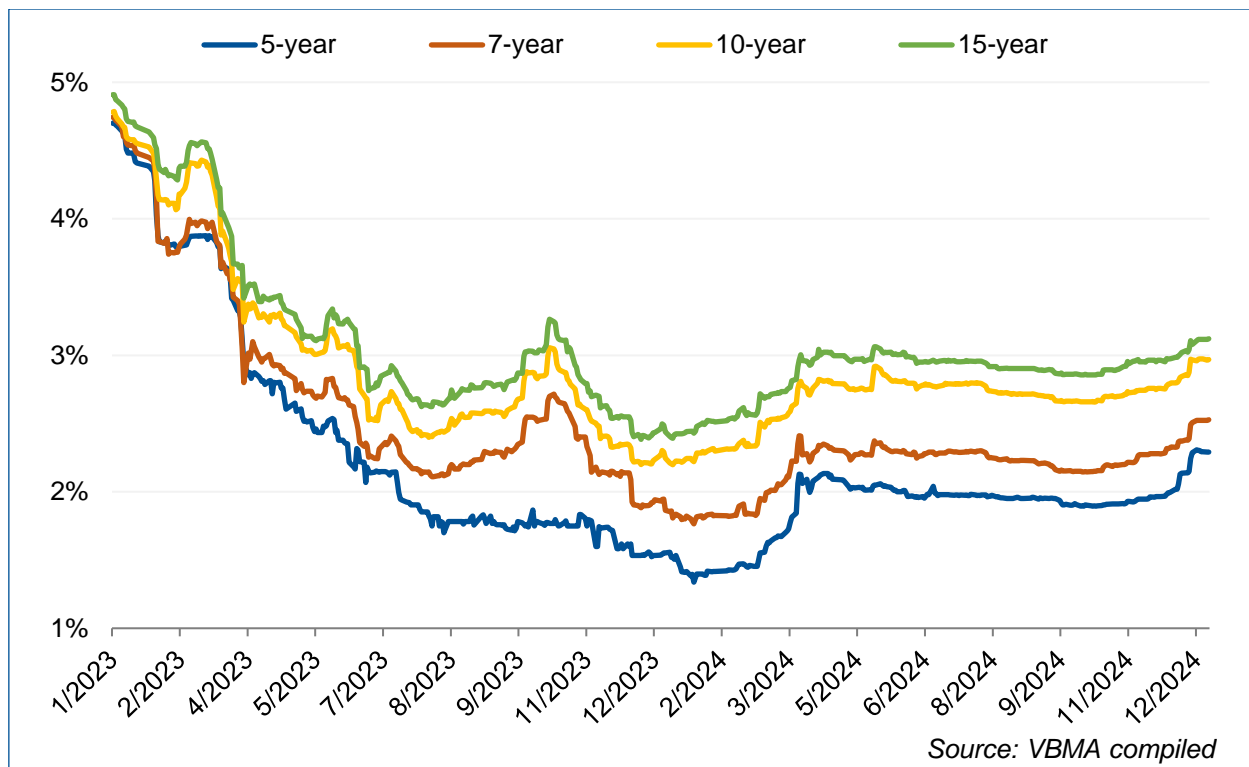
Government bond yields at the end of 2024 increased compared to the end of 2023 across all maturities. Key maturities from 5 to 15 years saw yields rise by approximately 60–76 basis points.

**Figure 11: Government bond trading yield at year-end**


Yields increased in two phases, at the beginning and the end of the year. In Q1, the USD/VND exchange rate faced significant pressure, prompting the SBV to issue more than VND 171 trillion in SBV-bills over the last 20 days of March to absorb excess liquidity and support the exchange rate. The SBV's bill issuance rates gradually rose from 1.4% to 2.5%, pushing up Government bond yields as well.

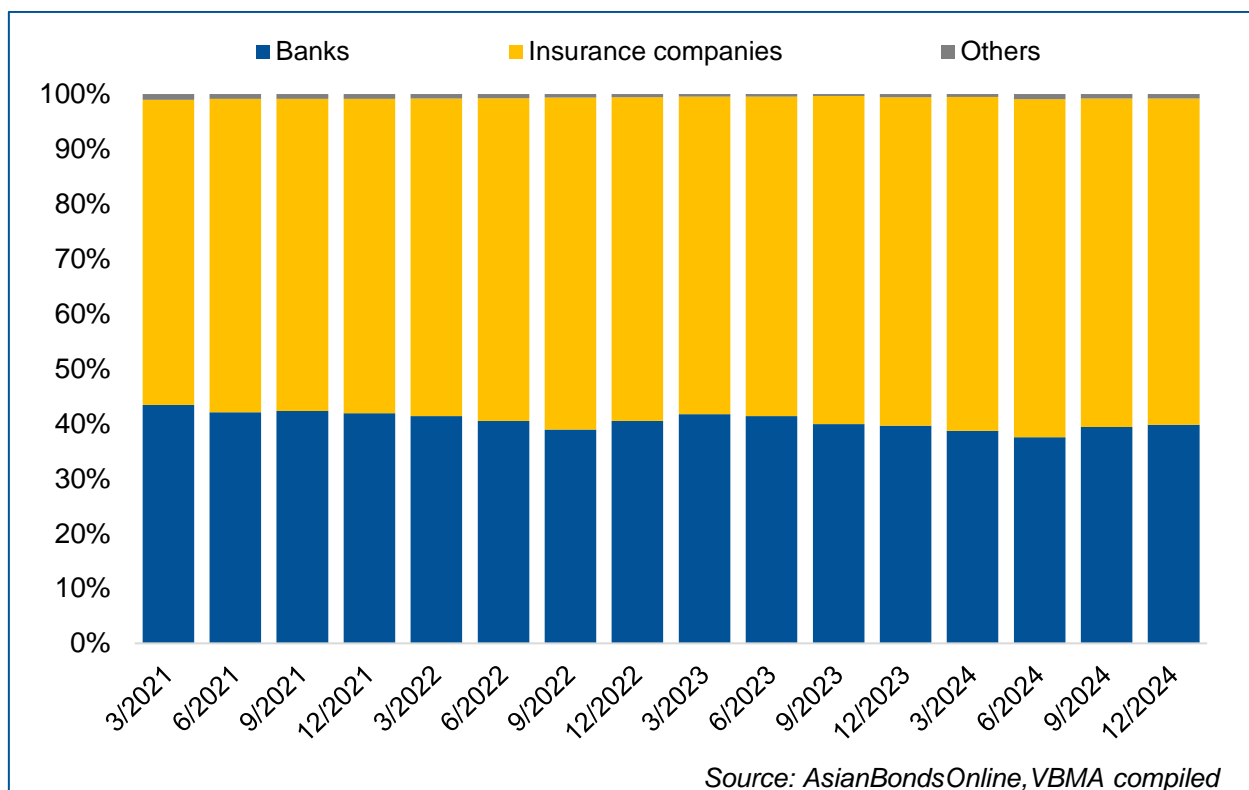
In the final month of 2024, many banks adjusted their deposit rates by an additional 0.1% - 0.25% per year depending on the term, as businesses and individuals sought loans to boost production, business activities, and consumption. The credit growth rate was nearly twice as high as deposit growth.

**Figure 12: Government bond trading yield daily fluctuations in 2023 – 2024**



**Investor profile:** As of December 31, 2024, the banking sector held 39.4% of outstanding Government bonds. The insurance sector dominated ownership with 59.8%, while the remaining portion was held by securities companies, fund management firms, and other entities.

**Figure 13: Government bond investor profile at quarter-end**



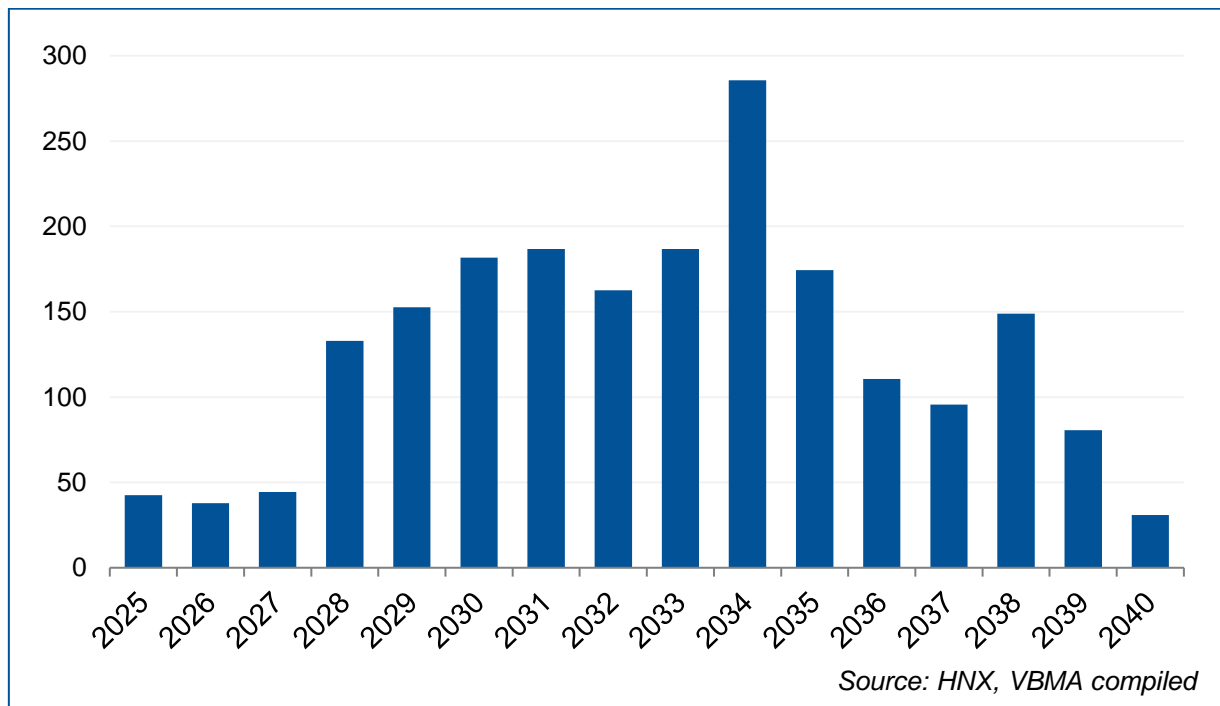
From 2012 to 2015, insurance companies held only 15–20% of outstanding Government bonds. This proportion increased to 43–45% during 2016–2017 and reached approximately 51% in 2018.

Since early 2019, as newly issued bonds have had longer maturities, better aligning with the investment needs of insurance companies, the insurance sector has consistently led bond ownership, holding around 53–60% of outstanding Government bonds, followed by the banking sector.

**Maturity schedule:** The principal repayment of maturing Government bonds in 2025 is estimated at nearly VND 42.5 trillion, representing a 40% decrease compared to 2024. For 2026 and 2027, the annual maturity value will remain below VND 50 trillion.

Between 2028 and 2036, the volume of maturing Government bonds will consistently exceed VND 100 trillion per year. Notably, 2034 will see the highest maturity value, reaching nearly VND 286 trillion, primarily driven by VND 198 trillion worth of newly issued 10-year bonds from 2024.

**Figure 14: Government bond maturity schedule (VND billion)**



**2.2. Government Guaranteed Bond Market**  
**a. Primary Market**

**Issuance plan:** In 2024, based on the Decision No. 260/QĐ-TTg dated March 31, 2024, issued by the Prime Minister, and the actual bond issuance situation of the Vietnam Bank for Social Policies and the Vietnam Development Bank, the Ministry of Finance did not provide guarantees for the bonds of these two banks.

**Table 9: Government-guaranteed bond auctions (VND billion)**

Year	2022		2023		2024	
Issuers	VBSP	VDB	VBSP	VDB	VBSP	VDB
<b>Number of auction</b>	124	0	37	0	0	0
<b>Offering value</b>	97,500	-	38,422	-	-	-
<b>Bidding value</b>	52,766	-	94,270	-	-	-
<b>Winning value</b>	<b>17,900</b>	-	<b>24,351</b>	-	-	-
<b>Winning ratio</b>	<b>18%</b>	-	<b>63%</b>	-	-	-

Source: HNX

### b. Secondary market

**Listing:** The total listed value of Government-guaranteed bonds reached VND 153,802 billion by the end of 2024, equivalent to 1.34% of nominal GDP for the year, marking a 0.75% decrease compared to the listed value at the end of 2023.

**Trading:** Liquidity in the Government-guaranteed bond market saw a significant y-o-y increase in 2024. Specifically, outright transaction value grew by 77.5%, reaching VND 58,955 billion, while repo transaction value increased by 66.2% to VND 52,927 billion.

## 2.3. Municipal bond

### a. Primary Market

In 2024, no municipal bonds were issued through the Hanoi Stock Exchange (HNX).

### b. Secondary market

**Listing:** The total listed value of municipal bonds on HNX reached VND 9,650 billion by the end of 2024, equivalent to 0.08% of nominal GDP for the year.

**Trading:** The total trading value of local government bonds in 2024 was VND 1,542 billion, all of which were outright transactions. There were no transactions in 2023 and 2022, while in 2021, only outright transactions worth VND 212 billion were recorded.

**Table 10: Listed value of Government-guaranteed bonds, municipal bonds (VND billion)**

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Government-guaranteed bonds	127,117	137,417	154,962	153,802
Municipal bonds	11,243	11,069	10,919	9,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,360</b>	<b>148,486</b>	<b>165,881</b>	<b>163,452</b>

Source: HNX

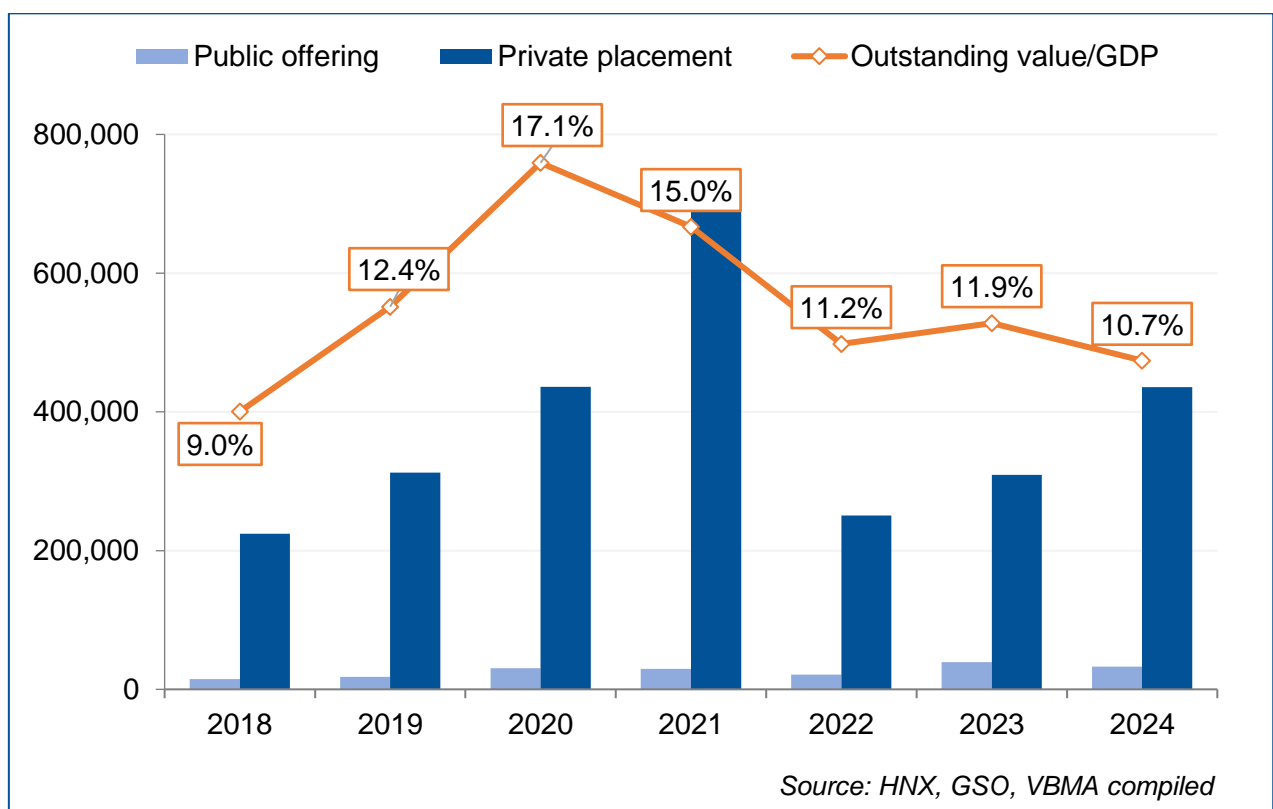
**Principal and interest payments:** According to HNX data, the total principal and interest payments due for municipal bonds in the past year amounted to VND 1,269 billion and VND 639 billion, respectively.

### 3. Corporate Bond Market

#### 3.1. Primary market

In 2024, the primary corporate bond market continued to recover, with a total issuance value of VND 468,618 billion, marking a 34.6% increase compared to 2023. This included 453 private placements totaling VND 435,704 billion (up 40.9%), and 22 public offerings worth VND 32,914 billion (down 15.8%). In the international market, 2024 saw one bond issuance by a Vietnamese company valued at USD150 million, a 40% decrease y-o-y.

**Figure 15: Corporate bonds issuance and outstanding value (VND billion)**

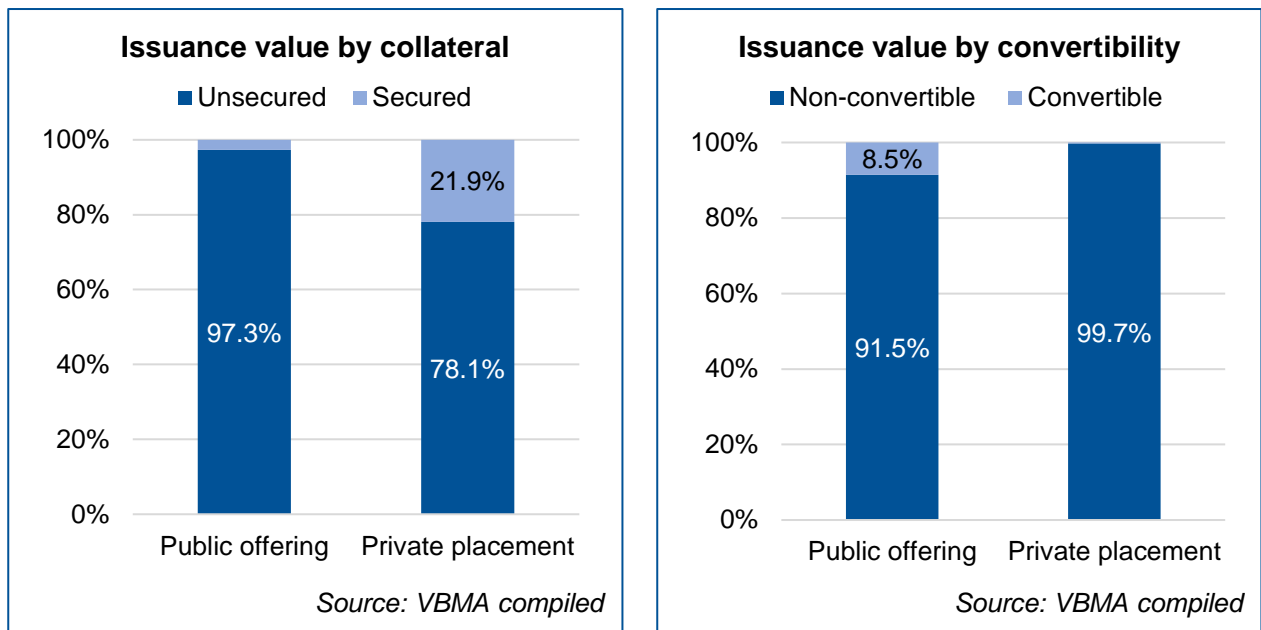


**Types of bonds:** In 2024, **20.5%** of the total bond issuance value was secured by collateral, while **79.5%** was unsecured. About **0.9%** of unsecured bond were convertible.

For privately issued corporate bonds, **21.9%** of the issuance value was secured by collateral, and **0.3%** were convertible bonds.

For publicly issued corporate bonds, **2.7%** were secured by collateral, and **8.5%** were convertible bonds.

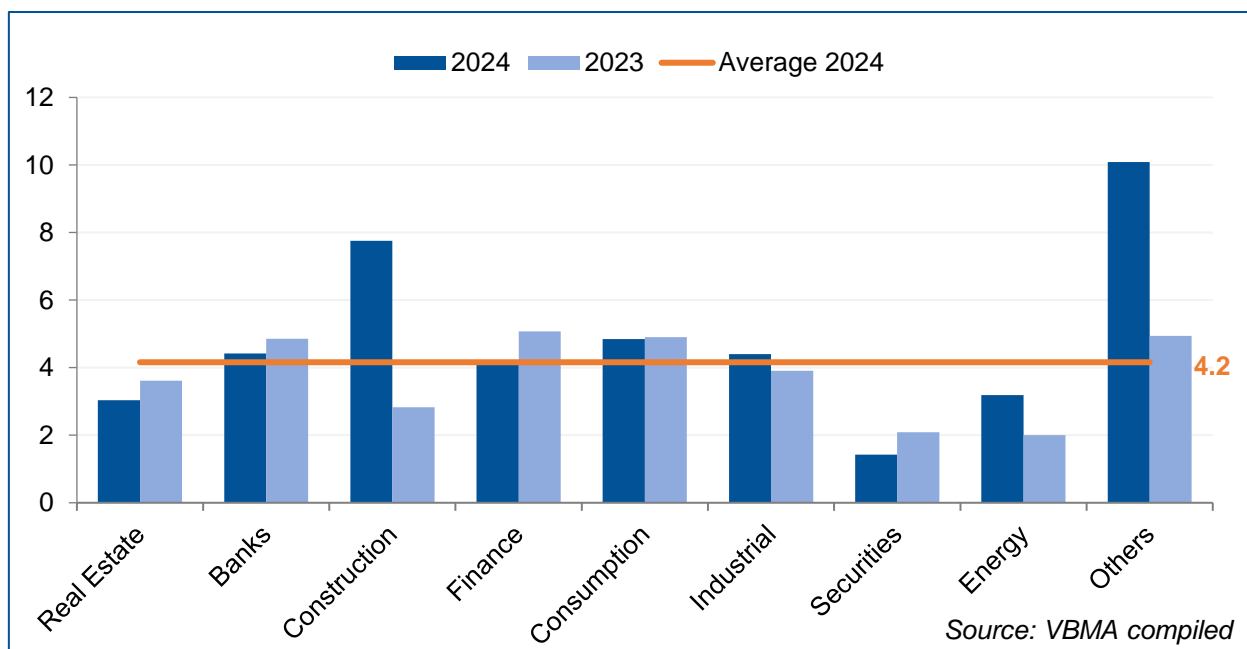
**Figure 16: Structure of issuance value by collateral and convertibility**



The average issuance tenor was 4.2 years, a decrease of 0.3 years compared to the average in 2023. Specifically, bonds with tenor under 5 years accounted for 67.3%, those with maturities between 5 and 10 years made up 25.7% of the total issuance value, and bonds with maturities of 10 years or more accounted for 7%.

In 2024, construction companies had the longest average issuance maturity, reaching 7.8 years. The average issuance maturities for major sectors such as banking, real estate, and industry were 4.4 years, 3 years, and 4.4 years, respectively.

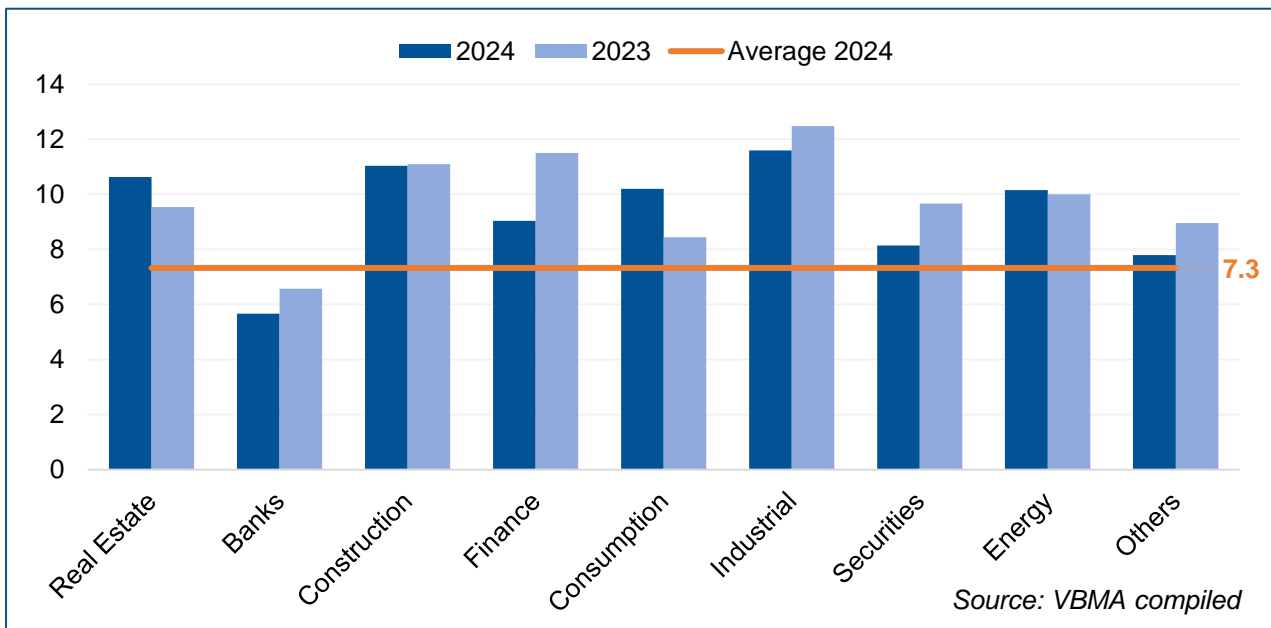
**Figure 17: Average issuance tenor of corporate bonds in 2024 (year)**



The average issuance interest rate for the entire market in 2024 was 7.3%/year, a decrease of 0.6%/year compared to the previous year. The issuance interest rates for the real estate, industrial, and construction sectors did not differ significantly, standing

at 10.6%, 11.6%, and 11% per annum, respectively. Banks had the lowest issuance interest rate, at 5.7% per annum.

**Figure 18: Average issuance interest rate 2024 (%/year)**

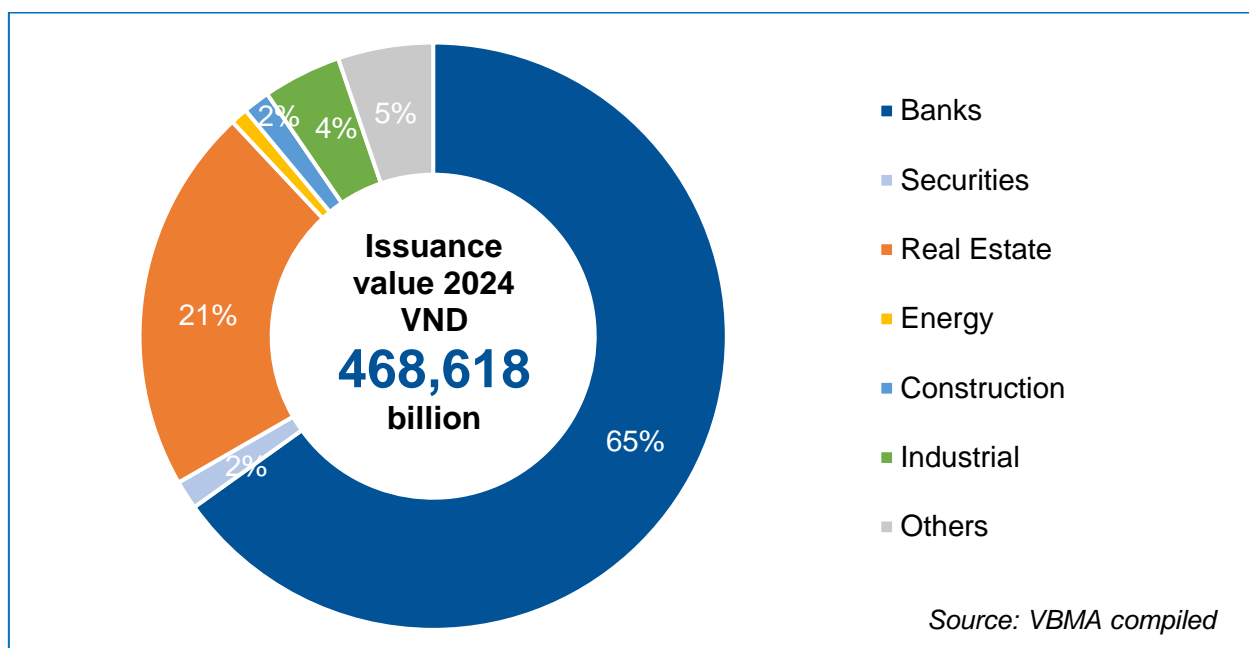


For privately issued corporate bonds, the average issuance interest rate was approximately 7.2% per year. For publicly issued corporate bonds, the average was around 8.5%.

About 47% of the issuances had floating interest rates tied to the average reference rates of four state-owned commercial banks (BIDV, Vietcombank, VietinBank, and Agribank).

**Issuers:** In 2024, credit institutions and real estate companies were the largest issuers in the corporate bond market, accounting for 65% and 21% of the total issuance value, respectively, followed by the industrial sector with 4%.

**Figure 19: Corporate bond issuing value by sectors in 2024**



For bonds issued privately, credit institutions accounted for 64.4% and real estate companies accounted for 21.9% of the total issuance value in 2024.

For bonds issued publicly, 74.2% of the issuance value was concentrated in the banking sector, while 14.1% was issued by real estate enterprises.

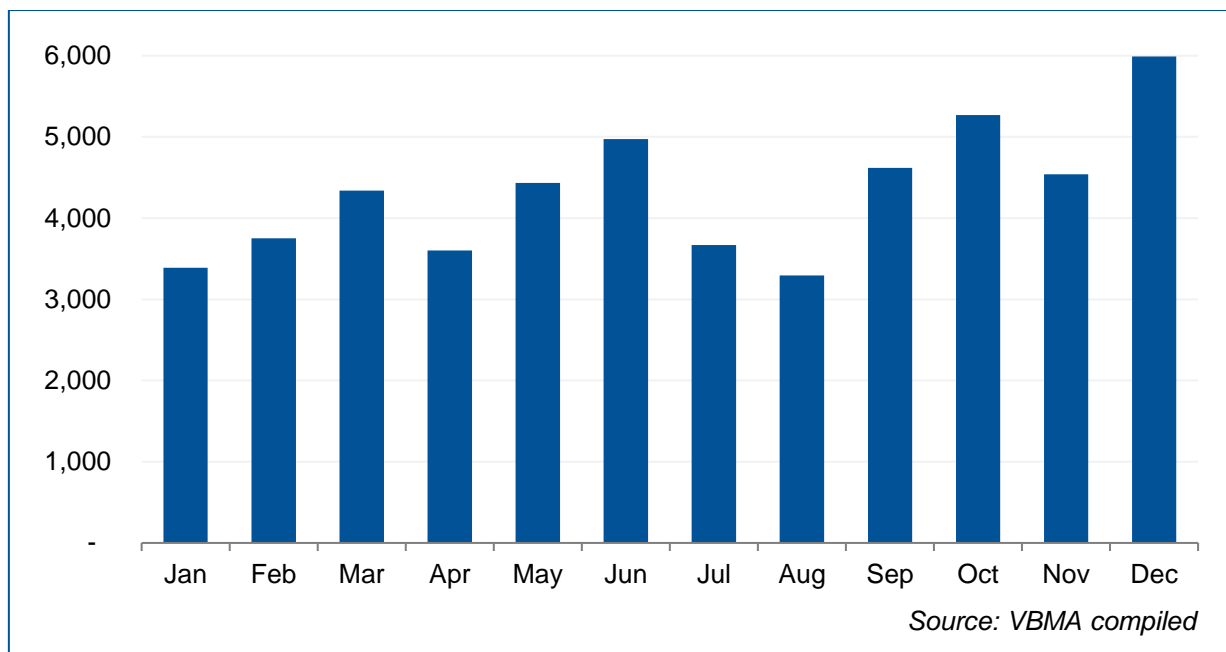
### 3.2. Secondary market

**Privately issued corporate bonds** have been traded through the Hanoi Stock Exchange (HNX) system since September 18, 2023.

During 2024, 580 corporate bond codes were newly registered for trading, while 252 bond codes were delisted from HNX. As of December 31<sup>st</sup>, the total number of outstanding private corporate bonds codes on HNX was 1,203. The total trading value in 2024 reached VND 1,084 trillion, averaging VND 4,337 billion per day.

The three issuers with the most actively traded bonds in 2024 were Asia Commercial Bank (VND 123,986 billion), Ho Chi Minh City Development Bank (VND 66,135 billion) and Vinhomes Joint Stock Company (VND 58,507 billion).

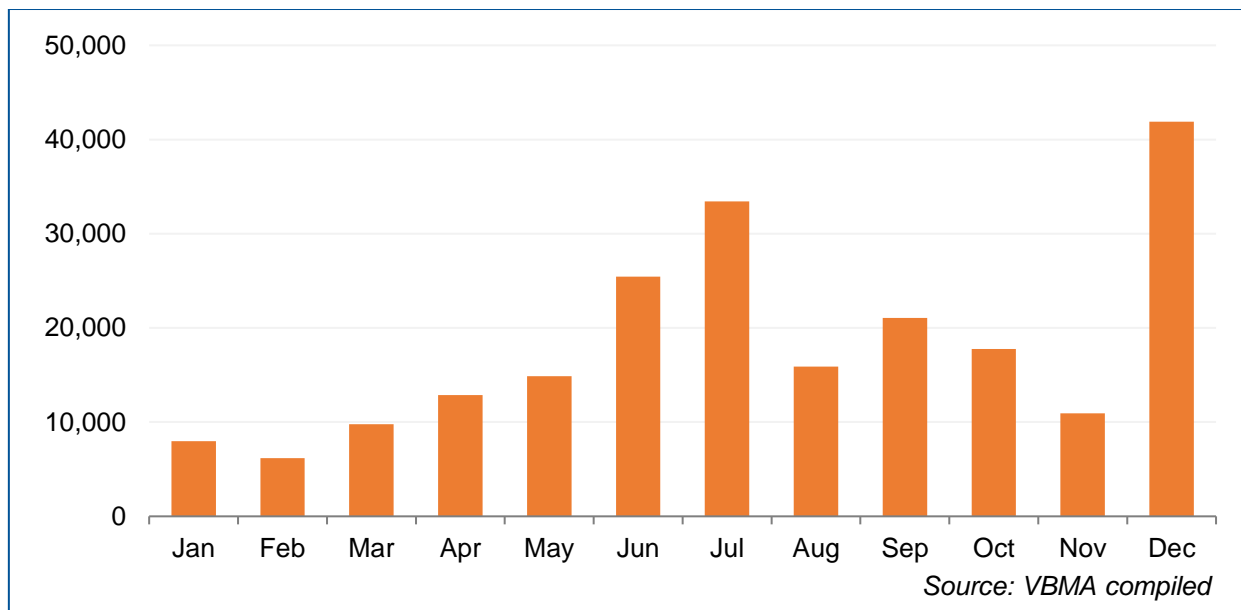
**Figure 20: Daily average trading of private corporate bond in 2024 (VND billion)**



**Early redemption:** Corporates redeemed VND 211,896 billion worth of bond's value in 2024, 16.2% lower than in 2023. Most of these belong to credit institutions with VND 159,725 billion, (75.3% of the total early redemption value), followed by real estate companies with VND 27,130 billion of bonds, equivalent to 12.8%.

The value of early redeemed bonds in 2024 was equivalent to approximately 47.6% of the total issuing value.

**Figure 21: Early redemption value of corporate bonds in 2024 (VND billion)**

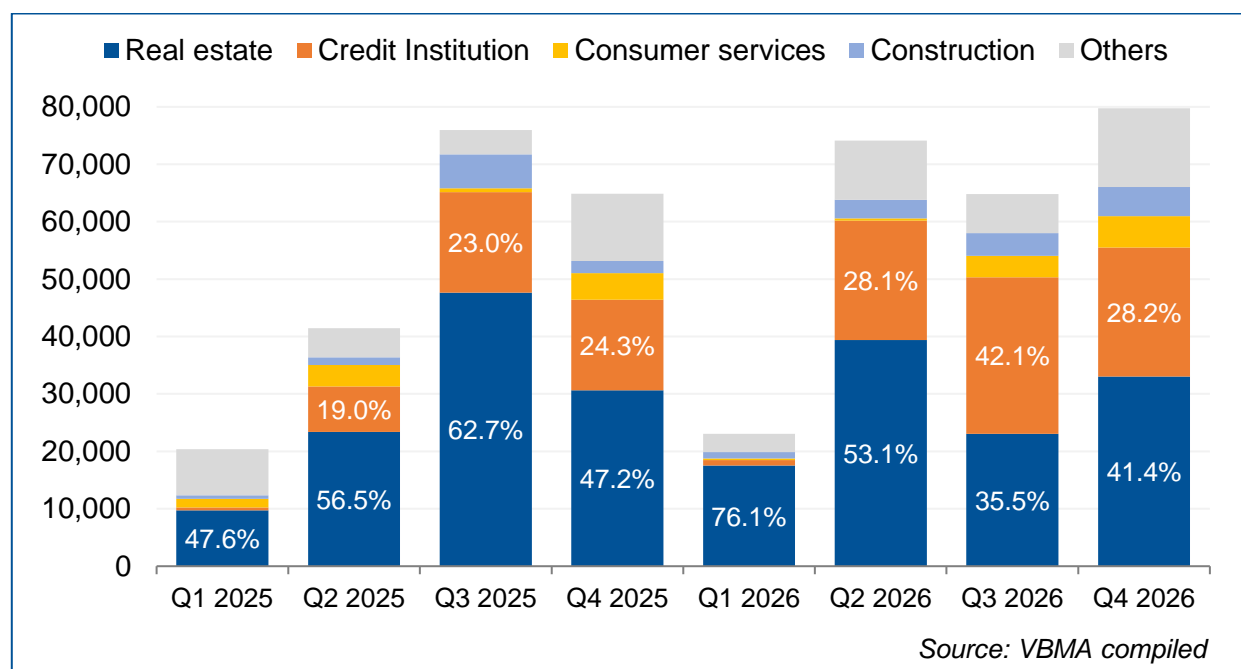


**Maturity schedule:** The value of bonds matured in 2024 were VND 277.5 trillion with real estate sector accounted for over 41% of the total amount. About VND 202.7 trillion will mature in 2025 and VND 241.8 trillion will mature in 2026.

Around 55% of the value of bonds due in 2025 belongs to real estate businesses with VND 111,435 billion. This sector accounts for 46.7% of the total value of corporate bonds due in 2026.

In addition, credit institutions also have a significant amount of bonds nearing maturity, specifically VND 41,666 billion in 2025 and VND 71,536 billion in 2026.

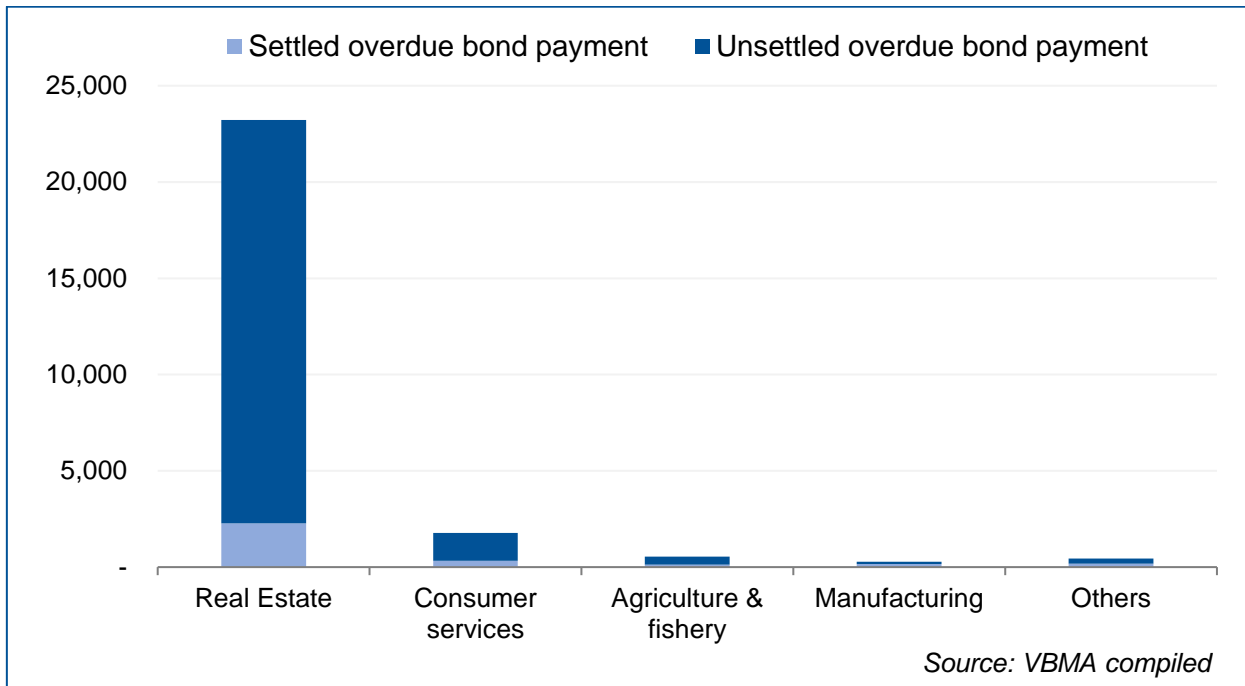
**Figure 22: Maturity schedule of corporate bond by sectors, 2025 - 2026 (VND billion)**



**Overdue interest and principal payments:** A total of 66 issuers with 227 bond codes failed to make timely payments on VND 26.3 trillion in principal and interest in 2024. Of

this amount, 54.2% of overdue payments have been addressed through settlement agreements between issuers and investors, primarily by extending repayment deadlines.

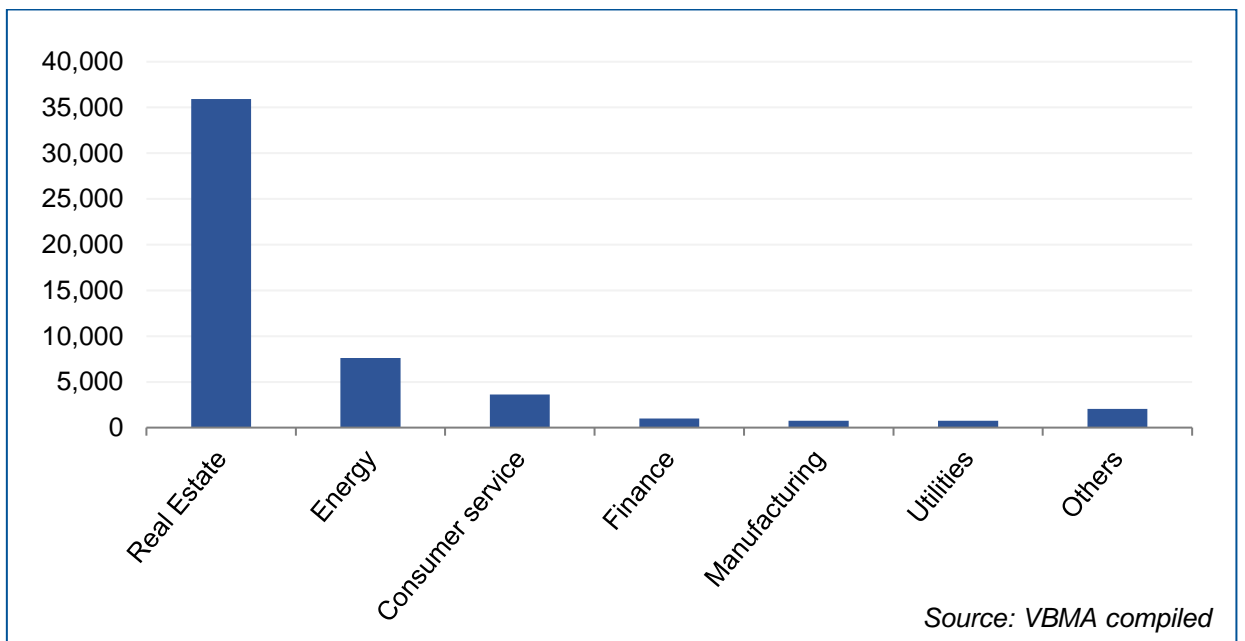
**Figure 23: Corporate bond overdue payments in 2024 (VND billion)**



Many enterprises proactively extended bond maturities with investors to avoid being. Approximately VND 51.6 trillion in bonds had their maturity dates extended, with the most common extension period ranging from 1 to 2 years.

Real estate firms accounted for VND 35.9 trillion, making up 69.5% of the total extended bonds. The energy sector followed, with VND 7,596 billion (14.7%). To compensate for the extended repayment period, some issuers raised bond interest rates or added collateral during the extension period.

**Figure 24: Extended corporate bonds by sectors in 2024 (VND billion)**



#### 4. Green, sustainable, and sustainability-linked bond

The green bond, sustainable bond, and sustainability-linked bond (SLB) market in 2024 saw the participation of six issuers, including three commercial banks (SeABank, BIDV, and Vietcombank) and three non-financial institutions that issued bonds with longer-than-average maturities and were guaranteed by international organizations, specifically:

- VND 700 billion from Biwase – Long An Water JSC, with a 10-year maturity, guaranteed by CGIF.
- VND 875 billion from Hoa Binh – Xuan Mai Clean Water Company (under AquaOne Group), with a 20-year maturity, guaranteed by GuarantCo.
- VND 1 trillion from IDI Company (under Sao Mai Group), with an 8-year maturity, guaranteed by GuarantCo.

The total issuance value of green, sustainable, and sustainability-linked bonds in 2024 reached VND 11,075 billion, double the 2023 figure.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (now the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment) has finalized a draft Decision by the Prime Minister on environmental criteria and certification for investment projects eligible for green credit and green bond issuance (Taxonomy). The draft is currently under review by relevant ministries and agencies before submission to the Prime Minister for approval.

The voluntary participation of enterprises in green and sustainable bond issuance and their success in attracting capital highlight an important trend in the bond market. This activity diversifies market instruments, attracts international capital flows, and promotes sustainable investment.

**Table 11: Green, sustainable, and sustainability-linked bond issuances, 2023–2024**

Issuer	Issuance Date	Bond Type	Value (VND bio)	Maturity	External reviewer	Reference standard
<b>BIM Land</b>	Aug 2023	Sustainability-Linked	2,333	7 years	DNV GL	ICMA, GBP,
<b>Thanh Xuan JSC</b>	Sept 2023	Sustainability-Linked	583.5	7 years	DNV GL	ICMA, GBP, GBS
<b>BIDV</b>	Oct 2023	Green	2,500	5 years	Moody's	ICMA
<b>SeABank</b>	June 2024	Green & Blue	3,500	—		
<b>BIDV</b>	Sept 2024	Sustainability-Linked	3,000	5 years	Moody's	ICMA
<b>IDI Group</b>	Oct 2024	Green	1,000	8 years	FiinRatings	ICMA
<b>Vietcombank</b>	Nov 2024	Green	2,000	2 years	S&P	ICMA
<b>Biwase – Long An</b>	Nov 2024	Green	700	10 years	FiinRatings	ICMA
<b>Hoa Binh – Xuan Mai Clean Water</b>	Nov 2024	Green	875	20 years	FiinRatings	ICMA

Source: VBMA compiled

## APPENDIX 1: Overview of Vietnam’s bond market

The bond market facilitates capital mobilization by four primary groups of issuers, including:

- The Ministry of Finance, which authorizes the State Treasury to issue Government bonds to cover the state budget deficit and repay maturing debt principal in accordance with the State Budget Law and the Public Debt Management Law.
- Two policy banks (Vietnam Bank for Social Policies and Vietnam Development Bank), which issue Government-guaranteed bonds to implement state-directed credit programs.
- Provincial and municipal People’s Committees, which issue municipal bonds to raise funds for local budgets.
- Enterprises, which issue corporate bonds to raise capital for business expansion and investment projects.

Investors in the bond market include financial intermediaries (credit institutions, securities companies, insurance firms, and investment funds), as well as the Social Insurance Fund, the Deposit Insurance Corporation, institutional investors, and domestic and foreign individual investors.

The Vietnam Bond Market Association (VBMA) is a professional organization established in 2009, comprising investors and institutions that both provide services and act as issuers in the bond market. VBMA serves as a bridge for information exchange and cooperation between regulatory bodies and market participants, provides input for regulatory framework development, offers support services to members, conducts training programs, and collaborates with regional and global bond market associations.

The Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation (VSDC), the Hanoi Stock Exchange (HNX), and the Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange (HOSE) provide registration, depository, listing, trading, and clearing services for bond issuers. VSDC and HNX manage and operate systems for the registration, depository, listing, and trading of Government bonds, Government-guaranteed bonds, and municipal bonds in the secondary market, as well as interest/principal payments and clearing of debt instrument transactions.

Publicly issued corporate bonds are registered, deposited, and cleared at VSDC, and are listed and traded on HNX and HOSE. Since July 2023, privately placed corporate bonds have also been centrally registered and deposited at VSDC and centrally registered for trading at HNX.

### 1. Government Bonds, Government-Guaranteed Bonds, and Municipal Bonds Market

The Government bond market plays a pivotal role in developing the overall bond market. In recent years, the Government bond market has seen comprehensive growth in terms of its legal framework, primary and secondary markets, infrastructure, and investor base.

#### a. Primary market

	G-bonds	G-guaranteed bonds	Municipal bonds
<b>The Legal Framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Public Debt Management Law in 2017.</li> <li>- Decree No. 95/2018/ND-CP, dated June 30, 2018, on issuance, registration, depositing, listing and trading of Government debt</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Public Debt Management Law in 2017.</li> <li>- Decree No. 91/2018/ND-CP, dated June 26, 2018, on the issuance and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Public Debt Management Law in 2017.</li> <li>- Decree No. 93/2018/ND-CP, dated June 30, 2018, on the management of</li> </ul>

	<b>G-bonds</b>	<b>G-guaranteed bonds</b>	<b>Municipal bonds</b>
	<p>instruments in securities markets, plus related tertiary Circulars.</p> <p>- Decree No. 83/2023/ND-CP dated 29/11/2023 amending Decree No. 95/2018/ND-CP prescribing issuance, registration, depositing, listing and trading of Government debt instruments on securities market.</p> <p><i>(The list of legal and regulatory documents on issuance and trading of G-bonds is provided in Annex 3).</i></p>	<p>management of Government guarantees.</p> <p>(The list of legal and regulatory documents on issuance and trading of G-bonds is provided in Annex 3).</p>	<p>municipal debt and guidelines on issuance of Government bonds.</p> <p>(The list of legal and regulatory documents on issuance and trading of G-bonds is provided in Annex 3).</p>
<b>The Issuer(s)</b>	The Vietnam State Treasury (VST).	Vietnam Development Bank; Vietnam Bank For Social Policies.	The people's committees of provinces and centrally-administered cities.
<b>Issuance Plan</b>	The annual G-bond issuance volume is determined after considering the State budget plan approved by the National Assembly and the bond market conditions. Considering the State budget financing requirements, the Ministry of Finance decides the G-bond issuance volume and authorizes the State Treasury (VST) to announce the annual bond issuance plan and quarterly tentative financing plan in the VST and HNX websites.	Considering the annual bond issuance limits as approved by the Prime Minister, the 02 policy banks announce their issuance plans in their and HNX websites. The information includes the issuance volumes, the auction dates, and the principal and coupon payment dates.	Considering the municipal budget revenue and expenditure plan, the annual debt borrowing and repayment plan, the bond issuance plan as approved by the Provincial People's Council, the Provincial People's Committee announces the municipal bond issuance plan in the Stock Exchange, where the auction will take place, the website of their own or the issuing organization as authorized by the municipal.
<b>Primary Dealers</b>	Since 2019, in compliance with Decree No. 95/2018/ND-CP, the network of primary dealers has been established (to replace the previous G-bond auctioning members). Primary dealers include commercial banks and securities firms that satisfy the specified standards, be included in the list annually published by the Ministry of Finance. Primary dealers play the role of ensuring liquidity in both the primary and	Primary dealers are exclusive participants in the auctions for the issuance of Government guaranteed bonds to purchase the bonds for themselves and/or their respective clients.	

	G-bonds	G-guaranteed bonds	Municipal bonds
	<p>secondary market (<i>the list of primary dealers for 2022 is provided in Section 2.1, Part III</i>)</p> <p>- As benefits, in addition to being the exclusive participants in G-bond auctions, they are also prioritized to act as prime underwriters in underwriting operations; to participate in and discuss with regulators on market regulation; to be prioritized to participate in G-bond buy-back or switching operations. When fulfilling the obligations of firm fixed-price offering without having sufficient G-bonds to deliver, the primary dealer can obtain benchmark bonds from the State Treasury to support liquidity.</p> <p>- As obligations, primary dealer are required to offer and bid fixed prices for benchmark bonds in the secondary market to provide liquidity for the market; to participate in the purchasing and trading G-bonds at minimum volume as decided by the Ministry of Finance period by period. Fixed price bids and offers for benchmark bonds by primary dealers follow Decree No. 95/2018/ND-CP, in accordance with guidelines by the Ministry of Finance and notification of the State Treasury on benchmark bonds, the times to offer and bid for fixed prices, the times to stop offering and bid for fixed prices, the frequency and volumes of offering and bid for fixed prices of benchmark bonds; the maximum spread for the calculation of fixed price offers and bids. Annually, the Ministry of Finance evaluates the fulfillment of the obligations for the ranking and publication of the list of primary dealers.</p>		
<b>Products and Goods</b>	- In the G-bond market, there are products of Treasury Bill in the maturities of less than 364 days, G-bonds in the maturities of 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, 10 years,	- In the G-guaranteed bond market, there are products in the tenors from 3 years to 15 years (in which, the 10 year	- In the municipal bond market, there are tenors from 3 years to 30 years, including 3 years, 5 years, 7

	G-bonds	G-guaranteed bonds	Municipal bonds
	15 years, 20 years and 30 years (in which, the 20 year and 30 year tenors have been issued since 2015); fixed rate G-bonds, zero coupon bond (all due in 2018) and variable rate G-bonds.	and 15 year tenors have been issued since 2014), the currently common tenors are 5 years, 10 years and 15 years.	years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years and 30 years. In which, most municipals issue the 5 year tenor, which accounts for 50% of the total issuing volume. For the tenors from 10 years to 30 years, only Ho Chi Minh city has been able to issue them successfully.
<b>Issuing Methods</b>	<p><b>- Bond issuance by auctioning:</b> This is conducted in the e-platform of HNX. Currently, the issuing result is determined for a single price, meaning the issuing rate is applicable to all successful bidders. G-bond auctioning sessions are often conducted in the morning of Wednesday every week (with exception of public holidays and national holidays in accordance with applicable regulations).</p> <p><b>- Bond issuance by underwriting:</b> The operations are conducted via a prime underwrite/co-underwriter, who will look for investors and to act on behalf of the underwriting consortium to sign the underwriting contract and distribute bonds for members following international practices (the processes for individual bond issuance method are provided in Annex 3 and Annex 4).</p> <p><b>- Bond issuance by private placement:</b> In light of the plan as approved by the Ministry of Finance, the VST notifies the eligible organizations and/or individuals in need of purchasing bonds to register their bond purchases from the VST.</p>	<p>- The policy banks conduct auctions for the issuance of their bonds in the HNX's e-platform; the issuing result is determined for a single price as for G-bonds, meaning the issuing rate is applicable to all successful bidders.</p> <p>- The dates of auctioning is decided by the 02 policy banks. The Social Policy Bank often issues on Monday while the Vietnam Development Bank often issues on Friday of the week.</p>	<p>- Municipals mainly issue municipal bonds by the underwriting method. Only Hanoi, Da Nang city and Ba Ria - Vung Tau province have conducted auctions to issue municipal bonds in the HNX.</p> <p>- The date of auctioning or underwriting is determined by the Provincial People's Committee, to make sure that the operations will take place after five (05) working days (for auctioning) and ten (10) working days (for underwriting) from the date that the Provincial or City People's Committee announces the municipal bond issuance plan.</p>
<b>Payment Settlement, Registration, Depositing, Listing and Trading</b>	The date of issuance is referred to as day T, the date of payment settlement for the purchase of G-bond, registration, depositing and listing is referred to as T+1. And on T+2, the G-bonds can be traded in HNX. G-bonds are centrally registered and deposited	- The processes of Government guaranteed bond registration, depositing, the listing and trading of Government guaranteed bonds are the same as	- The processes of municipal bond registration and depositing are the same as for G-bonds. Municipal bonds are centrally registered

	G-bonds	G-guaranteed bonds	Municipal bonds
	<p>in VSDC and are listed and traded in HNX.</p> <p>The proceeds of G-bonds shall be settled for each transaction via the Central Banking Department of the State Bank of Vietnam.</p>	<p>for G-bonds. The date of issuance is referred to as day T, the date of payment settlement for the purchase of G-guaranteed bond, registration, depositing and listing is referred to as T+1. And on T+2, the G-guaranteed bonds can be traded in HNX. G-guaranteed bonds are centrally registered and deposited in VSDC and are listed and traded in HNX.</p>	<p>and deposited in VSDC and are listed and traded in HNX, like G-bonds.</p>
<b>Buy-back and Swap Transactions</b>	<p>- The VST can arrange for buy-back or swap of G-bonds in accordance with the proposed initiatives as approved by the Prime Minister. The buy-back and swap operations will be conducted by negotiation (agreement) or auctioning. The business processes will follow the specification stipulated in Circular No. 110/2018/TT-BTC, dated November 15, 2018, promulgating guidelines on the buy-back and swap of Government debt instruments, Government guaranteed bonds and municipal bonds in the domestic markets as well as Circular No. 81/2020/TT-BTC on revision and addition to Circular No. 110/2018/TT-BTC</p>	<p>The policy banks can buy back or swap Government guaranteed bonds in accordance with respective proposed plans as approved by the Prime Minister. The buy-back and swap operations will be conducted by negotiation (agreement) or auctioning. The business processes will follow the specification stipulated in relevant guideline circulars, including Circular No. 110/2018/TT-BTC and Circular No. 81/2020/TT-BTC.</p>	<p>Municipals can buy back or swap respective municipal bonds in accordance with respective proposed plans as approved by the Provincial People's Council. The buy-back and swap operations will be conducted by negotiation (agreement) or auctioning. The business processes will follow the specification stipulated in relevant guideline circulars, including Circular No. 110/2018/TT-BTC and Circular No. 81/2020/TT-BTC.</p>

## b. Secondary market

	G-bonds	G-guaranteed bonds	Municipal bonds
<b>Legislations on Operational Regulations of Stock Exchanges, and Securities</b>	<p>- The Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 30/2019/TT-BTC, dated May 28, 2019, promulgating guidelines on registration, depositing, listing, trading and settlement for the transactions of Government debt instruments, Government guaranteed bonds issued by policy banks as well as municipal bonds issued by municipals.</p>		

	G-bonds	G-guaranteed bonds	Municipal bonds
<b>Depository Center</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 107/2020/TT-BTC, dated December 21, 2020, promulgating guidelines on the repurchase of Government bonds by use of temporary idle cash of the State Treasury</li> <li>- The Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 119/2020/TT-BTC, promulgating regulations on registration, depositing, clearing and settlement of securities transactions</li> <li>- The business processes and operational regulations of the State Bank of Vietnam, Hanoi Stock Exchange, Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation, including:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Decision No. 1583/QD-NHNN, dated July 27, 2017, of the Governor of the State Bank of Vietnam, promulgating the business processes on settlement for the transactions of Government bonds, Government guaranteed bonds and municipal bonds via the State Bank of Vietnam.</li> <li>+ Decision No. 770/QD-SGDHN, dated December 30, 2020, of Hanoi Stock Exchange, promulgating the Regulations on Transactions of Government Debt Instruments, Government Guaranteed Bonds issued by Policy Banks and Municipal Bonds (replacing Decision No. 501/QD-SGDHN, dated July 05, 2017).</li> <li>+ Decision No. 06/QD-VSD, dated January 02, 2020 of Vietnam Securities Depository Center, promulgating the Operational Regulations on Settlement for the Transactions of Government Debt Instruments, Government Guaranteed Bonds issued by Policy Banks and Municipal Bonds, by the Vietnam Securities Depository Center (replacing Decision No. 136/QD-VSD, dated July 14, 2017).</li> <li>+ Regulations on the Transactions of Government Debt Instruments, Government Guaranteed Bonds issued by Policy Banks and Municipal Bonds issued in attachment to Decision No. 770/QD-SGDHN, dated December 30, 2020, of the Director General of Hanoi Stock Exchange.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<b>Transactions and Payment Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the secondary market, G-bonds can be traded with 04 types of transactions, including outright transactions; repurchase and reverse repurchase; lending and borrowing transactions. In which, outright transactions and repurchase are the 02 most common types of transactions.</li> <li>- The format of G-bond transactions can be online negotiation and off-line negotiation. For off-line negotiation, the investors themselves negotiate the transaction terms and conditions and record the results into the HNX's G-bond transaction platform to establish the transactions.</li> <li>- The proceeds from G-bond transactions in the secondary market will be settled for each transaction via the Central Banking Department of the State Bank of Vietnam on day T+1. Transactions will occur in 02 sessions (i) the morning session from 9h00 to 11h30; and (ii) the afternoon session from 13h00 to 14h45 in all working days of the week, with exception of public holidays and Tet holidays in accordance with applicable regulations. The time slot for settlement of transaction will be from 09h00 – 15h30. The volume of a transaction in the secondary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The transaction and settlement of Government guaranteed bonds in the secondary market are the same as for G-bonds. The bonds can be settled on day T+1, and the settlement is conducted via the State Bank of Vietnam.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The transaction and settlement of municipal bonds in the secondary market are the same as for G-bonds. Municipal bond investors often hold to maturity, therefore the volume of trading is rather limited.</li> </ul>

	G-bonds	G-guaranteed bonds	Municipal bonds
	market is normally VND 50 billion or multiples of VND 50 billion. - Clients who are not HNX trading members can place order via a trading member, being a securities firm. <i>(Please refer to details on the process of G-bond transaction and settlement in the secondary market in Annex 5)</i>		
<b>New Products</b>	- On July 4, 2019, the future contract of 5-year G-bonds was officially transacted in HNX to provide an additional hedging instruments for investors. - In November 2020, the State Securities Commission approved the template of the future contract of 10-year G-bonds as an additional hedging instrument for G-bond trading. The future contract of G-bond in 10 year tenors has been in place for transaction since June 28, 2021.		

## 2. Corporate bond market

The corporate bond market began to take shape in 2000. Along with the growth of the economy and improvements in the legal framework, the market started to develop from 2011 onwards.

Notably, since 2017, the market has expanded rapidly, becoming a key capital mobilization channel for enterprises alongside bank credit, helping businesses secure funding for production and business expansion.

	The Legal Framework	Results
<b>1994 – 2005: The infancy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 120/CP, dated September 17, 1994, promulgating provisional regulations on the issuance of SOE stocks and bonds</li> <li>• Decree No. 23/CP, dated 1995 on international bond issuance</li> <li>• Decision No. 212/QD/NH1, dated September 22, 1994, of the Governor of the State Bank, on protocol for the issuance of bonds by commercial banks, investment banks and guidelines on bond issuance by credit institutions</li> </ul>	In this period, several SOEs issued bonds to mobilize finance, 02 joint stock companies issued convertible bonds. - Hoang Thach Cement Company issued VND 44.45 billion of bonds in tenor of 04 years (1994), Anh Son Cement Factory issued VND 7.7 billion of bonds in tenors of 3 years and 5 years (1994). - In 1996, the Refrigeration Electrical Engineering Corporation (REE) became the first joint stock company to issue convertible bonds in the international market for a face value of USD 5 million. - Information Technology Joint Stock Company (EIS) issued convertible bonds for a face value of VND 10 billion, in tenor of 3 years (2001);

	The Legal Framework	Results
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The PetroVietnam Joint Stock Finance Corporation (PVFC) issued VND 300 billion (2003), Vietnam Electricity Corporation (EVN) issued VND 300 billion (2003), General Cement Corporation issued VND 200 billion (2003)...</li> <li>• In 2005, Vietnam Foreign Commerce bank (VCB) issued VND 1,375 billion of convertible bonds in tenor of 7 years.</li> </ul>
<b>2006-2010: The early period of development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Securities Law in 2006 and the revised The Securities Law in 2010 – for the first time stipulated legal provisions on public offering and private placement</li> <li>• Decree No. 52/2006/ND-CP, on corporate bond issuance</li> <li>• Decree No. 53/2009/ND-CP, on corporate bond issuance</li> </ul>	<p>Upon the effective date of Decree No. 52, the development of the corporate bond market started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The total value of corporate bonds issued in 2006 amounted to about VND 22,000 billion, incl. VND 6,000 billion by EVN, VND 260 billion by Song Da Corporation...</li> <li>- In 2007, there were some major issuers, for example BIDV (VND 3,000 billion), Asia Joint Stock Commercial Bank (VND 4,170 billion), Techcombank (VND 1,750 billion)...</li> <li>- In period 2006-2009, there were 35 bonds issued by major State-owned economic groups and corporations, in which the Vietnam Electricity Group issued 10 bonds to raise VND 10,200 billion.</li> <li>- In 2010, there were 45 bonds issued with the value of nearly VND 45,500 billion.</li> </ul>
<b>2011-2017: The post economic crisis period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 90/2011/ND-CP, dated October 14, 2011, on corporate bond issuance</li> <li>• Decree No. 58/2012/ND-CP, dated July 20, 2012, promulgating specification and guidelines for the implementation of certain Articles of the Securities law and Decree No. 60/2015/ND-CP on revision and addition to Decree No. 58/2012/ND-CP</li> <li>• Decree No. 108/2013/ND-CP, dated September 23, 2013, on administrative penalties in the field of securities.</li> <li>• Circular No. 211/2012/TT-BTC, dated December 05, 2012, promulgating guidelines for the implementation of certain Articles in Government Decree No. 90/2011/ND-CP, on corporate bond issuance.</li> <li>• Government Decree No. 88/2014/ND-CP, dated September 26, 2014, on credit rating services (Decree No. 88)</li> </ul>	<p>The volume of corporate bond issued in this period grew consistently over the years, with the total issuing volume reaching VND 349,924 billion in period 2012-2017, the market size grew by 26 percent per year, mostly via private placement. Several corporations, for example Vinacomin, EVN, VIPD Group, Vingroup, and Hoang Anh Gia Lai successfully issued bonds in significant values. Some corporations successfully issued in international markets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Masan successfully issued USD 155 million of convertible bonds in tenor of 4 years in the international market</li> <li>- Vingroup issued USD 300 million of convertible bonds, in 5 year tenor and with coupon rate of 5 percent per annum, in the Singaporean market.</li> <li>- Vietinbank successfully issued USD 250 million of bonds in 5 year tenor and with coupon rate of 8.25 percent per annum.</li> </ul>

	The Legal Framework	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prime Minister's Decision No.507/QD-TTg, dated April 17, 2015, on master planning of credit rating services up to 2020 and vision up to 2030.</li> </ul>	
<b>2018-2020: The rapid development period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Securities Law in 2019</li> <li>• The Corporate Law in 2020</li> <li>• Decree No. 163/2018/ND-CP, dated December 04, 2018, on corporate bond issuance.</li> <li>• Decree No. 81/2020/ND-CP, dated July 09, 2020, on revision and addition to Decree No. 163/2018/ND-CP, on corporate bond issuance.</li> <li>• Decree No. 145/2016/ND-CP, on revision and addition to certain Articles of Decree No. 108/2013/ND-CP, on administrative penalties in the field of securities.</li> <li>• Circular No. 77/2020/TT-BTC, dated August 14, 2020, promulgating guidelines for Decree No. 81/2020/ND-CP, on corporate bond issuance.</li> <li>• Circular No. 162/2015/TT-BTC, dated October 26, 2015, promulgating guidelines on public offering of securities.</li> <li>• Decision No. 384/QD-SGDHN, dated July 28, 2020, promulgating regulations on the operation of the dedicated corporate bond website of Hanoi Stock Exchange.</li> </ul>	<p>The corporate bond market started booming in this period, with an average growth rate by 51.4 percent per year, and the total issuing volume reaching VND 1,036.5 billion, mainly via private placement.</p> <p>Several corporations were successfully in issuing bonds in international markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Novaland successfully issued USD 160 million of convertible bonds, in tenor of 5 years and with coupon rate of 5.5 percent per annum in the Singaporean market (April 2018)</li> <li>- VPBank successfully issued USD 300 million of bonds in 3 year tenor with the coupon rate of 6.25 percent per annum in the Singaporean market (July 2019)</li> <li>• Phu My Hung successfully issued USD 75 million of bonds in tenor of 7 years (September 2020) and USD 80 million of bonds in tenor of 5 years (October 2020) in the Taipei Stock Exchange.</li> </ul>
<b>Since 2021: The adoption of a new framework on corporate bond issuance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP, dated December 31, 2020, promulgating regulations on offering and trading of privately-placed bonds in domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in international markets.</li> <li>• Decree 65/2022/ND-CP on amendments to Government's decree no. 153/2020/nd-cp dated December 31, 2020 prescribing private placement and trading of privately-placed corporate bonds in domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in international market</li> <li>• Decree No. 08/2023/ND-CP dated March 05, 2023 on amendments to and suspension of some articles of Decrees prescribing private placement and</li> </ul>	<p>Several corporations successfully issued bonds in international markets, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vingroup successfully issued USD 500 million of bonds with convertibility option, in 5 year tenor and with coupon rate of 3 percent per annum in the Singaporean market (April 2021).</li> <li>- BIM Land successfully issued USD 200 million of green bond with the coupon rate of 7.375 percent in 5-year tenor, which is listed in the Singaporean market (May 2021).</li> <li>- Novaland successfully issued USD 300 million of convertible bonds in the Singaporean market, in 5 year tenor and with coupon rate of 5.25 percent per annum (July 2021).</li> </ul>

	The Legal Framework	Results
	<p>trading of privately-placed corporate bonds in domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in international market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 155/2020/ND-CP, dated December 31, 2020, promulgating specification for certain Articles of the Securities Law.</li> <li>• Decree No. 156/2020/ND-CP, dated December 31, 2020, promulgating administrative penalties in the field of securities and securities markets.</li> <li>• Circular No. 122/2020/TT-BTC, dated December 31, 2020, promulgating guidelines on the regime of public disclosure and reporting stipulated in Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP</li> <li>• Circular No. 118/2020/TT-BTC, dated December 31, 2020, providing certain guidelines on offering and issuing securities, public bidding and repurchase of stocks, registration of public corporations and cancellation of public corporation status</li> <li>• Decree No. 128/2021/ND-CP, on revision and addition to certain Articles of Decree No. 156/2020/ND-CP, promulgating administrative penalties in the field of securities and securities markets.</li> <li>• Circular No. 12/2021/TT-NHNN, promulgating regulations on credit institutions' and foreign bank branches' buying and selling promissory notes, bills, deposit certificates and bonds domestically issued by credit institutions and foreign bank branches.</li> <li>• Circular No. 01/2021/TT-NHNN, promulgating regulations on issuance of promissory notes, bills, deposit certificates and bonds domestically issued by credit institutions and foreign bank branches.</li> <li>• Circular No. 120/2020/TT-BTC, promulgating regulations on trading of listed stocks, registration of transactions, investment fund certificates, corporate bonds, and warrants listed for trading in securities trading platforms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vinpearl successfully issued USD 425 million of convertible bonds in 5 year tenor with the coupon rate of 3.25 percent per annum in the Singaporean Stock Market.</li> </ul>

	The Legal Framework	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circular No. 16/2021/TT-NHNN, promulgating regulations on corporate bond buying and selling by credit institutions and foreign bank branches.</li> <li>• Decision No. 14/QD-SGDVN, promulgating regulations on the operation of the dedicated corporate bond website of Hanoi Stock Exchange.</li> </ul>	

The corporate bond market consists of two issuance methods: (i) public offering and (ii) private placement.

During 2017–2021, the primary market for privately placed corporate bonds grew rapidly, with an average annual growth rate of 45.8%. However, this growth slowed in 2022–2023 due to events in the financial market that impacted investor sentiment.

Compared to the private placement market, the public offering market remains small. Apart from some commercial banks and large corporations issuing bonds publicly, most enterprises have not yet opted for this method to raise capital.

Corporate bonds are primarily plain vanilla bonds, non-convertible, and without warrants. In 2024, the value of asset-backed bonds accounted for approximately 21% of total issuance.

In 2021, the legal framework for corporate bond issuance was further refined through new decrees and guiding circulars. The legal framework continued to be adjusted in 2022 and early 2023 to better align with market conditions.

### Regarding public offerings of corporate bond:

	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
<b>Governing legislations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Securities Law in 2019</li> <li>• The Corporate Law in 2020</li> <li>• Law No. 56/2024/QH15 (dated November 29, 2024), amending and supplementing several provisions of the Securities Law, Accounting Law, Independent Audit Law, State Budget Law, Law on Management and Use of Public Assets, Tax Administration Law, Personal Income Tax Law, National Reserve Law, and Law on Handling Administrative Violations.</li> <li>• Decree No.155/2020/ND-CP, dated December 31, 2020, promulgating specification for certain Articles of the Securities Law</li> <li>• Circular No. 118/2020/TT-BTC, dated December 31, 2020, promulgating guidelines on securities offering and issuance, open bidding, repurchase of stocks, registration of public companies and cancellation of the public status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Securities Law in 2006</li> <li>• The Revised Securities Law in 2010</li> <li>• Decree No. 58/2012/ND-CP, dated July 20, 2012, promulgating guidelines and specification for the implementation of certain Articles of the Securities Law and Decree No. 60/2015/ND-CP, on revision and addition to Decree No.58/2012/ND-CP.</li> <li>• Circular No. 162/2015/TT-BTC, dated October 26, 2015, promulgating guidelines on securities public offering.</li> </ul>

	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
<b>Issuing conditions</b>	i.Having charter capital of at least VND 30 billion;	i.Having charter capital of at least VND 10 billion;
	ii.Positive business performance for the year prior to the year of offering while having no cumulative business losses up to the year of registration for public offering, and having no debt overdue for more than a year;	ii.Positive business performance for the year prior to the year of offering while having no cumulative business losses up to the year of registration for public offering, and having no debt overdue for more than a year;;
	iii.Having the plan of issuance and plan on use and repayment of the proceeds from the offering that are approved by the General Assembly or the Management Board or the Board of Members or the Owner.	iii.Having the plan of issuance and plan on use and repayment of the proceeds from the offering that are approved by the General Assembly or the Management Board or the Board of Members or the Owner.
	iv.Committing to fulfill the obligations of the issuer for the investors in terms of meeting the issuance and payment conditions, assurance of the legitimate rights and interests of the investors and other conditions.	iv.Committing to fulfill the obligations of the issuer for the investors in terms of meeting the issuance and payment conditions, assurance of the legitimate rights and interests of the investors and other conditions.
	v.For those corporate bonds publicly offered for listing and trading in stock exchanges, credit rating is a mandatory requirement in case the value of bonds issued is higher than VND 500 billion and is 50% higher than the equity capital, or the outstanding bonds on the date of registration for offering is 100% higher than the equity capital. This condition is applicable after 02 years from January 01, 2021 (or from January 01, 2023)	
	vi.The issuer commits to list the bonds in securities trading platform upon the completion of the public offering	
	vii.New regulations under Law No. 56/2024/QH15 amending the Securities Law and eight other laws, effective from January 1, 2025: Issuers of bonds must obtain a credit rating as required by the Government's regulations on cases subject to credit	

	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
	rating requirements and the applicable timeline.	
<b>Registration, depositing and listing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prior to public offering of bonds, the entity must register for the public offering with the State Securities Commission.</li> <li>- Publicly offered bonds must be registered and deposited at the Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation (applicable from January 01, 2021).</li> <li>• The issuer of publicly offered bonds must complete the registration documentation for listing within 30 days from the date of completion of the public offering.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The issuer of publicly offered bonds must register the offer with the State Securities Commission.</li> <li>• Publicly offered bonds must be registered and deposited at the Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation (VSDC).</li> </ul>
<b>Bond issuance plan approval authorities</b>	<p>The plan of issuance, the plan on use and repayment of proceeds from the offering must be approved by the General Assembly or the Management Board or the Board of Members or the Owner.</p> <p>With respect to convertible bonds, bonds with warrant, the plan of issuance and the plan on use of fund must be approved by the General Assembly.</p>	<p>The plan of issuance, the plan on use and repayment of proceeds from the offering must be approved by the General Assembly or the Management Board or the Board of Members or the Owner.</p> <p>With respect to convertible bonds, bonds with warrant, the plan of issuance and the plan on use of fund must be approved by the General Assembly.</p>
<b>Information disclosure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The issuer of publicly offered bonds must publicly disclose information in compliance with applicable regulations, including disclosure prior and after the issuance, regular information disclosure, and disclosure of information on use of fund from the offering, ad hoc disclosure and disclosure as required by State regulators or holders of the bonds.</li> <li>• The information to be disclosed must be shared with the State Securities Commission and published in the websites of the issuer and the Stock Exchange.</li> </ul>	

### Regarding private placement of corporate bond:

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
<b>Legal Framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree 65/2022/ND-CP on amendments to Government's decree no. 153/2020/nd-cp dated December 31, 2020 prescribing private placement and trading of privately-placed corporate bonds in domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in international market</li> <li>• Decree No. 08/2023/ND-CP dated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP, dated December 31, 2020, promulgating regulations on offering and trading of privately-placed corporate bonds in the domestic market as well as offering of corporate bonds in international markets</li> <li>Circular No. 122/2020/TT-BTC, dated December 31,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 163/2018/ND-CP, dated December 04, 2018, on corporate bond issuance</li> <li>• Decree No. 81/2020/ND-CP, dated July 09, 2020, on revision and addition to Decree No. 163/2018/ND-CP, on corporate bond issuance.</li> <li>• Circular No. 77/2020/TT-BTC, dated August 14, 2020,</li> </ul>

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
	March 05, 2023 on amendments to and suspension of some articles of Decrees prescribing private placement and trading of privately-placed corporate bonds in domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in international market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	2020, promulgating guidelines on information disclosure and reporting in compliance with the regulatory provisions stipulated in Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP	promulgating guidelines for certain regulatory provisions in Decree No. 81/2020/ND-CP, on corporate bond issuance.
<b>Issuance Requirement</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Having been operational for at least 01 year</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Having the financial statements of the year prior to the offering year being audited by an eligible audit institution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Having the financial statements of the year prior to the offering year being audited by an eligible audit institution</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Having the bond issuance plan approved and accepted by relevant authorities;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Having the bond issuance plan approved and accepted by relevant authorities</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Having fully serviced the principals and interests of the bonds issued in the most recent 03 years prior to the year of bond issuance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Having fully serviced the principals and interests of the bonds issued in the most recent 03 years prior to the year of bond issuance</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Meeting all financial prudence and capital adequacy thresholds in compliance with sector-specific legislations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Meeting all financial prudence and capital adequacy thresholds in compliance with sector-specific legislations.</li> </ul>

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations report prior to the date of issuance.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Making sure that each bond issuance must complete within 90 days from the date of announcement of the issuance; 02 consecutive issuances must take place at least 06 months from each other, and bonds offered in an issuance must have the same terms and conditions (according with Decree No. 81/2020).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Face value of a bond offered in the domestic market is VND 100.000.000 (one hundred million) or a multiple of VND 100.000.000 (one hundred million)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Face value of a bond offered in the domestic market is VND 100.000 (one hundred thousand) or a multiple of VND 100.000 (one hundred thousand)</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The dossiers for the offering of convertible bonds, bonds with covered warrants of public companies, and for the offering of convertible bonds, bonds with covered warrants of securities firms, securities investment management corporation must be approved in writing by the State Securities Commission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The dossier for the offering of convertible bonds, bonds with covered warrants of public companies must be approved in writing by the State Securities Commission.</li> </ul>
<b>Time limits for distribution of bonds</b>	Bonds offered in each offering wave must be distributed within 30 days from the date of disclosure of information before offering. Total duration for a multiple-wave offering shall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bonds offered in each wave must be distributed within 90 days from the date of disclosure of information before offering. Total</li> </ul>	

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
	not exceed 06 months from the issue date of the first offering wave. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Suspended until December 31, 2023</b> with regulations on time limits for distribution of bonds in Clause 7 and Clause 8 Article 1 of the Decree No. 65/2022/ND-CP.</li> </ul>	duration for offering of bonds in multiple waves shall not exceed 12 months from the issue date of the first offering wave	
<b>Bond Issuance Plan</b>	- Bond issuance purposes, including information about the investment program/project (including information about the legal status and investment risks that may occur of the program/project); restructured debt (including information about value and term of the restructured debt).	- Bond issuance purposes, including information about the investment program/project; business operations requiring funds; restructured funding source (restructured debts or the owner's equity, and value thereof).	
<b>Bond Issuer</b>	<b>Responsibility of issuers</b> <i>Added:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make full and timely payments of bond principal and interests when they become due and perform corporate actions (if any) for bondholders under terms and conditions of bonds. In case of offering of bonds in the domestic market where the issuer is unable to make full and timely payment of bond principal/interests in VND according to the issuance plan disclosed to investors as prescribed in Article 17 of this Decree, the issuer may reach agreement with bondholders on payment of bond principal/interests using assets as follows:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The payment must comply with regulations of the civil code and relevant laws. In case of conditional business lines, the payment must also comply</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Responsibility of issuers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make full and timely payments of bond principal and interests when they become due and perform corporate actions (if any) for bondholders under terms and conditions of bonds.</li> </ul>	

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
	<p>with regulations of law governing such conditional business lines.</p> <p>b) The payment must be made with consent of bondholders.</p> <p>c) The issuer shall make ad hoc information disclosure and assume the full responsibility for the legal status of assets used for paying bond principal/interests in accordance with regulations of law.</p> <p>- Provide explanations for investors about the issuance plan, legal risks, investment risks, risks associated with use of funds, rights, benefits and legal liabilities of the issuer and of the investor.</p> <p><b>Suspended until December 31, 2023</b> with Regulations on reports on credit rating of issuers in Point e Clause 2 Article 12 of the Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP as amended in Clause 9 Article 1 of the Decree No. 65/2022/ND-CP.</p>		
<b>Bond Investors</b>	<p>- Buyers of non-convertible bonds without warrant are professional investors as defined in the Law on securities.</p> <p>- Buyers of convertible bonds and warrant-linked bonds are professional investors and strategic investors of which the number of strategic investors of an issue is limited to 100.</p> <p><b>Suspended until December 31, 2023</b> with <b>Regulations on determination of professional investors that are individuals</b> in Point d Clause 1 Article 8 of the Decree No.</p>	<p>- Only professional securities investors are allowed to purchase and transact privately-placed bonds (the definition and scope of professional securities investors are provided in the Securities Law in 2019)</p> <p>Regarding convertible bonds, bonds with covered warrants, the buyers are professional investors and/or strategic investors, in which it is important to make sure that the number of strategic investor must be less than 100.</p>	<p>The number must be less than 100 investors, excluding professional securities investors and transactions are limited within less than 100 investors, with exception of professional investors within 1 years from the completion date of the issuance.</p>

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
	<p>153/2020/ND-CP as amended in Clause 6 Article 1 of the Decree No. 65/2022/ND-CP.</p> <p>* New regulations under Law No. 56/2024/QH15 amending and supplementing the Securities Law and eight other laws, effective from January 1, 2026:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Professional securities investors are organizations that are allowed to buy, trade, and transfer privately placed corporate bonds.</li> <li>- Professional securities investors are individuals who are allowed to buy, trade, and transfer privately placed corporate bonds that have a credit rating and are secured by assets for those bonds; or privately placed corporate bonds that have a credit rating and are guaranteed by a credit institution for those bonds.</li> </ul>		
<b>Bond issuance plan approval authorities</b>		<p>The bond issuance plan must be approved by the Management Board (recorded by the General Assembly in the most recent meeting); the Board of Members or Company Chairperson or Company Owner and/or other authorized person in accordance with the Company Charter.</p> <p>The plan for offering of bonds by private placement and offering of bonds with covered warrant by private placement must be approved by the General Assembly. The voting to pass the Resolution on approval of the issuance plan must comply with the</p>	<p>The bond issuance or offering plan must be approved by the Board of Management (recorded by the General Assembly in the most recent meeting); the Board of Members or Company Chairperson or Company Owner and/or other authorized person in accordance with the Company Charter.</p> <p>The plan for offering of convertible bonds or bonds with covered warrant must be approved by the General Assembly.</p> <p>For a public company issuing convertible bonds or bonds with covered warrant, once</p>

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
		legal provisions stipulated in the Corporate Law.	the bond issuance plan is approved by the General Assembly, the issuing company must register it with the State Securities Commission and shall only be allowed to issue the bonds upon written acceptance by the State Securities Commission.
<b>Changes in terms and conditions of bonds</b>	<p><b>Changes in terms and conditions of bonds must comply with the following provisions (Decree 08/2023/ND-CP):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The compliance with Clause 3 Article 1 of this Decree must be ensured.</li> <li>- The initial maturity of bonds, as defined in the issuance plan disclosed to investors, may be extended by up to 02 years.</li> <li>- The issuer shall enter into a negotiation with the bondholder that does not accept changes in terms and conditions of the bond so as to ensure investors' rights and benefits. If the bondholder refuses negotiation, the issuer shall perform all obligations to the bondholder according to the issuance plan disclosed to investors (even if changes in terms and conditions of bond have been accepted by bondholders representing at least 65% of total bonds).</li> </ul> <p><b>Regulation from 16/09/2022</b></p> <p>With regard to bonds issued in the domestic market, their terms and conditions as prescribed in Article 6 of this Decree may be changed if the change is approved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the issuer's competent authority; and</li> <li>b) a number of bondholders that represents at least</li> </ul>	Enterprises shall not change bond terms.	

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
	<p>65% of total outstanding bonds of the same type;</p> <p>Information about any changes in terms and conditions of bonds must be disclosed by the issuer as ad hoc information as prescribed in Article 22 of Decree 65/2022/ND-CP</p>		
<b>Redemption of bonds before maturity and bond swaps</b>	<p>1. The issuer is entitled to redeem bonds before maturity or conduct bond swaps. The redemption of bonds offered in the international market before maturity must comply with SBV's regulations on foreign exchange management. Bonds must be disposed of after redemption.</p> <p>2. The entity competent to approve the bond issuance plan shall have the power to approve the plan for redemption of bonds before maturity or bond swap, except cases of compulsory redemption prescribed in Point b Clause 3 of this Article.</p> <p>3. Cases in which bonds are redeemed before maturity:</p> <p>a) The redemption is made under an agreement between the issuer and bondholder.</p> <p>b) Bonds shall be compulsorily redeemed at the request of investors in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The issuer commits violations against regulations of law on offering and trading of corporate bonds according to decision issued by a competent authority, and such violations cannot be rectified or a number of bondholders that represents at least 65% of total outstanding bonds of</li> </ul>	<p>1. The issuer is entitled to redeem bonds before maturity or conduct a bond swap as agreed upon with bondholders in order to reduce or restructure its debts. The redemption of bonds offered in the international market before maturity must comply with SBV's regulations on foreign exchange management. Bonds must be disposed of after redemption.</p> <p>2. The entity competent to approve the bond issuance plan shall have the power to approve the plan for redemption of bonds before maturity or bond swap.</p>	

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
	<p>the same type refuses to give approval for remedial measures for such violations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The issuer fails to comply with the bond issuance plan, and that violation cannot be rectified or a number of bondholders that represents at least 65% of total outstanding bonds of the same type refuses to give approval for remedial measures for that violation.</li> <li>- Other cases defined in the bond issuance plan which is prepared according to Article 13 of Decree 65/2022/ND-CP (if any).</li> </ul>		
<b>Information Disclosure</b>	<p><b>Information disclosure prior to issuance:</b></p> <p>At least 01 working day before the official issue date, the issuer shall disclose information before offering to investors for their subscription, and send the disclosed information to the Stock Exchange.</p> <p><b>Disclosure of the issuance result:</b></p> <p>Within 05 working days from the completion date of the bond offering, the issuer shall disclose information on offering results to bondholders, and send the disclosed information to the SE. The information to be disclosed shall comply with guidelines given by the Ministry of Finance of Vietnam.</p> <p>If the offering is unsuccessful or an offering wave is cancelled, within 05 working days from the completion of bond distribution, the issuer shall disclose information and send the disclosed information to the SE</p>	<p><b>Information disclosure prior to issuance:</b></p> <p>Within 01 working day prior to the date of bond issuance, the issuing company must disclose information to investors registering to purchase the bonds as well as to the Stock Exchange.</p> <p><b>Disclosure of the issuance result:</b></p> <p>Within 10 days from the completion date of the bond offering, the issuing company must disclose the information to the bond holders and the Stock Exchange, for the Stock Exchange to publish the information in the dedicated website on corporate bonds.</p> <p>The issuing company shall disclose information regularly (every 6 months and annually) and extraordinary information of the company to the bond holders and the Stock Exchange.</p>	<p><b>Information disclosure prior to issuance:</b></p> <p>At least 03 working days prior to the tentative bond issuing date, the issuing company must disclose information to the investors registering to purchase the bonds as well as to the Stock Exchange (applicable from September 01, 2020)</p> <p><b>Disclosure of the issuance result:</b></p> <p>No later than 05 working days from the completion date of the bond offering, the issuing company must disclose the information to the bond holders and the Stock Exchange.</p> <p>The issuing company shall disclose information regularly and extraordinary information of the company to the bond holders and the Stock Exchange</p>

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
	<p><b>Information disclosure prior to issuance in the international market</b></p> <p>At least 01 working day before the issue date of bonds in the international market, the issuer shall send the information to be disclosed before the offering to the SE. The information to be disclosed before offering shall comply with guidelines given by the Ministry of Finance of Vietnam.</p> <p><b>Ad hoc information disclosure:</b></p> <p><i>Added:</i></p> <p>c) Terms and conditions of issued bonds are changed, or bondholders' representative is replaced.</p> <p>d) Bonds must be compulsorily redeemed before maturity.</p> <p>dd) There is a competent authority's decision to impose penalties for administrative violations against regulations on securities and securities market, or relevant laws.</p>	<p><b>Information disclosure prior to issuance in the international market</b></p> <p>Within 01 working day before the issue date of bonds in the international market, the issuer shall send the disclosed information on offering to the Stock Exchange. The information to be disclosed before offering shall comply with guidelines given by the Ministry of Finance.</p>	
<b>Registration and depositing</b>	<p>An enterprise that performs the private placement of bonds must complete bond registration procedures with VSDC within the following time limits:</p> <p>a) 5 working days from the date on which SSC gives a notification of its receipt of report on the private placement of convertible bonds or warrant-linked bonds by a public company, securities company or securities investment fund management company.</p> <p>b) 05 working days from the date on which the issuer discloses offering results</p>	<p>Privately-placed bonds are registered and deposited in the Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation or a custodian organization being a member of the Vietnam Depository and Clearing Corporation (from January 01, 2021).</p> <p>The deadline for bond registration and depositing is 05 working days from the date of completion of the offering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One corporate bond shall be registered and deposited in one bond registration and</li> </ul>	<p>Privately-placed bonds are registered and deposited at the Vietnam Securities Depository Center (VSDC) or a member of the VSDC.</p> <p>The deadline for bond registration and depositing is 10 working days from the date of completion of the offering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One corporate bond shall be registered one authorized depository organization at a time.</li> </ul>

	Adjusted legislations applicable from 2022-2023	New legislations applicable from 2021	Previous legislations
	as prescribed in Article 20 of this Decree in the cases other than the ones specified in Point a of this Clause.  ...	depository organization at a time.	

The listing and trading of privately placed corporate bonds are conducted at the Hanoi Stock Exchange (HNX) and the Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange (HOSE), with listed bonds being traded through negotiated transactions at the exchanges, and trading results reported to the exchanges.

Privately placed corporate bonds started being registered for centralized trading at the Hanoi Stock Exchange on September 18, 2023.

### Participants in corporate bond markets

<b>Bond issuing corporations</b>	Bond issuing corporations can be joint stock companies and/or limited liability companies being established and operating in compliance with the laws of Vietnam.
<b>Bond investors</b>	Investors in the corporate bond market consist of commercial banks, insurance companies, securities investment funds and other organizations or individuals in compliance with the Securities Law. For privately-placed corporate bonds, only professional securities investors are allowed to purchase and trade the bonds. For convertible bonds and bonds with covered warrant, the buyers of the bonds are professional securities investors, strategic investors, of which the number of strategic investors must be less than 100 investors.
<b>Bond issuance and documentation advisory organizations</b>	These organizations are securities firms licensed to provide advisory services in the documentation and issuance of bonds in compliance with securities legislations.
<b>Bond auctioneers, underwriters and bond issuance agents</b>	The auctioneer, underwriter and bond issuance agents are securities firms, credit institutions and financial institutions. These organizations are responsible for reviewing and making sure that only eligible buyers can purchase privately-placed corporate bonds.
<b>Bond registration and depository organization</b>	All privately-placed corporate bonds are registered and deposited at the VSDC.

<b>Bond owner representing organizations</b>	These are one of the service providers appointed or selected to represent the interests of bond holders.
<b>Credit rating agencies</b>	The establishment, operation and service delivery of credit rating agencies shall comply with the regulatory provisions stipulated in Government Decree No. 88/2014/ND-CP, dated September 26, 2014, on credit rating services (Decree No. 88); and the Prime Minister's Decision No. 507/QĐ-TTg, on master planning of credit rating services up to 2020 and vision up to 2030.
<b>Bond issuing corporations</b>	Bond issuing corporations can be joint stock companies and/or limited liability companies being established and operating in compliance with the laws of Vietnam.

### 3. Green bond market

#### 3.1. Legal framework

The development of the green bond market is a key task set forth in the Bond Market Development Roadmap for 2017-2020, with a vision extending to 2030, as approved by the Prime Minister in Decision No. 1191/QĐ-TTg dated August 14, 2017. This roadmap includes the establishment of a legal framework for issuing green Government bonds, municipal bonds, and corporate bonds, as stipulated in laws and decrees.

Types of green bonds	Legislations
	In 2020, the National Assembly enacted the Environmental Protection law (which came into force on January 01, 2022), in which Article 150 stipulates the issuance of green bonds, particularly that (i) the issuers of green bonds can be the sovereign Government, municipal and enterprises; (ii) the proceeds from the issuance of green bonds must be accounted for and tracked in compliance with applicable legislations on bonds and must be used for investment projects in the field of environment protection and/or investment projects yielding environmental benefits; (iii) the issuers of green bonds must provide information to the investors on environmental impact assessment, the environment permits for the investment projects and use of proceeds from the issuance of green bonds; (iv) principles on preferential treatments for the issuers and investors of green bonds in compliance with laws are stipulated; (v) the Government shall provide specification for this Article in the Decree to provide guidelines on the Environment Protection Law.
<b>Green G-bonds</b>	Government Decree No. 95/2018/ND-CP, dated June 30, 2018, promulgates regulations on the issuance, registration, depositing, listing and trading of Government debt instruments in securities markets, in which Article 21 stipulates the green G-bond issuance process, the elements in the green G-bond issuance proposal; the arrangements for issuance, registration, depositing, listing and transacting green G-bonds shall be the same as other Government debt instruments.  Decree No. 163/2018/ND-CP, valid up to 2020, and Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP replacing Decree No. 163. In 2021, the regulations on green bonds and

	issuance of green bonds will be considered to be upgraded into Law (the Environment Protection Law in 2020, which comes into force in 2022).
<b>Green municipal bonds</b>	Government Decree No. 93/2018/ND-CP, dated June 30, 2018, stipulates regulations on municipal debt management. In which, Article 8 stipulates that the issuance of green municipal bonds must comply with applicable regulations on the issuance of municipal bonds and that the Provincial People's Committee must report on the list of projects to be financed by green municipal bonds in compliance with guidance provided by the Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, the issuance of green municipal bonds shall be arranged to follow the proposals as approved by the Prime Minister and the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Finance.
<b>Green corporate bonds</b>	Government Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP stipulates the issuance of corporate bonds includes principles on the bond issuance and use of bond proceeds as well as disclosure of information on the issuance of green corporate bonds. The issuance, registration, depositing, listing and transaction of green corporate bonds shall follow processes as for the other corporate bonds.

### 3.2. Implementation Status

In 2016, the green bond market in Vietnam began to take shape with Ho Chi Minh City issuing VND 3 trillion in 15-year municipal bonds to raise capital for projects within the budget spending mandates of the municipal, including 11 environmentally focused projects; Ba Ria – Vung Tau Province issuing VND 500 billion in 5-year bonds to finance local budget expenditures, including one environmental project. Additionally, there were two green bond issuances by EVN Finance JSC and BIDV, with a total value of VND 4,225 billion. At the same time, sustainability-linked bonds (SLBs) were issued for the first time in Vietnam by BIM Real Estate JSC and Thanh Xuan JSC, with a total value of approximately VND 3.5 trillion.

To develop the legal framework for green bond issuance and promote capital mobilization through green bonds, between 2018 and 2020, the Ministry of Finance actively participated in international forums on green bond market development, engaged with market participants and businesses regarding investment demand and green bond issuance, and accessed the ASEAN Green Bond Standards (ASEAN GBS) and the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles (GBP). The Law on Environmental Protection was enacted on November 17, 2020, followed by Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP, which provides detailed regulations on environmental protection and bond issuance. The Ministry of Finance issued Circular No. 101/2021/TT-BTC on November 17, 2021, regulating securities service fees at the stock exchanges and the Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation (VSDC), including preferential policies for green bonds, such as a 50% reduction in fees for listing registration, trading, securities registration, partial de-registration, and depository services.

Currently, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (formerly the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment) is leading the development of a draft Decision on environmental criteria and certification for projects eligible for green credit and green bond issuance. According to the 2021–2025 medium-term public investment plan approved by the National Assembly, public investment projects that meet green project criteria under the Law on Environmental Protection and relevant decrees will be selected for Government green bond issuance in accordance with legal regulations.

## APPENDIX 2: Bond Market Development over 2018-2024

### 1. The Government Bond Market

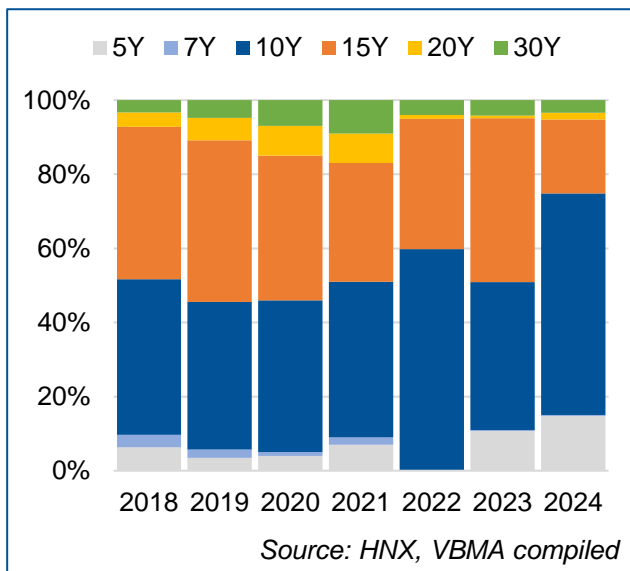
From 2018 to 2024, the total value of government bonds (G-bonds) issued reached VND 1.85 quadrillion, averaging over VND 264 trillion per year.

The trading value of G-bonds in the secondary market increased in 2024. Specifically, the average trading value of G-bonds was VND 11,317 billion / session (over 81% higher compared to 2023), while the average trading value of G-bonds, government-guaranteed bonds, and municipal bonds was approximately VND 11,770 billion / session.

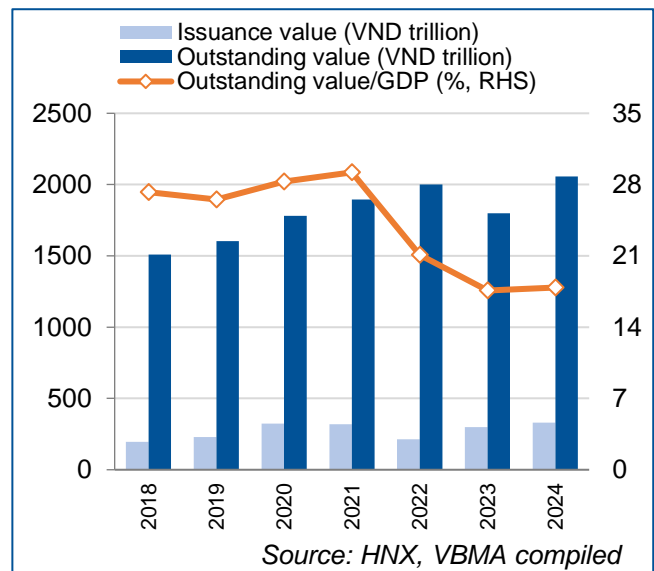
Since 2022, the outright trading value of G-bonds has maintained an upward trend, reaching VND 1.84 quadrillion in 2024. Meanwhile, repo transactions of G-bonds in 2024 ended the downward trend since 2022, rising by more than 33% to VND 990,086 billion.

For government-guaranteed bonds, the total trading value also rebounded, reaching VND 111,882 billion in 2024.

**Figure 25: Proportion of Government Bond Issuance by Maturity (2018–2024)**



**Figure 26: G-bond issuance and outstanding values (2018 – 2024)**



**Table 12: G-bond trading values in the secondary market 2018–2024 (VND billion)**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Outright</b>	908,699	1,032,416	1,593,520	1,814,794	1,044,459	1,149,148	1,839,227
<b>Repo</b>	973,725	899,628	720,287	833,208	743,703	407,411	990,086
<b>Total trading</b>	1,882,424	1,932,044	2,313,807	2,648,002	1,788,162	1,556,559	2,829,313
<b>Average per trading session</b>	7,530	7,728	9,187	10,592	7,181	6,251	11,317

Source: HNX, VBMA compiled

## 2. The Government Guaranteed Bond Market

Figure 27: G-guaranteed bond issuance and outstanding values (2018-2024)

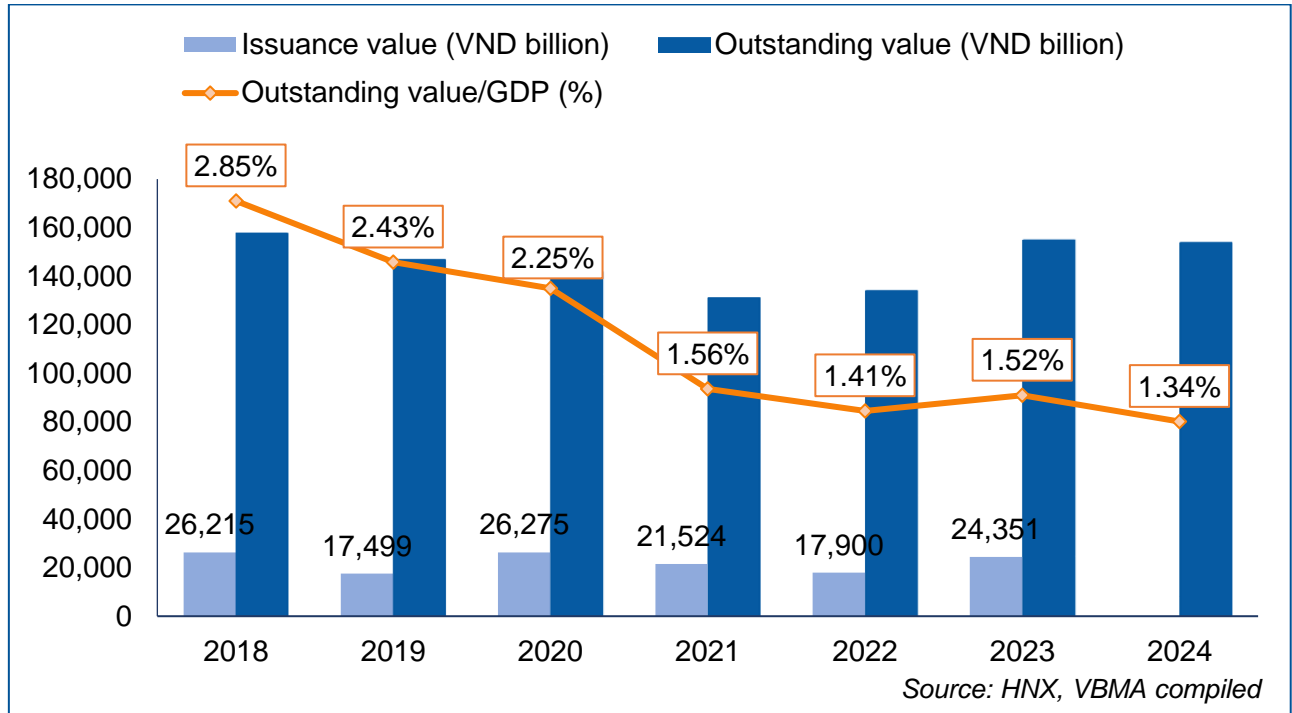


Table 13: G-guaranteed bond trading values 2018 – 2024 (VND billion)

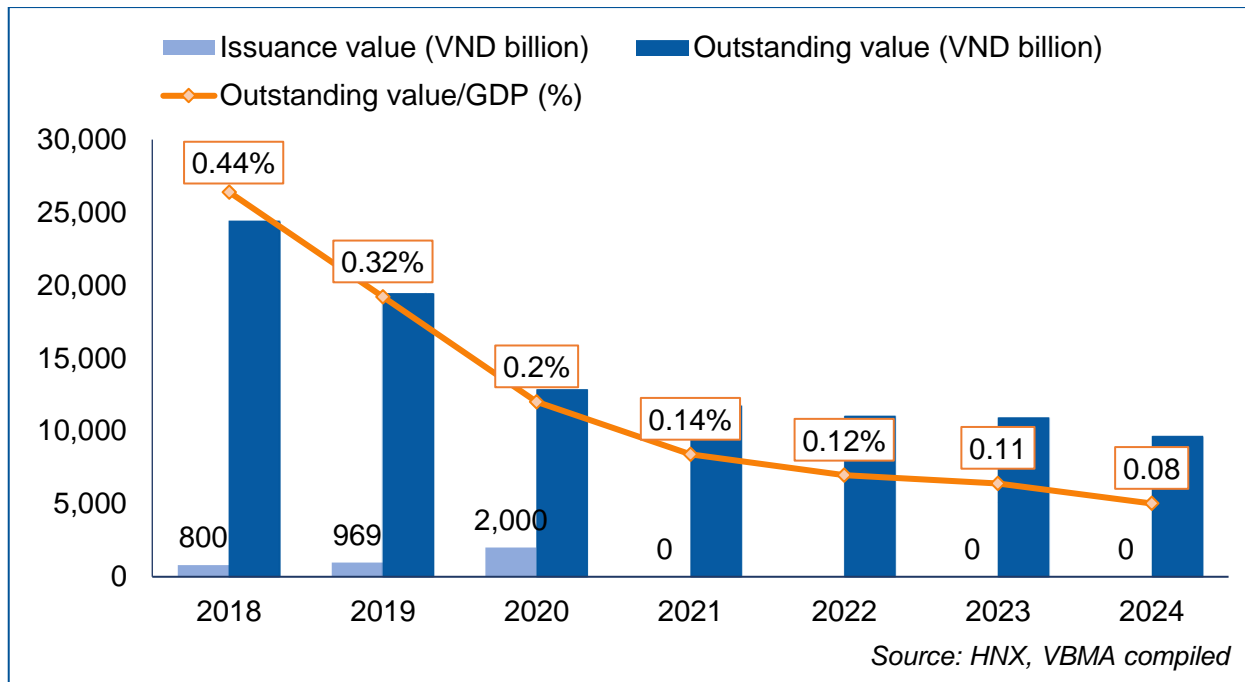
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Outright</b>	102,039	103,472	81,022	62,273	47,339	33,219	58,955
<b>Repo</b>	195,649	222,209	187,727	99,399	80,838	31,844	52,927
<b>Total transaction volume</b>	297,687	325,681	268,749	161,672	128,177	65,063	111,882
<b>Average per trading session</b>	1,474	1,346	1,074	647	515	261	447

Source: HNX, VBMA compiled

## 3. The Municipal Bond Market

Over the period 2018–2024, the total value of municipal bonds issued in the primary market was VND 3,769 billion, averaging approximately VND 538 billion per year.

In 2024, no municipal bonds were issued.

**Figure 28: Municipal bond issuance and outstanding values (2018-2024)**

**Table 14: Municipal bond trading values 2018 – 2024 (VND billion)**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Outright</b>	0	0	5,491	211.93	0	0	1,543
<b>Repo</b>	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total transaction value</b>	0	40	5,491	211.93	0	0	1,543
<b>Average per trading session</b>	0	0.16	21.9	0.84	0	0	6.2

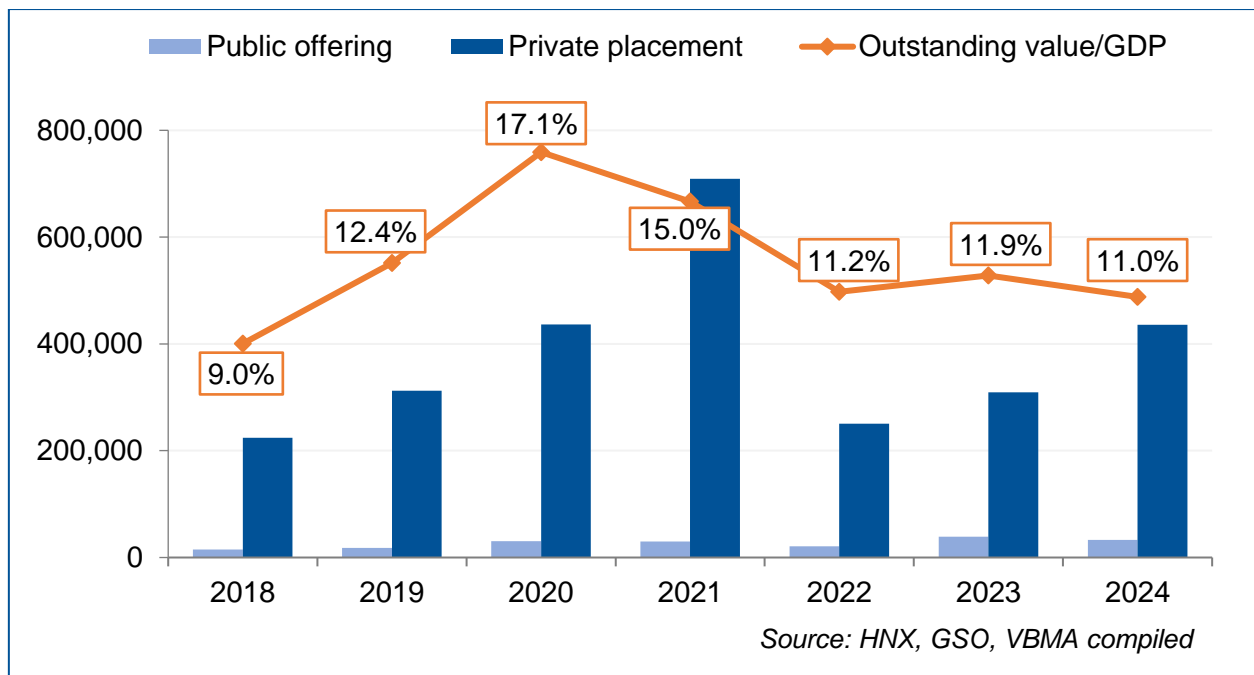
Source: HNX, VBMA compiled

#### 4. The Corporate Bond Market

The total value of corporate bonds issued over the period 2018-2024 reached about VND 2,864 trillion, which converts into the average annual issuing value of about VND 409,133 billion per year, primarily through private placement.

The value of corporate bonds issued through public offering was about VND 186,364 billion, equivalent to an average of VND 26,623 per year. The value of corporate bonds issued by private placement in the same period was VND 2,677,570 billion, which is about VND 382,510 billion per year on average.

**Figure 29: Corporate Bond issuance and outstanding value (2018–2024)**



*Issuing tenors:* In the corporate bond market, tenors range from 1 year to 20 years; most are 2 years, 3 years and 5 years, relevant to the investment project cycles of enterprises.

*Coupon rate:* Most enterprises applied variable rates by referencing to the 12 month deposit rates of commercial banks plus a spread of 2 – 4 percent per annum.

*Issuers:* From 2018 to 2024, commercial banks are the dominant issuers in the corporate bond markets (in both public offering and private placement); commercial banks accelerated bond financing in an effort to build up capital tier II and long-term finance in response to the capital adequacy requirements in line with Basel II.

*Trading and settlement:* Secondary market trading of privately-placed corporate bonds remained limited, investors often bought and held bonds to maturity, bonds could be redeemed pre-maturely or traded among the investors and securities firms acting as the issuance agents.

## APPENDIX 3: List of Legal Documents on Vietnam's Bond Market

No.	Legal Documents	Date of Issuance	Effective Date
	<b>LAWS AND DECREES</b>		
1	The Public Debt Management Law in 2017	23/11/2017	01/07/2018
2	The Securities Law in 2019	26/11/2019	01/01/2021
3	The Corporate Law in 2020	17/06/2020	01/01/2021
4	Law on Credit Institution	18/01/2024	01/07/2024
5	Law No. 56/2024/QH15 the amendments to nine laws, including those covering Securities, Accounting, Independent Auditing, State Budget, Management and Use of Public Assets, Tax Administration, Personal Income Tax, National Reserves, and Handling Administrative Violations	29/11/2024	01/01/2025
6	Government Decree No. 88/2014/ND-CP, dated September 26, 2014, on credit rating services.	26/09/2014	15/11/2014
7	Government Decree No. 91/2018/ND-CP, dated June 28, 2018, on the issuance and management of Government guarantees.	26/06/2018	01/07/2018
8	Government Decree No. 95/2018/ND-CP, dated June 30, 2018, promulgating guidelines on issuance, registration, depositing, listing and trading of Government debt instruments in securities markets.	30/06/2018	01/07/2018
9	Government Decree No. 93/2018/ND-CP, dated June 30, 2018, on municipal debt management	30/06/2018	01/07/2018
10	Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP, dated December 31, 2020, on offering and trading of privately-placed corporate bonds, and offering of corporate bonds in international markets.	31/12/2020	01/01/2021
11	Decree No. 155/2020/ND-CP, December 31, 2020, promulgating specification for the implementation of certain Articles in the Securities Law.	31/12/2020	01/01/2021
12	Decree No. 156/2020/ND-CP, December 31, 2020, promulgating administrative penalties in the field of securities and securities markets.	31/12/2020	01/01/2021
13	Decree No. 158/2020/ND-CP, December 31, 2020, on derivative instruments and derivative markets	31/12/2020	01/01/2021
14	Decree No.128/2021/ND-CP on revision and addition of certain Articles to Decree No. 156/2020/ND-CP, promulgating	30/12/2021	01/01/2022

	administrative penalties in the field of securities and securities markets		
15	Decree 65/2022/ND-CP on amendments to Government's decree no. 153/2020/nd-cp dated December 31, 2020 prescribing private placement and trading of privately-placed corporate bonds in domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in international market	16/09/2022	16/09/2022
16	Decree No. 08/2023/ND-CP dated March 05, 2023 on amendments to and suspension of some articles of Decrees prescribing private placement and trading of privately-placed corporate bonds in domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in international market	05/03/2023	05/03/2023
17	Decree No. 83/2023/NĐ-CP amending Decree No. 95/2018/NĐ-CP prescribing issuance, registration depositing, listing and trading of Government debt instruments on securities market	29/11/2023	15/01/2024
18	Decree No. 86/2024/ND-CP stipulating the provisions on the levels, methods of setting up risk provisions, and the use of provisions for risk handling in the operations of credit institutions, foreign bank branches, and cases where credit institutions must allocate accrued interest reversals	11/07/2024	11/07/2024
19	Decree No. 107/2024/ND-CP abolishing certain legal documents issued by the Government	20/08/2024	20/08/2024
	<b>CIRCULARS</b>		
20	Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 110/2018/TT-BTC, dated November 15, 2018, promulgating guidelines on repurchase and swap of Government debt instruments, Government-guaranteed bonds, and municipal bonds in the domestic market.	15/11/2018	01/01/2019
21	Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 111/2018/TT-BTC, dated November 15, 2018, promulgating guidelines on issuance and settlement of Government debt instruments in the domestic market.	15/11/2018	01/01/2019
22	Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 30/2019/TT-BTC, dated May 28, 2019, promulgating guidelines on registration, depositing, listing, trading and settlement of Government debt instruments, Government guaranteed bonds issued by policy banks and municipal bonds issued by municipals.	28/05/2019	15/07/2019
23	Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 81/2020/TT-BTC, dated September 15, 2020, on revision and addition of certain Articles to Circular No. 110/2018/TT-BTC, dated November 15, 2018, promulgating guidelines on buy-back and switching of Government debt instruments, Government guaranteed bonds and municipal bonds.	15/09/2020	01/11/2020
24	Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 122/2020/TT-BTC, December 31, 2020, promulgating guidelines on information	31/12/2020	15/02/2021

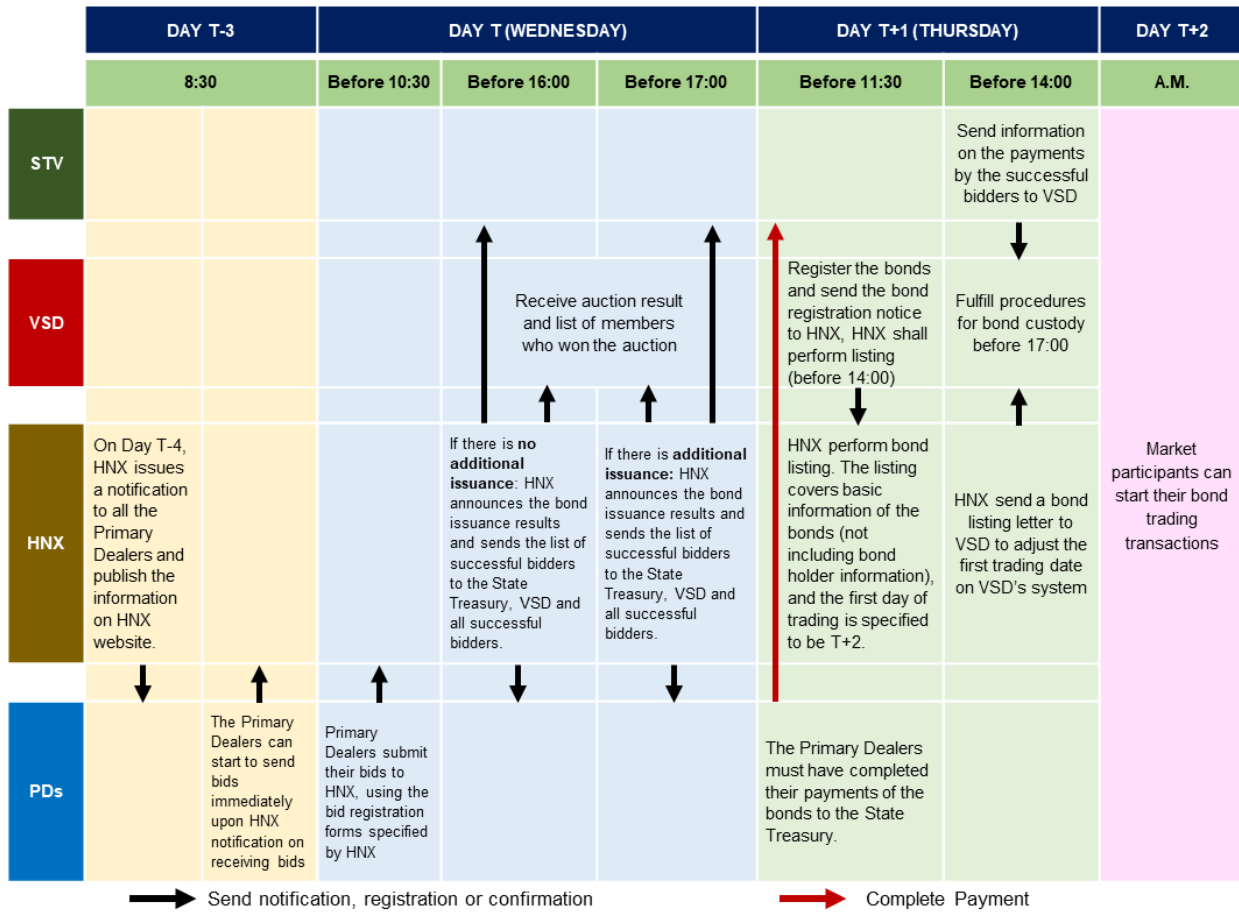
	disclosure and reporting as stipulated in Government Decree No. 153/2020/ND-CP, dated December 31, 2020, on offering and trading of privately-placed corporate bonds, and offering of corporate bonds in international markets.		
25	Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 107/2020/TT-BTC, dated December 21, 2020, promulgating guidelines on the operations of repurchasing Government bonds by use of temporarily idle cash of the State Treasury	21/12/2020	01/04/2021
26	Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 95/2020/TT-BTC, dated November 16, 2020, providing guidelines on supervision of securities trading in securities market	16/11/2020	01/01/2021
27	Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 96/2020/TT-BTC, dated November 16, 2020, promulgating guidelines on information disclosure in securities market	16/11/2020	01/01/2021
28	Circular No. 118/2020/TT-BTC, promulgating guidelines on offering and issuance of bonds, public bidding and repurchasing of bonds, registration of public companies and cancellation of public company status	31/12/2020	15/02/2021
29	Circular No. 120/2020/TT-BTC, promulgating regulations on trading of listed stock, registration and trading of investment fund certificates, corporate bonds and warrants listed in securities trading systems	31/12/2020	15/02/2021
30	Ministry of Finance's Circular No. 119/2020/TT-BTC, promulgating regulations on registration, depositing, clearing and settlement of securities transactions	31/12/2020	15/02/2021
31	Circular No. 117/2020/TT-BTC, promulgating regulations on the calculation of unlawful incomes and illegal gains as a result of the violation of laws in securities and securities markets	31/12/2020	15/02/2021
32	The State Bank of Vietnam's Circular No. 01/2021/TT-NHNN, promulgating regulations on issuance of bills, deposit certificates and bonds by credit institutions and foreign bank branches	31/03/2021	17/05/2021
33	Circular No. 51/2021/TT-BTC, promulgating guidelines on the obligations of individuals and organizations regarding foreign investments in Vietnam securities markets	30/06/2021	16/08/2021
34	Circular No. 57/2021/TT-BTC, promulgating a roadmap for restructuring of the stock transaction markets, bond transaction markets, derivative transaction markets and other transaction markets for other types of securities	12/07/2021	20/07/2021
35	Circular No. 12/2021/TT-NHNN, promulgating regulations on the buying and selling of promissory notes, bills, deposit certificates and bonds issued in domestic markets by credit institutions and foreign bank branches	30/07/2021	27/10/2021

36	Circular No. 102/2021/TT-BTC, promulgating regulations in the field of securities applicable in securities trading entities and commercial banks participating in Vietnam securities markets	17/11/2021	01/01/2022
37	Circular No. 101/2021/TT-BTC, promulgating service fees in the field of securities as applicable in Stock Exchanges and Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation	17/11/2021	01/01/2022
38	Circular No. 16/2021/TT-NHNN, promulgating regulations on the buying and selling of corporate bonds by credit institutions and foreign bank branches	10/11/2021	15/01/2022
39	Circular No. 24/2022/TT-BTC on Amendments and supplements to several articles of Circular No. 48/2019/TT-BTC on the minister of finance, providing instructions about creation and management of provisions for devaluation of inventories, loss of investments, bad debts and warranties for products, goods, services or construction	07/04/2022	25/05/2022
40	Circular No. 16/2022/TT-NHNN on prescribing depositing and use of financial instruments at State Bank of Vietnam	30/11/2022	17/01/2023
41	Circular No. 12/2023/TT-BTC on amendments to Circular No. 107/2020/TT-BTC on guidelines for term repurchase of Government bonds using temporarily idle state funds of State Treasury	10/02/2023	04/05/2023
42	Circular 03/2023/TT-NHNN on suspension of the implementation of Clause 11, Article 4 of Circular No. 16/2021/TT-NHNN dated November 10, 2021 of the State Bank of Vietnam regulating credit institutions and State Bank branches buy and sell corporate bonds	23/04/2023	24/04/2023
43	Circular No. 30/2023/TT-BTC on providing guidelines for registration, depositing, corporate actions, transfer of ownership, settlement for transactions and organization of trading market for corporate bonds privately-placed in domestic market	17/05/2023	01/07/2023
44	Circular No. 09/2024/TT-NHNN amending and supplementing certain provisions of Circulars on prudential ratios and limits in the operation, internal control systems of credit institutions and foreign bank branches	28/06/2024	01/07/2024
45	Circular No. 11/2024/TT-NHNN amending and supplementing several articles of Circular No. 16/2021/TT-NHNN dated November 10th, 2024 regulating corporate bond trading of credit institutions and branches of foreign banks	28/06/2024	12/08/2024
46	Circular No. 76/2024/TT-BTC providing guidance on information disclosure and reporting regimes on the placement and trading of privately placed corporate bonds in the domestic market and offering of corporate bonds in the international market	11/06/2024	25/12/2024

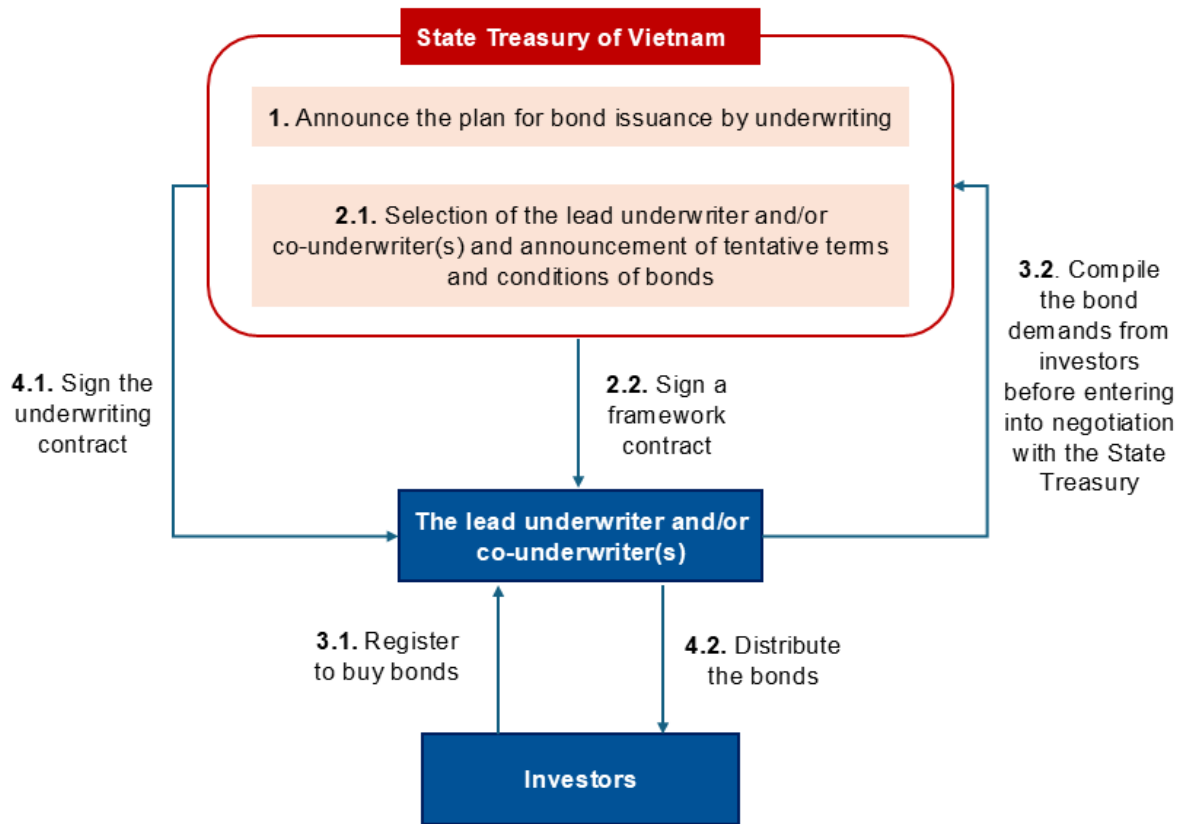
47	Circular No. 35/2024/TT-NHNN regulating the reissuance of Licenses, the addition of activities to Licenses, and the organization and operation of non-bank credit institutions	30/06/2024	01/07/2024
48	Circular No. 34/2024/TT-NHNN regulating the reissuance of Licenses, the addition of activities to Licenses, and the organization and operation of commercial banks, foreign bank branches, and representative offices in Vietnam of foreign credit institutions and other foreign organizations with banking activities	30/06/2024	01/07/2024
49	Integrated Document No. 19/VBHN-NHNN combining Circulars on prudential ratios and limits in the operation of non-bank credit institutions	15/07/2024	15/07/2024
50	Integrated Document No. 18/VBHN-NHNN combining Circulars on prudential ratios and limits in the operation of banks, foreign bank branches	15/07/2024	15/07/2024
51	Integrated Document No. 22/VBHN-NHNN combining Circulars prescribing the corporate bond trading of credit institutions and foreign bank branches	16/07/2024	16/07/2024
52	Circular No. 83/2024/TT-BTC guiding the mechanism and policies on service prices in the securities sector set by the State, applied at the Vietnam Exchange and its subsidiaries, the Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation	26/11/2024	10/01/2025
53	Circular No. 59/2024/TT-NHNN amending and supplementing several articles of Circular No. 12/2021/TT-NHNN prescribing credit institutions and foreign bank branches' trading of promissory notes, bills, deposit certificates and bonds domestically issued by other credit institutions and foreign bank branches	31/12/2024	15/03/2025
	<b>OTHER DOCUMENTS</b>		
54	Decision 573/QĐ-SGDHN amending, supplementing a number of articles regarding the procedures on repo transactions of government bonds from temporarily idle state budget of Vietnam State Treasury	30/05/2023	30/05/2023
55	Decision 44 stipulating the regulation on registration and payment of individual corporate bond transactions in Vietnam	03/07/2023	03/07/2023
56	Decision 56/QĐ-SGDVN in 2023 regulating the trading of privately-placed corporate bonds at the Hanoi Stock Exchange issued by the Vietnam Stock Exchange	10/07/2023	10/07/2023
57	Decision 55/QĐ-SGDVN in 2023 regulating members trading privately-placed corporate bonds	10/07/2023	10/07/2023
58	Decision 759/QĐ-SGDHN in 2023 providing guidance for members to deploy information technology systems connecting	13/07/2023	13/07/2023

	with private corporate bond transactions at Hanoi Stock Exchange		
59	Decision 786/QĐ-SGDHN in 2023 regulating the trading of privately-placed corporate bonds on the corporate bond trading system of the Hanoi Stock Exchange	18/07/2023	18/07/2023
60	Decision No. 16/QĐ-HĐTV in 2023 of Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation (VSDC) regulating payment activities of Government debt instruments, Government-guaranteed bonds issued by VBSP, and municipal bonds	10/08/2023	10/08/2023
61	Decision No. 27/QĐ-HĐTV in 2023 of Vietnam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation on Promulgating regulations on registration, depository and payment for privately-placed corporate bond transactions;	10/08/2023	10/08/2023
62	Decision 01/QĐ-HĐTV of 2024 amending the regulations on registration, depository and settlement of privately placed corporate bond transactions attached to Decision 27/QĐ-HĐTV issued by the Board of Vietnam securities depository and clearing corporation	05/01/2024	05/01/2024
63	Decision No. 909/QĐ-SGDHN regarding the promulgation of the Procedures for the Term repurchase of Government bonds using temporarily idle State Treasury funds	21/08/2024	21/08/2024
64	Decision No. 908/QĐ-SGDHN amending and supplementing several articles of the Trading Procedures for Government debt instruments, Government-guaranteed bonds issued by policy banks, and Municipal bonds	21/08/2024	21/08/2024
65	Integrated Document No. 33/VBHN-NHNN combining Circulars on the issuance of SBV-bills	06/09/2024	06/09/2024
66	Decision No. 53/QĐ-SGDVN regarding the regulations for market making in the derivatives market	30/09/2024	30/09/2024
67	The regulation on clearing and settlement operations for securities transactions at the Viet Nam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation (VSDC)	30/10/2024	02/11/2024
68	Decision No. 50/QĐ-HĐTV on the regulation for securities registration and transfer of ownership operations at the Viet Nam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation	01/11/2024	02/11/2024
69	Decision No. 49/QĐ-HĐTV on the regulation for depository members at the Viet Nam Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation	01/11/2024	02/11/2024

## APPENDIX 4: The Process of G-bond Issuance by Auctioning



## APPENDIX 5: The Process of G-bond Issuance by Underwriting



The payment for bond purchases and the registration and depository of bonds under the underwriting issuance method are carried out similarly to the auction issuance method.

## APPENDIX 6:

# Steps to Conduct Transactions in the Secondary Market

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### 1. Transaction Steps

#### (1) Negotiated Dealing vs Order Matching

- Transactions of G-bonds, G-guaranteed bonds and municipal bonds can be conducted by negotiated dealing in two formats:

+ Direct electronic negotiated dealing can be conducted in HNX's G-bond trading platform for the whole market and customized electronic dealing of choices;

+ Negotiated dealing can be conducted outside the trading platform and the transaction result will be reported to the HNX's trading platform. In this format, the parties can negotiate with each other by message facility in the trading platform and/or other means of communication outside the trading platform on the transaction terms and conditions then report the result to the trading platform for establishment of the transaction.

- Order placement times:

+ Morning sessions: 9h00 – 11h30.

+ Afternoon session: 13h00 – 14h45.

- As stipulated in Circular No. 30/2019/TT-BTC, transaction results must be reported and entered into the trading platform in accordance with guidelines provided in the operational regulations of the Stock Exchanges as approved by the State Securities Commission.

#### (2) Compilation and Transmission of Transaction Data to VSDC: Day T

- Once a party places an order in the HNX platform, the counterparty will confirm the order. In case the counterparty does not confirm, the order will be removed from the system.

- HNX will compile and transmit the transaction data to VSDC at 15h00 on day T.

+ **Step 1:** VSDC receives the transaction results and freeze the selling bonds

+ **Step 2:** VSDC announces the transaction results for the sellers and the buyers

#### (3) Day T+1:

##### Early on Day T+1:

- **Step 3:** The sellers and buyers confirm the transaction results with VSDC

+ *No later than 08h30:* The members send confirmation of transaction results

+ *No later than 08h45:* VSDC conducts fixing of transaction errors/cancellation of settlement.

- **Step 4.1:** VSDC prepares G-bond payment instruction

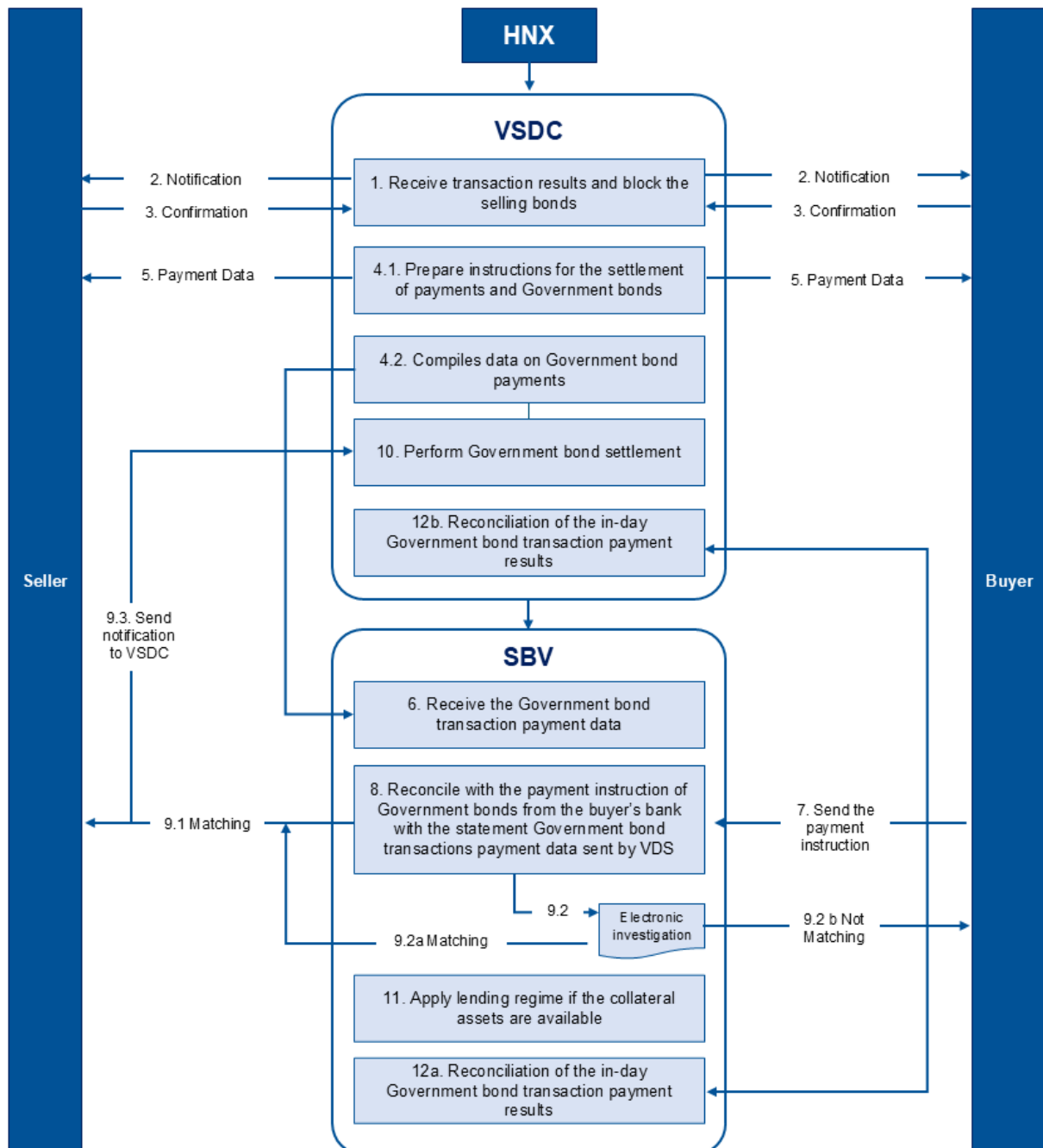
- **Step 4.2:** VSDC compiles data on G-bond payment

- **Step 5:** VSDC sends payment settlement data for the buyers and bên mua

- **Step 6:** VSDC sends to the Central Banking Department of the State Bank of Vietnam a summary Table on settlement of G-bond transaction payments by use of the template provided in Annex 01 of Decision No. 1583/QD-NHNN via an electronic interfacing portal. The Central Banking Department of the State Bank of Vietnam receives and verifies the electronic signature of VSDC in the summary Table on settlement of G-bond transaction payments sent by VSDC.

+ Batch 1: No later than 08h45

+ Batch 2: No later than 11h00



**In Day T+1 (from 9h00 to 15h30):**

- **Step 7:** The buyer's bank send the G-bond payment instruction to the Central Banking Department of the State Bank of Vietnam.

- **Step 8:** Immediately after receipt of the payment instruction from the inter-banking system, the core system of the SBV conducts automatic reconciliation between the G-bond payment instruction of the buyer's bank and the summary Table on settlement of G-bond transaction payments sent by VSDC.

- **Step 9.1:** If and when the G-bond payment instruction matches with the data sent by VSDC, the Accounting Function of the Central Banking Department makes credit entry into the bank account of the buyer opened in the SBV Central Banking Department.

- **Step 9.2:** If and when the G-bond payment instruction does not match with the data sent by VSDC, the SBV Central Banking Department will send message in request for tracing to the buyer's bank.

+ **Step 9.2a:** If the tracing responses in correct matching, the Accounting Function of the Central Banking Department makes credit entry into the bank account of the buyer.

+ **Step 9.2b:** If the tracing responses in incorrect matching or no response is received prior to 15h30, the Central Banking Department will return the payment instruction to the seller's bank.

- **Step 9.3:** Upon making the credit entry into the seller's bank account, the system will send the result of the G-bond transaction payment settlement to VSDC transaction by transaction.

- **Step 10:** Upon receipt of the payment settlement message from the SBV, the VSDC system will automatically settle and transfer G-bonds.

- **Step 11:** For securities firm that are temporarily illiquid, the settlement member bank can apply lending mechanism; for banks that are temporarily illiquid the SBV Central Bank Department can apply the lending mechanism provided that collateral assets are sufficient to cover.

#### **End of Day T+1 (from 15h30 to 16h30):**

- **Step 12:** The SBV Central Banking Department and VSDC conduct reconciliation of intraday G-bond transaction payment settlement. VSDC will postpone the settlement of payments for transactions short of payments for G-bond transactions as requested by the buyers and accepted by the seller. The payment settlement of the transactions will be re-scheduled to 09h00 - 15h30 of the first or second coming day of the settlement date (T+2 or T+3) immediately once the buyer has sufficient cash for the settlement of the G-bond transaction.

## **2. G-bond settlement and transfer**

According with Circular No. 30/2019/TT-BTC, dated July 15, 2019, promulgating specific guidelines on registration, depositing, listing, trading and settlement of Government debt instruments (including Government bonds, Treasury bills, national construction bonds), Government guaranteed bonds issued by commercial banks and municipal bonds issued by municipals, the function of G-bond payment settlement is assumed by the SBV Central Banking Department. Accordingly, VSDC settles the payments for Government bonds transaction by transaction immediately when the seller has sufficient Government bonds and the buyer has sufficient cash for payment on the settlement date in accordance with the currently applicable regulations. The settlement of transactions will be conducted under the principle of delivery of Government bonds vs payment (delivery versus payment), not by clearance.

## APPENDIX 7: The process of G-bond Purchasing by Foreign Investors

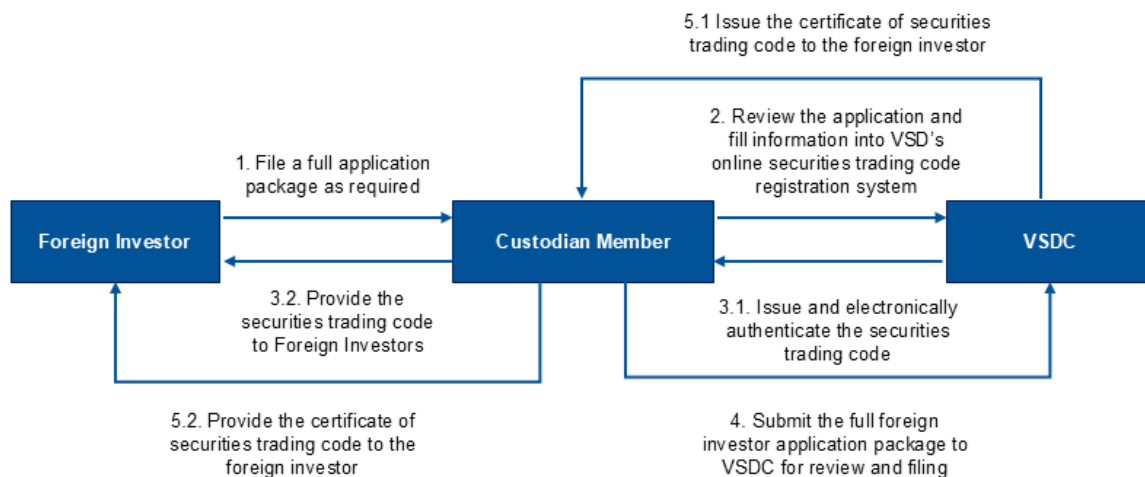
### 1. Registration Procedures for Investment in the G-bond Market

For foreign investors to invest in G-bond markets, they have to observe the regulatory provisions stipulated in the Consolidated Foreign Exchange Ordinance in 2013, the Securities Law, Circular No. 123/2015/TT-BTC, promulgating guidelines on foreign investment in Vietnam securities markets, and Circular No. 05/2014/TT-NHNN, promulgating guidelines on opening and using portfolio investment accounts for portfolio investment in Vietnam. In which, the registration procedures for foreign investors to invest in the Vietnam G-bond markets consist of two key procedures:

#### a. Procedure 1: Registration of securities trading ID in VSDC:

In accordance with Decree No. 155/2020/ND-CP and Circular No. 123/2015/TT-BTC, foreign investors that wish to invest and trade G-bonds in the Vietnam market must register their own securities trading IDs with the VSDC via a depository member.

- Below is the registration process:



- The documents required for the registration of securities trading ID consists of:

(i) The Form of registration for securities trading ID, using Template No. 41 provided in the Annex issued in attachment to Decree No. 155/2020/ND-CP;

(ii) A letter of authorization for the depository member to register the securities trading ID, except when the entity registering for securities trading ID is also a depository member;

(iii) The list of documents for identification of the investor, using template No. 42 provided in the Annex issued in attachment to Decree No. 155/2020/ND-CP.

#### b. Procedure 2: Opening of portfolio investment account for the foreign investor

In accordance with the Foreign Exchange Ordinance in 2013 and Circular No. 05/2014/TT-NHNN, promulgating guidelines on opening and using of portfolio investment fund account for portfolio investment in Vietnam:

- To conduct portfolio investment activities in Vietnam, foreign investors have to open one (01) portfolio investment fund account in one (01) eligible custodian bank for transaction of eligible

cash receipts and payments. The procedure for opening and closing of the portfolio investment fund account shall follow the operational regulations of the eligible banks.

- The portfolio investment fund in foreign currency must be converted into Vietnamese currency for investment via this account.

- In case a foreign investor has opened and is using a portfolio investment fund account in an eligible bank but is in need to open a portfolio investment fund account in another eligible bank, the foreign investor must close the existing portfolio investment fund account and transfer all the balance into the new account.

- Responsibilities of the custodian bank: When conducting cash receipt and payment transactions to and from the portfolio investment fund account for the foreign investor, the eligible custodian bank is responsible to:

- + Providing guidelines for the foreign investor on opening and closing of portfolio investment fund account;

- + Setting rules, checking and filing all documents and records relating to the inflows and outflows to and from the portfolio investment fund account as submitted by the foreign investor to make sure that the foreign currency supply services are provided for the right purposes and in compliance with applicable legislations;

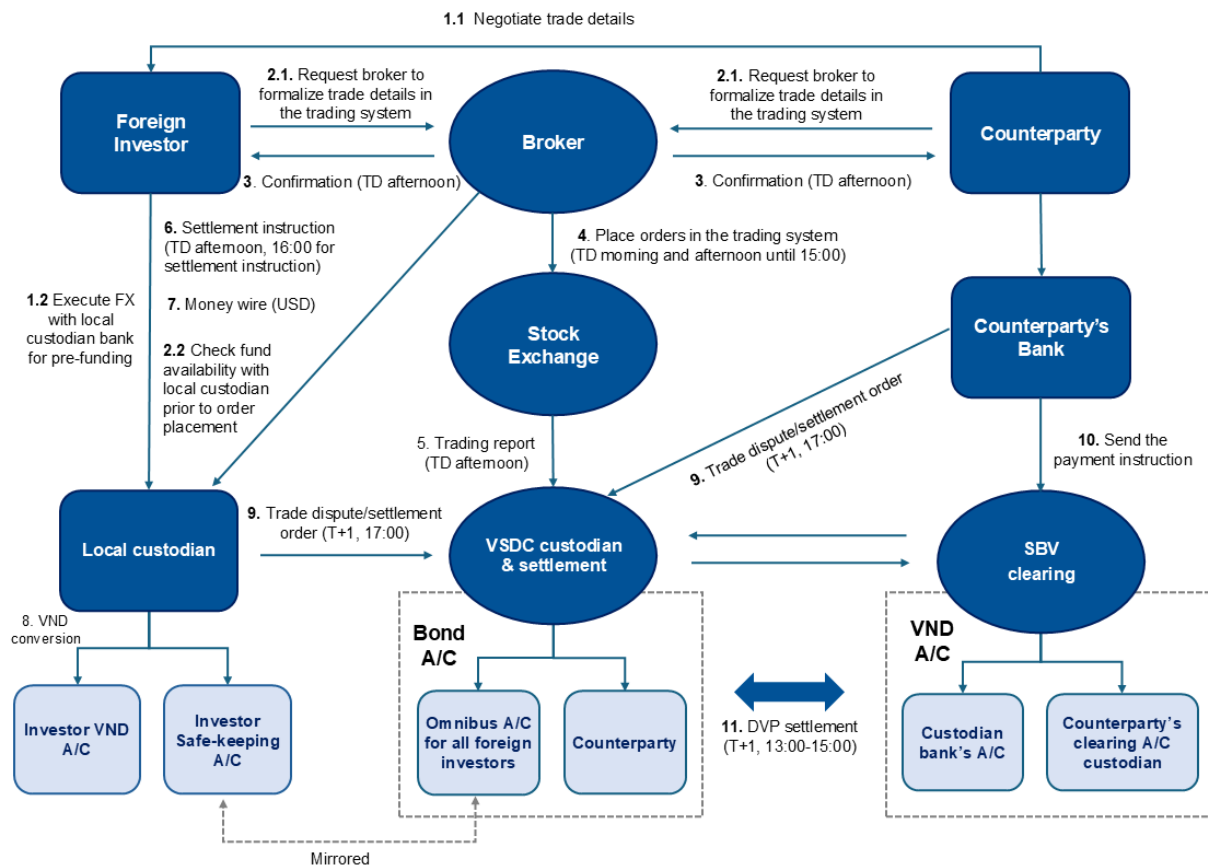
- + Selling foreign currencies to the foreign investors on the basis of self-balancing of foreign currencies within the credit institution.

- Responsibilities of the foreign investor: When conducting cash receipt and payment transactions to and from the portfolio investment fund account, the foreign investor is responsible to:

- + Declare the purposes and items of the receipts and payments relating to the foreign portfolio investment activities in Vietnam in line with the requirements and guidelines of the eligible custodian bank;

- + Submitting and supplementing all documents, records and supporting materials as required by the eligible custodian bank.

## **2. The Transaction and Payment Settlement Processes Applicable for Foreign Investors Investing in G-bonds and T-bills**



### 3. Money remittance overseas

If and when in need of remitting capital, profits and other lawful incomes generated from the foreign portfolio investment activities overseas, the foreign investor is allowed to use the Vietnamese currency in the portfolio investment fund account to purchase foreign currencies from the eligible credit institution and remit the amount overseas.

### 4. Taxation

Foreign investors are not required to pay the corporate income tax of 20%.

There are two taxes applicable to foreign investors: 5% tax on capital income and 0.1% tax on total value of bonds sold at the time of the transfer.